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A HARD COUNTRY.

A Sea-Captain's Experiences in Northern Latitudes.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Capt. Hines of the schooner Byron has just returned to Gloucester from the Northern regions. He says he left Gloucester April 1, arrived at Flemish Cap, and fished until June 15. On the way to Greenland he encountered large fields of ice and icebergs. Arrived June 28 and commenced fishing, but there were no schools of fish all summer, and it was hard catching. The principal fishing-grounds are near Holsenberg. During the first six days in July there was a heavy snow-storm. The mountains were covered and the crevices were filled ten feet deep with snow. There is no sign of vegetation, and the natives employ themselves getting seal oil and walrus ivory, which are sold to be shipped to Denmark. The people are so honest that fishermen can leave their fish over night and it will not be disturbed. The Danish authorities pretend to Christianize the natives, but take their products, allowing little or nothing. The Captain says they are little better than slaves. They claim that their treaty allows no other country to trade with the Greenlanders. Two natives were secured to fish for the Byron, but a Danish man-of-war gave chase to the schooner and took them away.

MORMON MISSIONARIES.

A Batch of Them Warned to Leave Tennessee on Pain of Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The anti-Mormon crusade has broken out afresh. Sixteen miles south of Lebanon, which is thirty miles from Nashville, Mormon Elders made their appearance six years ago and began to inculcate their doctrine into the minds of an ignorant class of people living in what is known as the Drennon settlement. Many members of other churches soon embraced the beliefs of the Mormon Church, and the labors of various ministers of other denominations proved unavailing. For six years these Mormons have been unmolested, but the murder of Elders Gibbs and Berry in Lewis County greatly alarmed them. This feeling has been intensified by the posting of notices warning them to leave Wilson County, never to return, on pain of death. It is stated that the conduct of the Mormon adherents has been such that some step was necessary to compel them to emigrate, and it is understood that, should the warning be disregarded, the threat will be carried into effect. Interesting developments are also expected in Lewis and Hickman Counties, where similar notices have been posted. Most of the Mormon converts are very poor, and will find it difficult to obtain enough money to take them beyond the State.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

MOHONK LAKE, Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 24.—A conference of prominent philanthropists interested in the Indian question was opened here this morning, and will continue for three days. Gen. Clinton B. Fiske of New York is President, and Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia Secretary. The conference will consider the question of citizenship as a solution of the Indian problem, including the capacity of Indians, progress of education, and the benefit of granting lands in severalty. The speakers were Capt. Pratt of Carlisle Barracks, and Gen. Milroy, Superintendent of the agencies in Washington Territory.

THE CZAR'S DOG.

The late Czar's famous Danish dog, which was with him when he was assassinated, died last week at Lucerne. It has belonged to Princess Dolgorouki since the death of its master, and was a great pet with the Princess and her children. The animal's skin is to be stuffed.—*Truth.*

THE OCTOBER STRUGGLE.

A Bourbon Straddle Regarding the Scott Law—Trying to Use the Courts.

Attitude of German and Irish Voters Toward the Republican Ticket—The Prohibitionists.

Gen. Logan—Speeches by the Venerable Hannibal Hamlin and Senator Sherman.

FACTORS IN THE CONTEST.

THE BOURBONS TRYING TO BLOW HOT AND BLOW COLD REGARDING THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—One of the most important factors in the coming Ohio State election is the liquor question, and although it is asserted by many that it will not cut so prominent a figure as it did last year, it is certain that the Democrats intend to make the most of it during the present campaign. It constitutes nearly their whole stock in trade, and on its possible results they base their prospects of victory. There are two sides to the question that the Democratic managers here are attempting to master. While the saloon element clamors for the abolishment of the Scott law there is a conservative faction among the Democrats in the rural districts that is well satisfied with the law as it is, and among whom an adverse decision would create great dissatisfaction. The Democrats are endeavoring to appease the two factions and carry water on both shoulders. A prominent Cincinnati politician said some weeks he had positive knowledge that certain Democratic officials were attempting to influence the Supreme Court in a decision on the Scott law which would be advantageous to the Democratic party. Three out of the five Judges are Democrats. From all appearances it is apparent that the court is to be used in the interest of the Democratic campaign. In its regular order the liquor case would not come up until after the October election, but it is pretty well understood that it will be taken out of its order and an early decision made. This clearly shows the partisan use to which the court is to be put. The Democrats, however, dare not have the Scott law decided unconstitutional at this time for fear of displeasing the country voters. They have two sets of agents going through the State. In the country the people have been told that the Scott law would be declared constitutional, and in the cities where the saloon element has its strength the opposite has been given out. This has been done very quietly. Having thus prepared the way the Democratic State Committee has evolved a plan by which it hopes to retain the whisky faction and delude the country voters. It is the intention to have the Supreme Court declare the law unconstitutional early the morning of the election, Oct. 14. The news will at once be telegraphed to the agents in the cities and the saloonkeepers and their friends will be immediately notified. On the other hand, the country districts will remain in blissful ignorance of the fact that the law has been declared unconstitutional until the day after the election.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The Democrats are counting a great deal on a disaffection among the Germans, but it is evident that their calculations have not been well made. There were 15,000 saloons in Ohio when the Scott law went into operation. This reduced the number to about 12,000. The German vote in the State is about 48,000. The Republicans had the majority of this vote in Cincinnati and Cleveland until 1882 and in Toledo until 1880. There is no doubt that the loss of this vote was the cause of Republican defeat in Ohio in the last two years. But the issue then and at the present time can scarcely be placed on the same footing. Then the Germans were actuated by revenge to vote the Democratic ticket, but they have since come to look upon the law in a more liberal light, and a great many regard it as reasonable and just. On the other hand, they look with suspicion on the Democrats, who promised to repeal the law at the last session of the Legislature, which promise was not fulfilled. It is therefore probable that the Republicans will regain the greater part of the German vote lost in 1882 and 1883.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

The Irish vote in Ohio on which the Democrats are laying so much stress was never claimed by the Republicans, and it is safe to say that out of the 15,000 or 16,000 Irish voters in the State from 12,000 to 13,000 always have always voted the Democratic ticket. The Republicans will get the votes of all Irishmen who have identified themselves with the Blaine and Logan clubs. This number will reach about 2,000. Prominent Irishmen say that there are a great many of their countrymen who did not desire to join political organizations, and of this number the Republican party will probably receive 3,000.

OTHER ELEMENTS.

The colored voters will number about 13,000, nearly all of whom are Republicans. Of these the Republicans lost some 2,000 last fall, but will regain most of them. The Prohibitionists claim 25,000 votes in the State, but they will not get anywhere near that figure. Nearly all the Prohibitionists will return to their original parties this year. St. John may get 12,000 or 15,000 votes, but not more. Butler's vote in Ohio is scarcely worth considering. Jenkins, the Greenback candidate for Governor in 1883, received nearly 3,000 votes. Butler's ticket has apparently been strengthened to about 5,000, which is due to the trouble in the Hocking Valley coal mines. A great many of the miners in that region are Greenbackers, and the number has been increased by the recent strike. The Democrats have an agent in the valley by the name of McCarthy, who was sent there by E. D. Coxe, a wealthy coal operator of Pennsylvania. The only result that the Butler campaign can have in Ohio may be to lose the Republicans a Congressman down in the Hocking Valley. Propositions have been made by the Greenbackers to unite with the Democrats in the Athens district and defeat Gen. Grosvenor, the Republican nominee for Congress. If this is brought about it will mean the withdrawal of the Democratic candidate. There has been a wonderful change for the better among the Republicans during the last two weeks, and the managers at the State headquarters say that outside of a few local fights in some of the Congressional districts the prospects are brighter than they were in 1880. The policy of the Democratic State Committee is to pursue a still hunt, and it is using the most disreputable means to carry the State of Ohio. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee said today that the stories about their having large sums of money were false, but it was said fully three weeks ago that even at that early day $45,000 had been subscribed to the campaign fund by Gov. Hoadly, Senator Payne, and John R. McLean.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT—THE SUPREME COURT.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court tomorrow argument will be made for and against taking the Scott law cases out of their order on the docket. From present indications and all the political circumstances surrounding the present Supreme Court it is safe to say that permission will be granted to the attorneys of the liquor-men to have the cases taken out of their order so that arguments can be made before the election in October. These arguments will be used as campaign ammunition among the liquor-men by the Democratic State Executive Committee for the purpose of securing financial aid as well as their influence on voters. There is one thing certain, and that is the Supreme Court will not give its decision before election-day in October, for fear of the effect it will have on the tax-paying element of the rural districts, but the liquor-men will surely know the position of the court on the subject. It will be remembered that 200 or more petitions were filed by liquor-dealers in this county to restrain the collection of the Scott law tax and to recover taxes previously paid under protest. Treasurer Beck filed a general demurrer to the petitions and Judge Evans sustained the demurrer, virtually declaring the law constitutional. An appeal was taken to the District Court, which today sustained the judgment or ruling of the lower court, finding the law constitutional. Messrs. Booth and Oakey have, however, obtained leave to take a test case of each class to the Supreme Court. These cases are Mayer vs. Beck, Treasurer, and Thone vs. Beck, Treasurer. Mr. Oakey is the son of Judge John W. Oakey, a member of the present Supreme Court of this State. A leading wholesale liquor man in this city said tonight that if the Supreme Court would declare the Scott law unconstitutional $500,000 could be raised for campaign purposes inside of three days.

GEN. LOGAN.

AT MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan passed through Mansfield at noon today on his way from Akron to Wheeling, and stopped over about half an hour between trains. Although the notice of his coming was short 3,000 people were at the depot, and in the drizzling rain listened to a fifteen-minute speech by the General. Addresses were also made by McKinley, J. S. Robinson, Powell Clayton, and others. The reception was as enthusiastic as it was spontaneous.

AT ZANESVILLE.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—An impromptu gathering of 5,000 of our citizens greeted Gen. Logan at 5 o'clock this evening on his arrival here on his way East in a special train. A stoppage of thirty minutes gave him an opportunity to address the multitude briefly, as his voice was badly shattered from much speaking. He was cheered to the echo for the sentiments expressed and was greeted by numbers of old soldiers, many of whom had served under him. He shook hands with all in reach till the train started.

A WARM WELCOME AT BELLAIRE.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan reached this city at 8:12 this evening and found the entire population in the streets awaiting his coming. The enthusiasm was immense and the display of bunting and fireworks without a parallel in our political history. The crowd at the depot was so dense that it was with great difficulty the distinguished visitor and those accompanying him made their way from the cars to the carriages in waiting. The drive to the public square was attended with many difficulties, but it was at last accomplished, the streets on the route being crowded with a mass of enthusiastic people. At the square about 10,000 people were in waiting, and the General received a perfect ovation. When the cheering had at last ceased Gen. Logan was introduced to the audience, when he briefly returned his thanks for the cordial welcome shown him. The various marching clubs then passed in review. After the line had passed the General reëntered his carriage and was driven to the train, which at once pulled out and crossed over into West Virginia. After the departure of the Vice-Presidential candidate ex-Secretary Windom, the Hon. Michael Boland of Colorado, and the Hon. Allen Miller spoke to the immense crowd. Alexander Sullivan, ex-President of the Land League, who was expected to be present, was too ill to speak.

AT BENWOOD.

BENWOOD, W. Va., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan reached this place from Bellaire at 9:30 and was met at the station by about 3,000 people. The train only stopped for a few moments, going on to Wheeling. There was a fine display of fireworks, and the arrival and departure of the train was the signal for much cheering.

THE ARRIVAL AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan was due here at 8:35 o'clock, but owing to the many stops between Mansfield and Bellaire it was 10:05 when the train pulled up at the Baltimore & Ohio passenger depot. Here the regiment of Plumed Knights, the Lincoln Escort Corps, and about 10,000 citizens were in waiting. The General and party were received by a Reception Committee of veterans of the Army of the Cumberland and escorted to carriages, when a line was formed and the column marched to the residence of John Frew Esq., whose guests the party are. The streets along the line of march were so densely crowded that the column had great difficulty in proceeding, thirty minutes being consumed in traveling half a dozen blocks. Considering the lateness of the hour the city was generally illuminated, and the enthusiasm was very great, the General bowing repeatedly in acknowledgment of the constant cheering. About 5,000 people surrounded Mr. Frew's residence, awaiting the arrival of the column. On reaching the house the distinguished party at once entered, Gen. Logan reappearing on the veranda in a few moments to acknowledge the calls for a speech by a bow, when he reëntered and at once retired to his room. It looks tonight as if there would be 40,000 strangers in the city tomorrow, 15,000 in line in the daylight procession, and half as many in the torchlight parade at night.

HIS CLEVELAND VISIT—BLAINE TO BE THERE.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan will arrive here Friday afternoon and at 6 o'clock James G. Blaine comes from Ashtabula here. The demonstration to welcome them will be the greatest ever held in Northern Ohio. The Republicans are making great preparations for the reception the city will be a blaze of light, all the business houses will illuminate and decorate, and the private residences along the route of the parade will do the same thing. Gens. Logan and Edwin F. Noyes, the Hon. J. B. Foraker, and Hannibal Hamlin will be the speakers in the public square and Blaine and Logan will review the military and torchlight companies from the post-office. Ten thousand lights will be in line, and a fireworks display will close the meeting. All Northern Ohio will be in Cleveland to welcome the men who are to carry the Republican banner to victory this fall. Blaine leaves next morning for Elyria, Norwalk, and other towns on the Lake Shore Road.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

THE VENERABLE STATESMAN SERENADED AT CANTON.

CANTON, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the first Republican Vice-President of the United States, arrived in this city this evening, it being the first stop in Ohio. He did not come here to speak tonight, but to visit with Maj. McKinley and accompany him tomorrow to the Medina mass-meeting. Hearing of his coming, the Republicans of Canton hastily prepared this afternoon to tender a serenade, and this evening, headed by the Grand Army band and the Republican Marching Club of this city, 4,000 or 5,000 citizens assembled about Maj. McKinley's home. After the music Judge J. W. Underhill of this city, who was present, made a few remarks, and then Maj. McKinley introduced the venerable statesman, who was greeted by several rounds of applause and cheering. Mr. Hamlin, after thanking those present for the greeting, said he had come fresh from the battlefield of Maine; that he thought it unkind for Maj. McKinley to have given his age as 75, as he had come to Ohio to be one of the boys and work for the election of Blaine. He eulogized both Blaine and Logan in a very pleasant manner, and referred briefly to the tariff question. Concluding he said that the Republican hosts in Maine had buried their Democratic opponents so gently and deeply and they took it so good naturedly that the Republicans did not expect to hear a sound from their grave in November, and he hoped and felt assured that Ohio Republicans would accomplish a like result in October. [Cheers.] After a few remarks by Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hamlin shook hands with many citizens, and the affair terminated.

ARTISTIC BUT DECEPTIVE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDER—THE DISTRICTS, THEIR MAJORITIES ON THE OCTOBER VOTES OF 1880 AND 1883, AND THE PRESENT CANDIDATES IN EACH.

The Congressional districts of Ohio were all recast and the State artistically gerrymandered by the Democratic Legislature of 1883 and 1884, which, to gain a supposed partisan advantage, upset the admittedly fair Republican apportionment of 1882 under which the Democrats gained several Congressmen in the fall of that year. A special to THE TRIBUNE from Columbus, published yesterday, showed how the Democrats were liable to find themselves overreached next month in spite of the gerrymander. Instead of it securing them thirteen sure, with a possible chance for four more, present indications point to the almost certain election of thirteen Republicans, with an excellent prospect of getting two more. For the purpose of making the Congressional situation more easily understood by those who are interested in the result of the election of Oct. 14, and of presenting the matter in a form convenient for consultation and reference, THE TRIBUNE reproduces the new Congressional apportionment, as made by the Democrats, with the vote cast by the territory now represented in each of the twenty-one districts at the October elections in 1880 and 1883, and the names of the Republican and Democratic candidates in each:

	1880. Rep.	1880. Dem.	1883. Rep.	1883. Dem.
FIRST DISTRICT. Part of Hamilton Co.	17,134	14,442	14,140	15,144
Majorities	2,692	....	....	1,004
Rep.—B. Butterworth.				
Dem.—John F. Follett.				
SECOND DISTRICT. Part of Hamilton Co.	17,735	15,497	14,869	16,477
Majorities	2,238	....	....	1,607
Rep.—Chas E. Brown.				
Dem.—Adam Kramer.				
THIRD DISTRICT. Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preble	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	351	....	[illegible]
Rep.—H. L. Morey.				
Dem.—J. E. Campbell.				
FOURTH DISTRICT. Darke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—John F. Sinks.				
Dem.—C. M. Anderson.				
FIFTH DISTRICT. Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auglaize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—W. D. Davies.				
Dem.—B. Le Fevre.				
SIXTH DISTRICT. Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paulding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—H. C. Glenn.				
Dem.—Wm. D. Hill.				
SEVENTH DISTRICT. Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyandot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—Dan'l Babst Jr.				
Dem.—Geo. E. Seney.				
EIGHTH DISTRICT. Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—John Little.				
Dem.—				
NINTH DISTRICT. Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morrow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—Wm. C. Cooper.				
Dem.—E. F. Poppleton.				
TENTH DISTRICT. Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—Jacob Romeis.				
Dem.—Frank H. Hurd.				
ELEVENTH DISTRICT. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—Alphonso Hart.				
Dem.—W. W. Ellsberry.				
TWELFTH DISTRICT. Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scioto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—A. C. Thompson.				
Dem.—Leo Ebert.				
THIRTEENTH DIST. Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickaway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—Allen Miller.				
Dem.—J. H. Outhwaite.				
FOURTEENTH DIST. Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meigs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—C. H. Grosvenor.				
Dem.—John L. Vance.				
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT. Coshocton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Licking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskingum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscarawas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—Elijah Little.				
Dem.—Beriah Wilkins.				
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT. Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lorain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]
Rep.—H. C. Hedges.				
Dem.—G. W. Geddes.				
SEVENTEENTH DIST. Belmont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noble	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Rep.—Jos. P. Taylor.				
Dem.—A. J. Warner.				
EIGHTEENTH DIST. Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahoning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—I. H. Taylor.				
Dem.—J. H. Wallace.				
NINETEENTH DIST. Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Cuyahoga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geauga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trumbull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	11,687	[illegible]	12,479
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—E. B. Taylor.				
Dem.—Horace Alvord.				
TWENTIETH DIST. Medina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorities	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Rep.—W. McKinley Jr.				
Dem.—David R. Paige.				
TWENTY-FIRST DIST. West Cuyahoga and Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,773
Majorities	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]
Rep.—C. C. Burnett.				
Dem.—M. A. Foran.				

SENATOR SHERMAN.

TWO GOOD SPEECHES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman made two speeches in this city this evening, one to the Vatur Blaine and Logan Club, which numbers nearly 500 members. In his talk to the club he reviewed the record of the Republican party and said that, if for no other reason, they should vote for the candidates of that party, as they represented everything that was progressive in the country. The second speech he made was in response to an invitation of the business-men of the city. The meeting was held in Comstock Opera-House, which was packed to overflowing. Hundreds went away on account of the inability to secure admission.

BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

A Remarkable Journey from the Metropolis of the State to Syracuse.

Every Town Along the Line Ablaze with Enthusiasm for the Plumed Knight.

The Workingmen Noticeable for Their Participation in the Receptions—Scenes and Incidents.

DETAILS OF THE JOURNEY.

LEAVING THE METROPOLIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Amid the loud popping of railroad torpedoes Mr. Blaine's special train, consisting of three cars, pulled out at exactly 9 o'clock this morning from the New York Central Railroad station. Mr. Blaine occupied the stateroom in the rear car, where he remained during the journey, except when called out by the crowds. He had with him his son, Walker Blaine, and Postmaster Manley. The cars were filled with leading New York politicians who were invited to make the journey through the State with Mr. Blaine. Prominent among these were James D. Warren, District-Attorney Tenney, Chauncey Depew, and ex-Congressman Martin I. Townsend. The day was one of the best for the journey. It was cool and cloudy, while the recent rain had laid all the dust. All along the Hudson River Valley the people swarmed at every station, even where the train did not stop. From the size of the towns and the crowd in front of them it looked as if no one had staid behind at home. Yonkers, the station where visitors to Tilden's Greystone place get off, was the first stop. There was a grim, resolute crowd of fully 1,000 workingmen. They cheered with a savage roar. Mr. Depew promised that the election of the Republican ticket meant the upholding of the doctrine of protection to American industry. Stops below Albany were made at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson. At every stop there was always a crowd to fill up the vacant space between the train and the station buildings. The size of the crowds appeared to depend only upon the free space that could be found to occupy within range of a speaker's voice from the gayly decorated rear platform of the train from which the speeches were made.

A BIG BOOM AT CLEVELAND'S OFFICIAL HOME.

But the great demonstration below Albany was at Poughkeepsie. There 5,000 or 6,000 people jammed up in the neighborhood of the train, covered the buildings near by, swarmed upon the bridge over the track, and by their cheers almost drowned the roar of the cannon that fired a noisy salute upon Mr. Blaine's appearance. But when Albany was reached there was found the great surprise of the day. Albany is Cleveland's present home. The city has a reputation for being the most sluggish and hardest to rouse of any town in the State. It still retains the phlegm of its early Dutch character. It is said that if half of Albany were to be burned down 500 people would not come out of their houses in the unburned quarters. So when the train began to cross the river at Albany every one was surprised at the uproar. Every steamboat whistle on the river, every engine in the railroad yards burst out into a simultaneous chorus, as a prelude to the cheers and yells of the great crowd, in numbers fully 8,000 people, which packed the Albany station grounds as they were never packed before. Not content with jamming into the neighborhood of the train until feeble persons were in danger of suffocating, adventurous enthusiasts risked life and limb in climbing up on the buildings and high points of the neighborhood. Mr. Blaine at none of the stations made any pretense of trying to shake hands with any but the few who were admitted to his car, but at Albany he was fairly overcome by the wild character of the enthusiasm and the rush made to personally greet him as he made his appearance. The crowd was not content with an ordinary outburst. They cheered and cheered, as if they had had their training at the June Chicago Convention. They howled with a perfect rapture of enthusiasm, and when Mr. Blaine at last withdrew they insisted upon his return, and would have been calling for him yet if the inexorable train-dispatcher had not moved out the train after a wait of twenty-five minutes.

The best sight seen in the neighborhood of Albany was noticed only by a few. Just beyond the station on the road west is a great rolling-mill. As the train moved by the mills the operatives in working attire, with leather aprons and bare blackened arms, came out waving their square cloth caps, cheering with the vigor of strong men. They could not have afforded to lose their day's work, but they ran out from the mills to a man as the train dashed by to show what they thought and where they would stand when November comes. It was this sight which pleased Mr. Blaine more than any other incident of the trip.

MR. BLAINE INSPIRED BY THE GREETINGS GIVEN HIM.

As the train moved west the scenes and incidents took on more color. The crowds grew in proportion to the towns represented, while there was hardly a house that did not display a flag. At Schenectady there was such a demonstration as to make all the State politicians happy. But little Amsterdam, the next stop just beyond, brought out a larger crowd and if anything a wilder one. As the train departed the great crowd began singing one of the old War songs. The roaring refrain of this giant chant followed the train until it passed beyond the outskirts of the town. The demonstrations today had the effect of a stimulant upon Mr. Blaine. No longer forced to undergo the physical torture of endless handshaking, he was able to enjoy the moving pictures of endless good-will and enthusiasm presented to the train. He spoke easily, and by his local allusions showed his auditors that he was as familiar with the history of their State as with his own.

GEN. SPINNER.

The incidents at Fonda, Fort Plain, and Little Falls were not out of the current run of welcome, but at Herkimer, Warner Miller's home, there was a special demonstration. When Mr. Blaine came out he noticed Gen. F. E. Spinner in the crowd and nodded to him. At this the crowd grabbed Spinner, and, lifting him above their heads, did not rest until they had placed him upon the platform by the side of Mr. Blaine.

ANNOYED BY ATTACKS ON CLEVELAND.

Utica was reached soon after 5 o'clock. There a wait of twenty-five minutes was made. The square near the station, which will hold 10,000 people, was packed. The tops of the buildings in the neighborhood were also occupied. There was great curiosity to see and hear Mr. Blaine when he came out. But the police regulations here were ample to control the crowd, which was in the happiest of humors. After Mr. Blaine had finished, a flat-car was moved up by the side of the train, from which speeches were made by Chauncey Depew and some of the State orators who had boarded the train during the day. Some of them annoyed Mr. Blaine by making personal attacks upon Cleveland. It was against his wish, as he thought good taste commanded that nothing personal against him should be uttered upon such a trip as this. Even such a happy speaker as Mr. Depew erred in this regard. His remarks at Albany were not in exact harmony with the spirit of the trip.

After Utica came stops at Oneida, Canistota, and then came Syracuse, the end of the journey. In all twenty stops had been made, making an extremely hard day when the fact of the prolonged demonstration planned at Syracuse is considered.

THE DISPLAY AT SYRACUSE.

The display at Syracuse surpassed anything upon the road, because here greater time was allowed. Night had come twenty miles away from Syracuse. When the train was within a mile of the last-mentioned place the darkness was suddenly made day with the glow of numerous red lights which were set upon both sides of the track at regular intervals along the road. The train moved slowly as it reached this light. The road was through the heart of the town. The houses back of the lights were gayly decorated and illuminated, while men, women, and children waved flags and banners from the door-yards. In front of one house one old lady in white, whose house was illuminated and decorated, fairly jumped up and down with excitement. When the train was stopped it was found that fully 15,000 people were backed up in the streets waiting. A band of Knights with flaming torches stood ready to guard Mr. Blaine as he left the train. He was swiftly carried to the house of Senator Dennis McCarthy, only a block away. This residence is a quaint, old-fashioned one overlooking the square. As Mr. Blaine entered the square was brilliantly lighted with flaming torches, blazing red lights, and the sputtering stars of numerous rockets. Mr. Blaine later in the evening saw a number of people at this house, after he had reviewed from the porch the long line of political societies which occupied nearly an hour in passing him. He was compelled to avoid a general reception, however, on account of the early hour he will be required to start out tomorrow.

A GREAT EVENT.

The demonstration along Mr. Blaine's line of progress today is said by those who are familiar with the history of politics in this State to be quite beyond anything that has ever been known in New York. Everywhere the crowds were greater than they were four years ago when Gen. Garfield passed through the State, while the enthusiasm is remarkable considering the quiet character of the canvass. In many instances men came hundreds of miles for the sole purpose of seeing Mr. Blaine for not over five minutes. At Herkimer seventeen car-loads of people came from a distance, and waited two hours to see Mr. Blaine. There has not been a single stop where the crowd was not greater than the population of the place, showing a strong movement from the back country. There was not throughout the whole day one insulting or jeering remark offered to the Republican candidate. Indeed, there was not a remark made from any of the crowds that would have indicated the presence of a Democrat. The people of this State are evidently very much in earnest if one can judge by the way towns have turned themselves wrong side out to do honor to Mr. Blaine. The trip thus far is more like that of a conquering hero than of a candidate who is yet to be elected. Mr. Blaine took great pains today to prevent the local orators from becoming too bumptious in their assertions. When he was introduced to the people as the next President, he would always correct that statement by saying, "That depends upon the future will of the people." Mr. Blaine has borne the day very well. He is thoroughly delighted and grateful at his reception, as it surpasses anything he could have imagined.

TODAY.

The Blaine party will leave here tomorrow at 9 a. m. for Fulton, where Mr. Blaine will spend an hour at the Oswego Falls Fair, returning to Syracuse for dinner. He will leave on the Auburn Central Road for Rochester at 12:30 p. m. Short stops will be made at Auburn 1:10, Seneca Falls 2:15, Geneva 2:35, Canandaigua 3:50, Rochester 5:15, Batavia 6:25, and Buffalo 8. The train will leave Buffalo Friday for Cleveland, O. The Ohio State Committee will meet Mr. Blaine at Erie, Pa., and escort him through their State.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

THE DEPARTURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—At 8:30 Chairman James D. Warren of the Republican State Committee and A. B. Draper of the Executive Committee waited on Mr. Blaine and escorted him to the Grand Central Depot. At this point a crowd of 300 people assembled, and at 9 o'clock, amid loud cheers, the train drew out of the depot. Mr. Blaine was accompanied on the trip by Messrs. Warren and Draper, John W. Vrooman, Barney Biglin, and Capt. Chester A. Cole, of the State Committee; John B. Dutcher, Charles A. Chickering, J. A. Sleicher of the Albany Journal, Martin I. Townsend of Troy, Congressman Burleigh, ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, Walker Blaine, and Postmaster Manley. The train was made up of three cars—a baggage and two drawing-room cars, the Mohawk and the Richfield. The rear platform of the Mohawk was handsomely decorated with American colors and the pictures of Blaine and Logan on the sides of the car. About thirty prominent Republicans and newspaper men were on board. Nearly all of them crowded into the Blaine car and gave him a cordial welcome. After he entered the coach the demands for a speech were so general that Mr. Blaine had to appear on the platform. He shook hands with many, and bowed to the crowd. As the train moved out twenty-one torpedoes were exploded upon the track. Blaine said he had a good night's sleep, felt fresh, and looked cheerful and bright.

AT PEEKSKILL.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At Peekskill fully 1,500 people gathered at the station. There were several flags and banners in the procession, with the legends "Blaine and Logan" and "Protection to Workingmen." As the train stopped, Mr. Blaine turned and said: "Depew, I don't want you to introduce me here, I want to introduce you." At this point James W. Husted came through the car shouting: "Let me through quick," and bounding to Blaine's side introduced him in a jiffy, while the crowd cheered. Mr. Blaine said: "I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your cordial greeting. I have heretofore known much of the hospitality and cordiality of the Republicans of Westchester County toward myself, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking you in person. I never pass through this beautiful town, in one of the most beautiful parts of the Hudson Valley, that I do not instinctively remember that among the great things which distinguish it is that it is the birthplace of the honorable gentleman whom I have the pleasure of presenting to you." [Laughter and cheers.]

AT COLD SPRING.

At 10:30 the train stopped at Cold Spring. Here, as at Yonkers and several other places, a band of music headed the welcoming party. A company of Blaine guards in Zouave uniform was drawn up in line near the train. The Hon. Hamilton Fish introduced Mr. Blaine as the most distinguished representative of American labor and American citizenship. Mr. Blaine said: "I thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for the compliment you pay me in assembling in such numbers on my way up the Hudson Valley—a valley through which I always travel with increasing pleasure and delight. I am glad, sincerely glad, to be welcomed so cordially by you, and I bid you in return a cordial good-by." [Loud cheers.]

Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn was then introduced by Mr. Fish. Mr. Pomeroy began to speak of Mr. Blaine's prospects, but the moving train cut him off. The crowd numbered about 1,000, and cheered while the train moved off, with Mr. Blaine standing on the platform waving his handkerchief.

AT FISHKILL.

At Fishkill one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds was gathered. The history fired continuously and a uniformed band played near the cars. Col. W. D. Dickey of Newburg introduced Mr. Blaine as "Our next President," and the people cheered enthusiastically.

Mr. Blaine said: "I am greatly pleased to be so cordially welcomed by the citizens of the Hudson Valley, and especially of that part of the valley which is so rich in patriotic tradition. If there be any portion of the United States where people should be naturally and instinctively patriotic, it is that portion which I see before me, and which must be inspired by so many of the most inspiring incidents of the Revolutionary struggle. [Great cheering.] Thanking you again, gentlemen, for your kind greeting, I bid you good-bye." [Renewed applause.]

As the train started the crowd rushed up to

shake hands. A barefooted boy climbed up the platform, hanging on desperately. Mr. Blaine quickly took the little fellow's extending hand, shook it warmly, and the boy dropped off amid the shouts of the crowd. At Tompkin's hat factory, on the outskirts of Fishkill, the employés were gathered on the roof and at the windows, and a huge sign was displayed with the words, roughly painted, "Solid for Blaine and Logan."

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

At Poughkeepsie a dense mass of people thronged the tracks fronting the station, while the street over the tunnel above was crowded. It was estimated that 8,000 persons were present. Cannon on the hillside fired a salute, and the band played as the train stopped. The police kept the crowd from the platform. Mr. Blaine appeared with Mr. Warren and Mr. Vroeman, and cheer after cheer arose. Mayor White of Poughkeepsie introduced Mr. Blaine, who, in a brief speech, thanked them for their kind reception.

AT HUDSON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—When the train crossed Hudson the rush again compelled the police to keep the crowds back from the train. Chairman Warren and Draper led Mr. Blaine to a platform, in front of which stood the uniformed campaign clubs. J. Ryder Cady, Chairman of the Columbia County Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who said: "I remember with great pleasure a visit I made to your city twelve years ago, when I met, not so large a number as on the present occasion, and I now feel an additional pleasure in greeting you, who extend to me this cordial welcome to Hudson. My journey through your beautiful valley this morning has been one succession of compliments to me, and you add not not the least impressive of the many. I bid you a cordial farewell." [Enthusiastic applause.]

AT ALBANY.

The train arrived at Albany at 1:45 p. m. The demonstration here was very large and wildly enthusiastic. As the train entered the depot there was a large crowd waiting, and in a few minutes every available foot of space was filled and many climbed on the tops of the cars and on the roof of the depot. A great many workingmen were among the audience. The Hon. Hamilton Harris introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received with great cheering, again and again repeated, so that he had to stand bowing for quite a time before he could get a chance to speak. When order was restored he said: "I thank you, citizens of Albany, from the bottom of my heart for this magnificent welcome. I should be more or less than human not to be very deeply touched by your cordiality. I have nothing to offer in return but my sympathies and my thanks, but those you in full measure [cheers], and can only add a wish for your personal prosperity and for the prosperity of your beautiful, historic city—the Capital of your great state. Again, gentlemen, I thank you from my heart and bid you good-by."

Mr. Blaine retired amid tremendous cheering. While Senators Harris, Tenney, Husted, and others stood on the platform the crowd called for a speech from Husted or Tenney so persistently that Mr. Harris introduced Mr. Tenney, who made a few remarks. When he alluded to Mr. Blaine as the Second protectionist in the republic the crowd cheered with unusual vigor. While Mr. Tenney was speaking the cars moved slowly on amid cries of "Go on." Mr. Blaine reappeared at this point, and the people made a rush for the train, trying to climb up and shake hands. One man got on the steps in his eagerness to speak to Mr. Blaine, oblivious of all his danger. He said: "Your Honor, I was one shake." Blaine reached over those about him and shook hands, and the man jumped off.

AT SCHENECTADY.

At Schenectady the Central Depot is not intended as at other points, and the public had to follow the train. As it rolled in several thousand crowded around it and cheered as Judge Potter appeared on the platform, while the students from Union College shouted their heartiest hoor-calls. Judge Potter introduced Mr. Blaine as our next President. [Cheers.] Mr. Blaine said: "I am only very glad to have the pleasure of meeting the people of Schenectady, but I am much honored in being presented by Judge Potter, whom I have long known and regard with respect and admiration. I am glad to be in the old Dutch town of Schenectady, which perpetuates so much of the spirit of the old Knickerbocker civilization of New York, and which has done so much for the education and enlightenment of this country through that college over which Eliphalet Nott presided."

AT FONDA.

At Fonda Willard J. Peacock introduced Blaine as "the friend of American industries," and he was received with great cheering. Mr. Blaine said: "Gentlemen, your very cordial greeting adds one other welcome to the many I have had since I left the great metropolis of your State this morning. I can never forget the great kindness with which I have been treated on my journey through New York so far. I can never forget the welcome you have given me here today. I thank you very sincerely for it and for all your kindness towards me. I know you will be pleased when I present to you a young man whom I have long known and esteemed as a friend, Mr. Howard Carroll." [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Carroll made a few remarks.

AT FORT PLAIN.

At Fort Plain there was another crowd who cheered loudly as the train slowed up. D. Wendell, Chairman of the County Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who said: "I can hardly believe, my friends, that what I have been passing through today is a scene of real life. It has seemed more like magic to be borne through your beautiful country at the rate of forty miles an hour, every few miles meeting a crowd of welcoming friends. I derive from my heart of hearts to thank you with all possible cordiality for the welcome you give me, to express my wish for your personals that I may have a continuance of the prosperity which, the brightest glance shows now surrounds you, and my hope is that the great State of New York may be in all her material interests prosperous in the future as she has been so abundantly in the past." [Great applause.]

AT LITTLE FALLS.

As the train moved into Little Falls the crowd gathered and rushed after it, and by the time it had come to a full stop the shops had emptied their workmen into the streets. Titus S. Heard, Speaker of the Assembly, who lives at Little Falls, introduced Mr. Blaine, who had to wait for the cheering to stop before he could be heard. He said: "The forms of speech in which I can present my thanks for the kindness of your welcome have been almost exhausted in my journey through New York today, but I have had no occasion anywhere which for more hearty than yours, nor any for which I could offer thanks more sincerely. I have had a day of unmixed pleasure and delight—pleasure greatly enhanced by the evidences of prosperity I see around me on every side, by your beautiful homes, and by the smiling fertility which I have been everywhere greeted." [Tremendous cheering.]

AT HERKIMER.

When the train stopped at Herkimer E. A. Brown introduced Mr. Blaine. Just as he was about to speak some one in the crowd called out, "Gen. Spinner," "Gen. Spinner," and the gentleman was seen making his way toward the train. Mr. Blaine waited and helped him up over the iron railing while the people cheered. When order was restored Mr. Blaine said: "I consider it a very happy omen of my welcome that I permitted to stand here beside my old friend whom I have known long and honored so highly. I thank you, citizens of Herkimer, for your kind greeting. I thank you for the succession of gracious welcomes I have had today in this beautiful Valley of the Mohawk, and thank you all as citizens of New York for tendering to me so generously the hospitalities of your great State. [Renewed cheers.] I have nothing to add except to again express my pleasure at meeting here a man who has rendered valuable services to his country in a post requiring great ability and fidelity." [Loud cheers for Blaine and Logan.]

AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—When the train entered the depot here every available spot beside the track and in front of Bagg's Hotel was packed. Mr. Blaine was introduced by William Hackett of the State Committee and was loudly cheered. He said: "I thank you very sincerely, citizens of Utica, for this cordial greeting and this cordial welcome. It is a grand conclusion of the series of welcomes that I have enjoyed today in the Mohawk Valley, which have touched me very deeply with a sense of gratitude, which I confess to be greatly enhanced by this large demonstration of friendly welcome in the City of Utica. [Applause.] In return I can only express to you my appreciation of all the kindness I have received in the State of New York, my sincere wish for the continued prosperity of your city and your State, and bid you a cordial good-by." [Great applause.]

Thurlow W. Pomeroy, A. W. Tenney, James W. Husted, Howard Carroll, and Chauncey Depew made brief speeches. At the conclusion of Tenney's speech the people called for Mr. Blaine to speak, but he stepped from the car to the platform. The crowd cheered enthusiastically.

AT ROME.

At Rome Mr. Prescott, who introduced Garfield and Starr earlier, introduced Mr. Blaine. The crowd cheered the candidate again and again. He said: "The day which is now ending has witnessed a degree of enthusiasm in the Valley of the Hudson and the Valley of the Mohawk which I was entirely unprepared to expect and for the addition which you make to it I return my very sincere thanks." [Cheers.]

THE WIND-UP AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A grand torchlight procession here was the climax. The whole city seemed ablaze with torches and fireworks, and the entire population seemed to be on the streets. When the train arrived most of the clubs were already in line and the crowd around the depot was so great that it required much effort on the part of the police to keep the way open for Blaine's party and escort. Soon after arriving at Senator McCarthy's house the company partook of refreshments, after which Mr. Blaine held a sort of informal reception until brought out on the balcony by the demands of the people. At 9:30 he set out for the stand from which he was to review the procession. In the carriage with him were his host, Senator McCarthy, James D. Warren, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and the Rev. Charles Sims of Syracuse University. They drove to the stand slowly through a continuous blaze of fireworks and illuminations, public and private. Mr. Blaine stood at the front of the stand for over forty minutes, bareheaded most of the time, while a torchlight procession passed and he was repeatedly greeted with cheers for "Our Next President." The procession past, Chancellor Sims was chosen to preside over the meeting. He spoke of Blaine as a man whose words and deeds had become honorably and inseparably incorporated into the history of our Nation for the last twenty years—one who was recognized not only at home but all over the world as a great American citizen, and who, from the beginning of his career to the present time, had experienced a continuous advancement in political position and the affection of the American people. [Applause.] He reminded the people of Mr. Blaine's intimate companionship and friendship with Garfield, the late martyr President. In conclusion he said: "It is my greatest pleasure as it is my privilege and honor to present to you the man whom the American people have in their hearts elected to be their next President, the Hon. James G. Blaine." [Prolonged applause.]

When order was restored Mr. Blaine said: "This vast assemblage is far more eloquent than any words I could speak. It tells far more of the popular current and popular drift respecting public questions than anything I could say, and, therefore, respecting those topics I shall say nothing, and shall confine myself to simple but heartfelt thanks for so much of this grand demonstration as may in any degree be attributed to myself as a personal compliment. I am sure, however, that it would be great vanity in me to assume that more than a small part of it is so intended—that it is rather the expression of the people of this noble Empire State touching great public questions, which I shall leave others to discuss when I bid you, as I do now, a cordial good-night." [Great and prolonged applause.]

It was almost 11 o'clock when Mr. Blaine left the stand and returned to Senator McCarthy's house, where he passes the night.

Chauncey Depew addressed the meeting after Mr. Blaine left. Speeches were made at other stands by Martin I. Townsend and James W. Husted.

AT CANASTOTA.

There was a fine demonstration with torches and fireworks at Canastota, on the way to Syracuse. Mr. Blaine was received with a round of cheers. He said: "At the end of an entire day's journey you will expect from me, I am sure, only an acknowledgment of the courtesy and cordiality of your welcome. If you could have seen what I have seen today, I believe you would have an even more exalted estimate than you now have of the great State of which you are citizens. I thought I had known something of New York, but I have seen more of its greatness and grandeur today than ever before. I thank you very seriously and bid you good-night."

AT THE CAPITAL.

THE CROWD WILD WITH PATRIOTIC FERVOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The reception of Mr. Blaine this afternoon has rarely been equaled in the way of a popular demonstration. The large depot-yard of the Central Road was packed with a crowd numbering several thousand, in which were members of the Republican General Committee, Grant Club, Unconditionals, Capital City Club, Junior Invincibles, Plumed Knights, and the Boys in Blue. Many women also made their way into the throng. A committee composed of ex-Senator Hamilton Harris, Chancellor Henry R. Pierson, Robert Guer, President of the Board of Trade, ex-Assemblyman George Campbell, School-Commissioner Robert D. Williams, and Gen. Charles P. Easton met Mr. Blaine at Hudson. As the train approached the station a salute was fired and a mighty shout went up from the assembled crowd. The cheering continued until Mr. Blaine appeared at the rear platform with Senator Harris, Chauncey M. Depew, and District-Attorney Tenney. After the enthusiasm had subsided Mr. Harris introduced the Republican candidate. He said: "Unusual is the immense gathering of Albanians denotes an occasion very unusual and of great interest. Albany is honored today with the presence of the great statesman and great Republican chieftain, James G. Blaine. We welcome him with open arms and with open hearts, and extend to him the most cordial hospitalities of the ancient city. I take great pride and pleasure in introducing him to this vast assemblage of my fellow-citizens."

Mr. Blaine replied briefly, and as the distinguished speaker concluded the cheering again broke forth. Hats and canes were waved in the air, and such outburst of popular enthusiasm as followed was never before witnessed in this city. The train with its distinguished party finally moved off amid the music of bands and the applause of the multitude, and was soon lost to view, and the throng dispersed. A picturesque feature of the scene, one showing the great desire of the throng to catch a glimpse of the Republican standard-bearer, was the fact that a hot and steaming locomotive standing on the adjoining track was so covered by the struggling throng that but a portion of its smokestack was visible. The cheering throughout was exciting and unceasing.

Mr. Blaine said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "Democratic papers have reported that I am in exceedingly poor health. One of the objects of my trip is to show the people the contrary. I have not been in better health in many years."

AT UTICA.

A SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST OF POPULAR ADMIRATION.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The train bearing the Blaine party was twelve minutes ahead of time here, but the crowd was ready for it, Lower Genesee street being well filled with people long before. A flat-car had been placed on the side-track for use by the speakers. When the cannon announced the approach of the train from 5,000 to 7,000 people were crowded within the allotted space. They gathered without organized effort, the one organization which appeared as such being the Republican Continentals, who, 100 strong, each member bearing a flag and headed by a band, were marching into the square as the train stopped. Bagg's Hotel was in gay attire, flags flying from every window. Wedged close in the crowd were people of all conditions. The large number of working people was noticeable, as the hour was in advance of the closing of the manufactories. The percentage of Irish-American merchants, professional and working men was large, and the heartiness of their cheers and the occasional remarks heard here and there confirmed all that has been promised of Irish support of Blaine in Utica. Two who had left their beds, where they were engaged in the "burned district," were congratulating each other that they were to vote the Republican ticket for the first time and together, and one said: "The kickers needn't worry Blaine. Enough of us Democrats will make the number good. Speeches are not needed, nor torches; the ballots will be for Blaine." The sentiment was applauded by those around. The distinctively Stalwart faction of the past was well represented. Cheering began while the train was drawing up and deepened into a roar as the tall form of Mr. Blaine was recognized on the rear platform, accompanying the Hon. James S. Sherman, Mayor of Utica, who introduced him. Repeated cheers followed the brief remarks by Mr. Blaine, and while Messrs. Pomeroy, Tenney, and others were speaking representatives of Blaine and Lowan Clubs and delegations from neighboring towns and counties entered the car and were introduced to Mr. Blaine. Half an hour's stop was made, the crowd standing solid till the last and sending cheers for the next President after the train as it moved off, as it came to the booming of cannon.

AT ROME.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The special train carrying the Blaine party left here at 5:42 p. m., after a halt of ten minutes. An immense crowd of people, headed by the uniformed Blaine Corps and a brass band, blocked all the standing room in the vicinity of the depot for half an hour before the arrival of the train, and the approaching party was greeted with cannon salutes, waving of hats, and burning of fireworks. As the train came to a halt Mr. Blaine and a party of gentlemen sent from Rome to Utica to meet him appeared on the platform of the rear car, and the Hon. C. D. Prescott, Chairman of the Rome delegation, introduced him to the people. The future President bowed to his audience, and in a few cordial sentences expressed his gratification at their presence. He said the enthusiasm which had greeted him all day as he journeyed through the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys had been as astonishing as it was gratifying. After he had bidden them good-night Judge A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, a popular speaker well known to the Romans, spoke for some five minutes, giving his hearers the assurance that all the omens of success were very auspicious. He had never witnessed such a wonderful uprising, such a royal greeting as had been given Mr. Blaine all along the way. As the train moved off the cheers of the spectators made the welkin ring, while the cannon roared and the band discoursed stirring music. If the enthusiasm displayed here is a sample of the general feeling Republicans need not fear the result.

AT BUFFALO.

PREPARING FOR A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Business is business with the Republican committees and clubs just now, everybody, it is any way connected with campaign organizations being in motion to insure the success of the demonstration in honor of Blaine, who is to be the guest of the Republicans of Buffalo tomorrow night. The preparations are so far advanced that nothing but inclement weather can prevent a popular turnout such as has seldom been witnessed in this city. The managers are encouraged by the enthusiasm with which their efforts are being seconded by the Republican masses. There seems to be a unanimous desire to give the Plumed Knight a welcome that will do his heart good and convince him and Republicans everywhere that Western New York may be counted on to do its whole duty towards the Republican cause in the great contest to be decided Nov. 4.

Large delegations will be here from all the surrounding towns, the railroads having agreed to run special trains at excursion rates. Mr. Blaine's headquarters will be at the Tifft House, and he will review the procession from the balcony. It is expected that from 8,000 to 10,000 men will be in line.

IN OHIO.

THE PLACES HE WILL VISIT.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Following is a copy of the official route of Mr. Blaine through Ohio, with the time of arrival and length of stay at each place, as designated by the Republican State Executive Committee: He will travel by special train, and will enter the State and arrive at Ashtabula at 1 p. m. Friday of this week, the 26th in it, remaining one hour; arrive at Painesville at 3 p. m., remaining one hour, going thence to Cleveland in the evening and remaining over night. He will leave for Elyria Saturday morning, arriving at 11 a. m. and remaining one hour; arrive at Norwalk at 1 p. m. and remain one hour; Fremont at 2 p. m. and remain fifteen minutes; Toledo at 4:15 p. m., where he will remain over Sunday. He will go thence to Fostoria Monday, the 29th, arriving at 1 p. m. and remaining one hour; arrive at Sandusky in the evening and remain over night. Tuesday he will go to Tiffin, arriving at 10 a. m. and remaining thirty minutes; arrive at Carey at 11 a. m. and remain fifteen minutes; Kenton at 12:30 p. m. and remain thirty minutes; Bellefontaine, 2 p. m. and remain thirty minutes; Urbana, 3 p. m. and remain thirty minutes; Springfield, 4 p. m. and remain one hour, going thence to Dayton in the evening. Wednesday, Oct. 1, he will go to Hamilton, arriving at 11 a. m. and remaining one hour, and going thence to Cincinnati, where he will spend the remainder of Wednesday and Thursday. Friday morning he will leave for Morrow, arriving at 11 a. m. and remaining one hour; Xenia 1 p. m., one hour; London 3 p. m. and remain one hour, and arriving in Columbus about 5 p. m. and speaking in the evening. Saturday he will go to Newark, arriving at 10:30 a. m. and remaining thirty minutes; Zanesville at 1 p. m. and remain one hour; Cambridge at 3 p. m. and remain forty-five minutes; Barnesville 4:21 p. m. and remain thirty minutes; and arrive at Bellaire in the evening, from which point he will probably leave the State.

BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

THEY VISIT MR. BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Before Mr. Blaine started on his Western trip this morning a committee of fifty from the Brooklyn Young Republican Club waited upon him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and announced the action of the club Tuesday night. Every member of the committee was present. They met in Mr. Blaine's parlor, and a committee consisting of D. L. Woodhouse, Chairman of the committee of fifty, and T. S. Wood of Ward was instructed to wait upon Mr. Blaine and ask him to receive the committee. When Mr. Blaine appeared Mr. Woodhouse addressed him as follows:

"MR. BLAINE: The Young Republican Club, comprising a membership of 2,500, is the successor of what was called the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club. Its constitution precludes its members from holding office, and their sole reward resides in the sense of duty alone. It has a triple service to perform—to serve our city, State, and Nation. As its name suggests, we are Republicans. We belong to the Republican party, and if we owe allegiance, as the first meeting of the club, held last evening, since the National Republican Convention met at Chicago in June last, when you, sir, were nominated for President and the Hon. John A. Logan for Vice-President, resolutions were enthusiastically adopted by a practically unanimous vote, pledging our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and pledging the support of the club to the candidates during the present campaign. The gentlemen before you were instructed as a committee of the club to notify you of its action and present you with a copy of the resolutions. The late hour at which they were passed has prevented the committee from presenting them to you in proper form this morning. A copy will be prepared and furnished you at a later date. This action of our club warrants us in the belief that it adds at least 10,000 votes to the Republican cause. May I say to you, sir, in closing, that while as a committee our duty in presenting the resolutions is representative, and that they voice the conservative sentiments of our club, you will be followed, during the excitement, fatigue, and slanders of the campaign with the personal devotion of a host of our members, and that no stories of slander, however foul, will fall upon the head of you or yours which will not be keenly felt and indignantly repelled by those of us who, however much we may admire you as a statesman, pay you the higher tribute of loving you as a man."

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY.

Mr. Blaine replied as follows:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the message you bring, and I thank you for bringing it, the more especially as I know you have subjected yourself to some personal inconvenience in coming to meet me at so early an hour so far from your homes. I appreciate very fully the significance of your action. I know its value. I know the strength of young men in political work. It has been well said that each one counts two, and I therefore feel sure that the Brooklyn Young Republican Club brings to me no ordinary degree of strength, confidence, and enthusiasm. The pressure of haste to take the train for the West prevents my saying more, and leaves me only time to ask the pleasure of a personal presentation to each of you."

THE CLUB PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS FOR BLAINE.

Howard W. Knight, one of the supporters of the Blaine resolution, remarked today: "It was a red-hot meeting. The sentiment was in favor of Blaine unmistakably. Not more than 100 of the 1,500 present opposed the resolution to indorse Blaine and Logan. In that number were a good many who will vote for Blaine, but are opposed to the club entering National politics. Not over fifty were present who will not vote for Blaine."

"How about those who staid away?"

"Of the 2,500 on the roll, 2,500 will, I think, vote for Blaine. Not over 500 will leave the club. I don't think the resignations—though all good men—will weaken us in the long run. We could have 2,000 new members tomorrow."

"Did the minority have a fair hearing?"

"Of course they did. All that talk is gammon. The Independents were grouped in a little corner, and they began the disturbance by hissing. The Blaine men cheered and applauded, but didn't hiss until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We weren't there earlier than the others. I expect nine will resign from the Executive Committee of Eighteen, and seven or eight from the Advisory Committee of Twenty-two."

"But if that average holds good with the members more than 100 will resign?"

"Well, sir. Some of these committemen will support Blaine, but resign because they object to the club taking a hand in National politics. Their action will not kill or even injure the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. In ten minutes $3,500 was subscribed for expenses. Everybody was said fairly at the meeting, but of course some of the boys were disappointed that the club had been represented as opposed to Blaine, and they made things lively. That's all."

Mr. W. H. Nichols, the President of the club, sent in his resignation today.

NEW YORK.

The Claims and Counterclaims of Attorneys in the Telephone Litigation.

Pretty Sarah Schuer Discarded by Her Family—Death of Nathan Thayer.

Detention of a Crazy Woman from Chicago—A False Cry of Fire in a Theatre.

THE TELEPHONE LITIGATION.

THE BELL COMPANY'S ARGUMENTS COMPLETED AND THE DEFENSE HEARD FROM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—In the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the People's Telephone Company today Mr. Storrow finished his argument for the Bell Company. He said that the defendants had claimed that Drawbaugh's invention had been common talk at Eberly's Mills for seven years prior to 1872, but Henry Drawbaugh, the inventor's brother, testified that until 1873 he had never heard of the telephone. Why had not Mrs. Drawbaugh been called to the witness-stand, and why had no drawings been prescribed by Drawbaugh? During the early afternoon Daniel Drawbaugh, who disputes with Bell the claim of inventor of the telephone, sauntered into the room and took a seat beside his counsel. The crowd stared at him as though he was a natural living curiosity.

Ex-Judge Hill began the argument for the defense. He argued to show that prior to the summer of 1874 Mr. Bell had formed no conception of any means for the transmission of speech; that in the summer of 1874, stimulated by Heinholz's experiments in the electrical transmission of vowel sounds by means of a series of tuning-forks, Mr. Bell conceived the possibility of accomplishing the same results by substituting a series of vibrating reed armatures in place of the tuning-forks, but he never tested such an apparatus, because he believed it impracticable. Experiments were made in 1875, but it was not until March 10, 1876, that he succeeded in producing intelligible articulation. Mr. Hill claimed that the instrument on which Mr. Bell got a patent for improvement in telegraphy March 7, 1876, was manufactured upon suggestions obtained from Elisha Gray, whose invention was copied before it had been patented. For the People's Company it was claimed that Drawbaugh's invention was made and completed long before the date of Mr. Bell's application for his patent of March 7, 1876, and even before his earliest telephone experiments, and that Bell made no claim to transmit articulate speech in his patent, but confined it solely to the uses of telegraphy.

PRETTY SARAH SCHUER.

HER FAMILY DISCARDS HER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The parents of Miss Sarah Schuer, the pretty young Jewess who eloped with Mr. Henry C. Friedman, a New street broker, Monday night last, have already come to the conclusion that all that they will do in the matter will be to refuse to have anything more to do with either their daughter or her husband. She has chosen her course, they say, against their wish or consent, and must take the consequences. A brother of the runaway girl said today:

"She has done as she wanted to. All right; we will do as we want to, and never again will we have anything in the world to do with either of them."

He went on to say that she took nothing with her when she left, and none of the many things which she left behind will be given to her. Her brother said that her wardrobe was a magnificent one, and that in her room hung 110 dresses—some of which never had been worn. She had quantities of the most elaborate jewelry and other paraphernalia which go to make up a young lady's possessions and happiness.

OBITUARY.

NATHAN THAYER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Nathan Thayer, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, died at his residence, No. 37 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Thayer was born in Palmyra, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1830. When quite a young man he went to Buffalo and engaged in the banking business. When the War broke out he was appointed to a position in the War Department. Subsequently he became a paymaster in the army, and at the close of the War was mustered out of service with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. For years before the war he was a member of the firm of H. T. Godet & Co.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A WOMAN ON HER WAY TO HER HOME IN IRELAND BECOMES INSANE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A peculiar case was developed this morning in the Tombs Police Court. Miss Emma Fawcett's father is a well-to-do farmer in Ireland. About a year ago she went to Chicago from Ireland to visit some friends. While there her mind became weak, and it was decided to send her back to Ireland. Passage was engaged for her on the steamer England, and she was sent to this city, but when she went aboard on ship the physician of the steamer decided that she was insane and the company refused to take her. She had no place to go to, so was given in custody of a policeman, who this morning arraigned her in court. T. J. Paisley, a lawyer of Dubuque, Ia., said she had been placed in his charge in Chicago, and that there was nothing to excite apprehension in her manner till they reached New York. Justice Power committed her to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Miss Fawcett is 27 years old and handsome.

A SCOUNDRELLY YOUNGSTER.

HE RAISES A FALSE CRY OF FIRE IN A THEATRE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The curtain rose to a crowded house at the performance of "Storm-Beaten" in the Mount Morris Theatre in Harlem last night. The fire scene was being enacted, when the cry of "Fire!" three times repeated rang through the building. Many blanched faces were visible among the audience, but the continuance of the play reassured them, and the panic which was imminent was averted. A youth named Francis McCarron, residing at No. 2448 Fourth avenue, was pointed out as having caused the alarm, and he was taken into custody. He was sent to the island for one month.

INDIGNANT WOMEN.

THEY DENOUNCE THE MAN WHOM THEY BOSH CLAIM AS HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The grand jury today announced that they had indicted Robert H. Ramsgate for bigamy. "I hope he will get all that the law allows him," said Mrs. Ramsgate No. 1 this afternoon. "He has done me a cruel wrong. I feel myself growing to hate the man more than ever, and when I think too long upon the subject I feel that if he were near me I could pick up a dagger and plunge it into his heart. I have only been restrained from doing it before now for the sake of my baby and my family. I would not like to disgrace them, God knows."

Miss Mary J. Bogue of No. 351 East Thirty-sixth street, wife No. 2, said: "I shall do all I can to have him punished. If my father got anywhere near him he would kill him, sure. All I care to say is that I will do my utmost to have justice meted out to him."

THE BANKERS' & MERCHANTS'.

A SWEEPING INJUNCTION OBTAINED BY THE RECEIVERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Receivers Beckwith and Smith of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company today obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the bringing of suits against the company, the prosecution of suits already begun, the levying upon the property of the company under execution upon judgments already obtained, and the sale of property seized under executions.

A CHICAGO ATTACHMENT.

An additional attachment was issued from the Superior Court yesterday against the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company in favor of Austin G. Day, for $23,000, for goods and supplies delivered to the company, in payment for which it had given four promissory notes. The petitioner for the attachment asserts that the company is about to assign, conceal, or otherwise fraudulently dispose of its property. The attachment was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for service, along with innumerable writs of the same sort against the badly "mixed" telegraph company, the Chicago office of which is already under the supervision of a Sheriff's custodian.

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN.

TAYLEURE, THE THEATRICAL MANAGER, SOUNDLY THRASHED BY A NEWSPAPER-MAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Albert K. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *North American*, was standing with a number of friends in front of the Morton House, on Fourteenth street, about half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, when Clifton W. Tayleure, manager of Frank Chanfrau's "Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler" theatrical company, approached the party, and was greeted pleasantly. He shook hands cordially with all until he came opposite to Mr. Fulton, who also extended his hand. Instead of shaking hands, however, Tayleure said, with a sneering laugh:

"O, then, you acknowledge I was right in the statements I made in the Boston *Herald* some time ago?"

Mr. Fulton flushed hotly and answered:

"I do not, but I am willing to bury the hatchet, nevertheless."

"O, you don't?" said Tayleure, as he raised the butt of a cane which he carried in his right hand and began to shower blow after blow upon Fulton. Robert Stevens, one of the oldest and best-known theatrical managers in this city, attempted to separate the combatants, but in doing so received a terrible blow from the loaded cane. Stevens staggered away, with blood flowing from a ghastly wound in his head. His friends put him in a carriage and he was taken to his home. In the meantime Mr. Fulton had closed with his antagonist. He wrenched the cane from his hand and threw it into the street. He then unmercifully pummeled Tayleure, who attempted to run away, and yelled:

"Take him off! Pull him away! Don't let him kill me!"

The cry of "Police!" stopped the quarrel. Mr. Fulton went to his room at the Morton House, and Dr. King of East Fifteenth street was called in to dress his wounds. His left eye was black and almost entirely closed, while a steady stream of blood gushed from a scalp-wound on the left side of the head. Dr. King sewed it up with four stitches. Tayleure, after escaping from the hands of the infuriated Mr. Fulton, fled, and was seen no more in that neighborhood during the day or night.

CAUSE OF TAYLEURE'S ENMITY.

Mr. Fulton said tonight:

"To rightly understand the case I must go back to the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time my father was the editor of the Baltimore *American*, and Tayleure was working for him. The latter was a Southerner, and he left the paper to espouse that cause. My father's sympathies were with the North. He died about two years ago, and shortly after that an event Tayleure printed an article in the Boston *Herald* which stated that during the War my father aided the South and printed a certain editorial supporting the Southerners in his paper when the War broke out. My brother and I searched through the files of the paper for such an editorial. We could find none. We wrote to the Boston *Herald* and stigmatized Mr. Tayleure's article as a lie, which it was. We have never met since until today, and as the matter was so old I was willing to let bygones be forgotten, and offered to shake hands with him when we met today. He then made his cowardly attack on me."

A SCENE IN COURT.

A GIRL'S BETRAYER ORDERED FROM THE ROOM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—In the Kings County Court of sessions today Rabina Nichols, a handsome girl of 20, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. Judge Moore had heard the girl's story, and he saw among the crowd in the court-room the man who had ruined her. The Judge called the fellow up before the bench, and, after denouncing him as a mean, contemptible scoundrel, who had made the girl a thief, and worse, ordered him out of the court-room, and threatened to have him locked up if he entered it again. The fellow slunk out like a whipped cur.

KEELY'S NEW "FORCE."

AN ARMY OFFICER WHO CAN PERFORM THE SAME EXPERIMENTS WITH COMPRESSED AIR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The "etheralized vaporic force" which was so liberally poured into the ears of a large and gullible public by Mr. John W. Keely of Philadelphia and the directors of his company last Saturday does not seem to have intoxicated Lieut. R. L. Setzlinski, who is wedded to science for its own sake, and is in no way connected with companies of any description. The Lieutenant witnessed the experiments at Sandy Hook, and then told President A. R. Edey that with the same plant he could perform exactly the same experiments at Fort Lafayette any day he pleased, the same with compressed air, and would even go further than Mr. Keely had gone. Mr. Edey said he would "speak about it to Mr. Keely," but the offer has not yet been accepted. The Lieutenant today said that none of the experiments at Sandy Hook would be made until Mr. Keely had discovered a new force. If Mr. Keely, as he claimed, could obtain five times the velocity he showed Saturday, he, the Lieutenant, would buy his head in reverence. The Lieutenant said the statement was untrue that he was blind to every force but compressed air. The latest invention was the thing for him.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The steamer Lord of the Isles, from Yokohama, arrived yesterday. Aug. 23, off Cape Guardafui, she took off the crew of the French transport Avyron, 305 all told, and landed them at Aden. The Avyron was wrecked five miles south of Guardafui.

The Louisville & Nashville Directors were in session up to noon, when they adjourned until today without completing their labors. They discussed the financial plan with respect to the changes desired by the foreign committee. The legal aspect of the original plan was also under discussion.

The latest advices from Dr. Damrosch are to the effect that he has engaged for the approaching season at the Metropolitan Herr Staudigl, a basso of European reputation, and Herr Aschenbach-Alvart, a son of the famous marine painter Aschenbach, and at present first tenor at Weimar. Dr. Damrosch sails for New York Oct. 1 by the Ems.

In the case of Annie R. Wetmore, on trial in General Sessions for unlawfully marrying Nathan L. Hawes when she knew that he had a wife, Mrs. Wetmore testified yesterday that her mother was a sister of President Andrew Johnson. The witness lived with him in Washington when he was United States Senator, and was an inmate of his house at Greenfield, Tenn.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at its meeting yesterday listed $1,321,000 consolidated first-mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company; $500,000 general mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company; and $4,000,000 Chicago & Northwestern 5 per cent twenty-five year debenture bonds.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Kavanaugh, who lives at Kinzua Village, a few miles south of this city, has been greatly annoyed by the attentions of John Fare, an Italian barber. Mr. Kavanaugh is employed at night. Fare attempted on various occasions to forcibly enter the house. Mrs. Kavanaugh warned the fellow to keep away from her. Late last night the report of a rifle was heard, and neighbors found Fare lying outside of the door of the Kavanaugh house. The bullet had severed the femoral artery and he died in twenty minutes. Mrs. Kavanaugh says that Fare was trying to break into her house, when she picked up a rifle and fired at random through the door. She was bailed for trial in December.

MILLIONS AT STAKE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Mr. M. J. Cunningham, Attorney-General of the State, today filed a petition against the New Orleans Gas Company, in which he alleges that it exists without authority of law, and that the gas company is asserting the exercise of certain rights and privileges without the permission of the State or authority of the City of New Orleans, and the petition prays for a mandatory injunction restraining the gas company from exercising the said rights. About $4,000,000 is involved in the suit.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—The Republican tomorrow morning will say that Gresham has resigned from the Post-Office Department and will become Secretary of the Treasury. First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton will act as Postmaster-General until Gresham's successor is appointed.

THE FAR WEST.

Unsecured Overdrafts Going Out of Fashion—Ex-Senator Nesmith Placed in an Asylum.

Remarkable Mortality Among Montana Horse-Thieves—Sharon and the Chollar Mine—Self-Destruction.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

NO MORE UNSECURED OVERDRAFTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Sixteen banks of this city, represented by the clearing-house, have agreed to discontinue the system of overdrafts from Oct. 1. This unbusinesslike system, began in Ralston's time, proved pernicious, in its effects, and was the direct cause of breaking the Bank of California in 1875. Merchants naturally flocked to banks where they could overdraw for the highest amount. Depositors of known reliability have overdrawn their accounts

CAMPAIGN CHRONICLES.

A State Ticket Put in the Field by the Massachusetts Butlerites.

Gen. Oglesby Received at Rock Island with a Genuine and Hearty Welcome.

Another Turn at the Crank Taken by Chicago's Erratic Mayor—Affairs in Wisconsin.

THE EAST.

BUTLER'S BAND.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—If today's convention is any criterion, Gen. Butler has the youth, vigor, and enthusiasm of the old Democratic party in this State with him in his new party. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed the presence in the skating-rink where the convention was held of 1,332 delegates, representing twenty-one cities and 288 towns. The convention was composed principally of bright young fellows with a tendency to exhibit their knowledge of parliamentary law and exuberance of spirit that needed frequent repression by the presiding officer. J. H. O'Neill of Boston, the Temporary Chairman, a young fellow scarcely 30 years of age, who is looked upon as the Butler candidate for Congress in Pat Collins' (Boston) district, made a rattling off-hand speech bristling with denunciations of Cleveland and the party behind him, which were received with great applause, and when he said that before November the contest would narrow down to Blaine and Butler the convention howled with delight.

WELCOMING BEN.

After the temporary organization had been effected the convention took a recess, and the delegates, four abreast, marched to the Union Station to receive Gen. Butler, who arrived on the noon train from Boston. There the 1,500 organized men gave him a reception. With his customary shrewdness Gen. Butler grasped the arm of the Chairman of the convention and unattended by other music than the cheers of his followers marched up to his hotel through Mechanics street, the narrowest and dirtiest route from the station to Main street, put one lined with his constituents.

ORGANIZATION.

At 2 o'clock the delegates reassembled and the work of the convention was put out of the way with a vigor and dispatch which showed that nothing had been left to chance action. Col. Noah A. Plympton of Worcester was made Permanent President, and a list of Vice-Presidents was read, comprising over 100 names, every one of which was greeted by a cheer. Col. Plympton appeared with the inevitable little silk flag in the lapel of his coat, worn by all the delegates as a badge of fidelity to the new party, and in a husky voice read his speech from manuscript. It abounded in praises of Butler and denunciations of the old parties, but its chief gem was the following specimen of mixed metaphor: "In God's name, if we must fire in the air, let us do it for principle and for a purpose and under the leadership of a man who, if by some strange accident we should happen to hit, will be competent to bag our game." This masterpiece of rhetoric was rapturously applauded. At the close of the speech a young delegate who hadn't been taken into the confidence of the leaders vociferously insisted on proceeding to ballot for a candidate for Governor, while in another corner of the rink rival delegations from a Boston ward were wisely discussing their differences. Finally order was restored, and the business of the convention proceeded.

SETTING UP A TICKET.

The venerable John L. Baker, the blue-eyed philosopher of Beverly, with long white beard and flowing locks, advanced to the front of the platform and nominated for Governor Judge M. J. McCafferty of Worcester, and Dr. Rice of Springfield presented the name of Col. John F. Marsh of Springfield for Lieutenant-Governor. Both nominations were adopted by the convention with enthusiasm, although there were a few scattering "Noes" against McCafferty's name. These were followed by cries of "Cleveland men," hisses, and "Put 'em out." The remainder of the State ticket was reported by a committee as follows:

Secretary of State—Col. John P. Sweeney of Lawrence.
Treasurer and Receiver General—Nathaniel S. Cushing of Middleboro.
Auditor—Isreal W. Andrews of Danvers.
Attorney-General—Col. Thomas W. Clark of Boston.

LONG-WINDED RESOLUTIONS.

Then came the resolutions, an interminable string, commencing with Butler's Chicago platform in full. These were listened to with manifest impatience, but the delegates were assured from the Chair that they couldn't have the treat of seeing and hearing Gen. Butler until they had finished their convention business, so they let the reading go on. The platform was adopted, after which John I. Baker of Beverly and Col. R. C. Drinkwater of Braintree were put in nomination for Electors-at-Large, with more eulogistic speeches. They proved acceptable, and then a committee of three was appointed to escort Gen. Butler to the hall, the time which intervened before their appearance being taken up in wrangling over the list of members of the State Central Committee.

SPEECHMAKING.

Finally the troubles were all adjusted, and Gen. Butler entered the rink, accompanied by ex-Senator T. J. Grady of New York and the Hon. E. F. McDonald of New Jersey. Gen. Butler was received with an immense uproar, which lasted several minutes, and there was a great waving of hats and canes. All the applause of the convention came in the form of cheering, the delegates in testifying their approbation using their mouths rather than their hands or feet. When quiet was restored Butler, Grady, and McDonald were introduced in turn, and there was more enthusiasm. Gen. Butler's speech was followed by McDonald and ex-Senator Grady. Judge McCafferty also spoke briefly in acceptance of the nomination. The convention then adjourned.

There was a meeting in the rink this evening at which Judge McCafferty presided and spoke at some length, and other speeches were made by Butler, Grady, and McDonald.

Judge McCafferty, the nominee of today's convention, is a resident of Worcester, but during Gen. Butler's term as Governor he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, which position he now holds. He has been a Representative in the State Legislature and Alderman of Worcester, and during the War was a Major in a regiment under Gen. Butler's command.

BUTLER'S TALK.

Gen. Butler in the course of his speech said: "I venture to appropriate to myself the kindness with which you have greeted me, but I appropriate and put to the credit of the people's cause this representative assembly of the best men in Massachusetts. You come here for no object which the truest patriot might not be proud to avow to all the world. With no hope of office, with no desire for reward, but with a hope to purify the old Commonwealth and make her an exemplar of good government, you each come here acting in peace and harmony, as the people always do when left to themselves. You number, as I am informed, 1,332 delegates. I am very particular to state your number, because the ordinary process is a very difficult one, and the ordinary process is a very different one, and the ordinary manner of conducting political conventions in this Commonwealth is quite different. Sept. 3, 1884, a convention was held in this city at which the Committee on Credentials—and I refer to notes which I shall hand to the reporters so I shall make no mistakes—reported to the convention twenty-two cities and 325 towns of the Commonwealth. It was lucky there weren't more towns represented by 160 delegates. When that committee made its report Gen. Collins, in announcing it, made the remark: 'By this report it appears there are some Democrats left in Massachusetts.' If that report was true, in my judgment there were not many outside the hall, and Mr. Avery, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a plank in favor of a free ballot and honest count. Well, there was a free ballot—for ballots were put in by the bunch, although the Chairman said a bunch—and whenever that statement is denied I will meet it with sworn testimony from the highest source that there were many bunches, containing from fifty to 300 ballots each, so that over 1,500 ballots were cast in this manner, and all for one candidate."

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents—about 400. After Col. French had announced that the condition of the ballot was such that they desired a new ballot taken he stated that if the convention insisted upon a report being presented they should decline to serve. In the excited discussion it was moved that the committee be discharged. This was adopted by a rising vote of 241 to 208. Where were the other 1,200 Democrats? A new ballot was taken, in which the whole number of votes cast was 751, showing there must have been on that ballot nearly 800 stuffed ballots, and their candidate for Governor received 386. Even then only one-half the delegates reported were accounted for and the candidate who was nominated by 386 votes had on the first ballot 1,500 stuffed ballots in the boxes. As the nomination made by that convention amounts to nothing, it was of no consequence. No account was taken of the fraudulent voting and the fraudulent voting was evidently done for the purpose of making good the report of the Committee on Credentials, and it was hoped to cover up that fraud made by a Judge who had been legislated out of office and removed by the Governor. No words of characterization are needed. The tissue ballots by which South Carolina Democrats cheat negroes out of their rights have evidently been imported by the Massachusetts Democrats to control white men. The People's party denounces such proceedings, whether in the North or South. But with 750 votes counted when there were but 450 to stand up and be counted to cast them, it is evident their purpose for a free vote has been attained, if not the honest count. But they say it was taken late in the day when many delegates had left. But the ballot was taken right after dinner, and the convention had all its work done and adjourned before 4 o'clock, shouting for their work and victory. If the delegates had deserted, it is evident they didn't stand together as well as did the Republican delegates in 1871, when I was defeated by more votes being cast than the delegates could find seats in the convention. Alas! that any true friend of mine had deserted me for the empty and questionable honor of presiding over a farce of such convention."

HEADQUARTERS NOTES.

CHEERING NEWS FROM OHIO—CARL SCHURZ DESERTED BY THE GERMANS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A great many letters were received today at the Republican National headquarters from Ohio and other Western States. Secretary Brown of the Ohio Central Committee writes that the Ohio Republicans are making a splendid campaign, and that they will surely win if they continue their exertions till the polls close election-day. The outlook for Republican success in several doubtful Congressional districts has improved wonderfully within the last week. The First and Second Districts include Cincinnati, and will elect Republican Congressmen.

Carl Schurz has overshot the mark in Ohio as he did in Wisconsin, and the Germans, who were wont to venerate him, now leave his meetings disgusted. He has changed his party once too often without sufficient reason. The Ohio Germans understand that a good salary for speech-making and a personal hatred are the causes of Carl Schurz's opposition to Mr. Blaine. Attention has been called to his duplicity by the republication of an editorial which he had inserted in the *Westliche Post* shortly after Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati. He wrote:

"Mr. Hayes is neither a man of much talent nor much force of character. He was not born to be a leader, but, on the other hand, he requires one. A man of such a weak nature is hardly the man for the great need of the times. They might have done worse at Cincinnati, but, too, they might have done much better; and we are afraid they have let a good chance slip."

THE POLISH-AMERICANS ALL FOR BLAINE.

U. A. Mayendorff of the United States Assay Office at Helena, Mont., said yesterday: "I have come to the East to talk Republicanism to the Poles, but I find them already in the fold. They are enthusiastic for Blaine and Logan, and are organizing clubs wherever there are enough of them to make a good showing. I know of several instances where Democratic clubs have renounced Cleveland and boldly declared for Blaine. Mr. Blaine will receive the votes of the Polish-Americans. They see in him an American of the best and broadest type. They will support him, too, because he represents the party of protection. The Polish-Americans want American industries protected."

TOM HENDRICKS.

CALL YOU THAT BACKING OF YOUR FRIENDS?

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—In every nook and corner of the apartments of the National Democratic Committee this afternoon were seen little groups of politicians engaged in animated and earnest conversation. A thunderbolt had just arrived by wire from one of the trusted leaders of the Democracy at Indianapolis. The thunderbolt was to the effect that the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the Vice-Presidential nominee, while ostensibly supporting the ticket the tail end of which he represents was quietly giving out the information that Mr. Cleveland, while not weighing quite 250 pounds, had nevertheless filled the office of Sheriff of Erie County in a praiseworthy and straightforward manner. In other words, Mr. Hendricks was very much piqued at not having been given the first place on the ticket.

Mr. Hubert O. Thompson said: "There is no truth in the report that Mr. Hendricks is not enthusiastic in the support of the ticket. If every Democratic voter had one-hundredth part of the enthusiasm that he has we would elect our ticket by 1,000,000 majority."

Col. Thomas Ochiltree, who was questioned on the subject, remarked: "I have heard that Hendricks, seeing that Cleveland is making such a poor run, is more than ever disheartened because he was not given the star part of the ticket instead of filling the leading man's part, and I am not at all surprised that, while he will outwardly, like a certain powerful organization in this city, claim allegiance to it, he will in November say, 'I told you so.' I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hendricks at Saratoga at the time he was officially notified of his nomination, and, while he did not appear to think it was the best choice that could have been made, he nevertheless avowed his intention to stick by it. This, however, is a personal campaign, and Blaine has decidedly the upper hand of his opponent, and will come in a big winner sure."

At the Republican headquarters there was a great jubilee over the turn affairs are reported to have taken in the campaign, and the betting was even that Ohio would give the ticket 40,000 majority.

BETTING ON THE RESULT.

A LIVELY SCENE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The feeling on the Stock Exchange over the result of the campaign daily increases. Shortly after noon today the scene on the exchange was a first-class pandemonium. Business was stopped, and the adherents of Blaine and Cleveland howled like so many madmen for their favorite. Deacon White made a bet of $3,000 with Mr. R. S. Elliott that Blaine would be the next President. The Deacon's money was up, and he also wagered $1,000 against $750 with another party, and $1,000 against $800 with a third party, that the redoubtable Knight of the Plumed Quill will be the first under the wire. Then in rushed Mr. C. J. Hudson, "Hen" Smith's protégé, and he nearly broke his neck in his efforts to bet $2,000 on Mr. Cleveland. The Deacon took the bet so quick that Hudson acted as though he had the cholera or something worse. Another prominent broker wagered $1,000 to $900 that Mr. Cleveland would succeed President Arthur.

THE WEST.

GEN. OGLESBY

GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION AT ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—This has been a grand day for the Republicans of Rock Island and surrounding towns in Iowa as well as in Illinois, and it will carry dismay into the Democratic camp. The walks have been filled with people and the streets lined with bunting and flags. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby arrived from Sterling this morning at 9 o'clock. He was met at the depot by the reception committee and escorted to the Harper House. The General was feeling temporarily fatigued from continuous work, but after a few hours' rest Richard was himself again. Though his arrival was quiet, as soon as it became known that he was in the city friends began calling. An informal though hearty reception was kept up to the latest minute. At 2:30 p. m. Gen. Oglesby was escorted by the committee led by the band to Union square, where, despite the wet ground, 4,000 people had assembled to do honor to the old veteran. After a song by the Rock Island Glee Club the speaker was introduced by President Reimers of the Blaine and Logan Club. In opening, Gen. Oglesby alluded to his frequent visits to Rock Island and the cordial reception always accorded him. He said the occasion of his first visit here was to advocate the election of Abraham Lincoln, the mention of whose name called out general applause. Gov. Oglesby continued for an hour and a half, striking sturdy blows from first to last. He made one of his most telling arraignments of the Democratic party and one of his strongest appeals for Republican principles. He touched upon the different Republican Administrations. The last three having been by soldiers, now, for a change, he proposed to have the citizen statesman, James G. Blaine. The attention of the crowd was held to the close, when hearty cheers and long-continued applause followed.

After a song by the glee club the Hon. M. C. Quinn of Peoria held the crowd for another hour and a half, making a most eloquent plea for Blaine and the party. His allusions to Carter Harrison, who spoke here last night, were scathing, and elicited frequent outbursts of applause.

The demonstration this evening in brilliancy and numbers exceeded any outdoor display ever witnessed in this city. Public and private buildings in the main part of town were covered with Chinese lanterns, flags, and transparencies, while red, white, and blue, and other colored lights flamed everywhere. The sky was lighted by pyrotechnics of the most splendid kind. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the torchlight procession began the line of march, and for over half an hour it moved at rapid pace, being nearly two miles in length. The Blaine and Logan Clubs formed a fine line. Port Byron, Hampton, Geneseo, Woodhull, Orion, Coal Valley, Cordova, Davenport, and other cities and towns came by special trains to join the clubs of this city. The procession was headed by 250 horsemen in uniform. Then came carriages with Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Hawley, M. C. Quinn, and others. By actual count there were over 2,800 men in the procession, 1,400 of whom bore torches. There were thirteen bands. The whole line of march was a blaze of many-colored lights, while the air was made to echo the cheers for Blaine, Logan and Oglesby. Not less than 20,000 people witnessed the parade. At its close, 10 o'clock, the Hon. John B. Hawley of Chicago addressed the crowd in Union square. The enthusiasm was unbounded, even surpassing the anticipations of the most zealous Republicans. It shows conclusively that Western Illinois is aroused and will make a grand showing in November.

CARTER HARRISON.

HIS VOICE IS STILL FOR CLEVELAND AND PURITY.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Carter Harrison was tendered an impromptu reception as he passed through here from the north this morning at 9:30. A crowd of about 100 persons, of whom three-fourths were Republicans, assembled at the depot, headed by a brass band. Carter mounted a baggage-truck and spoke at random for ten minutes. He did not create a favorable impression. He found fault with the surplus in the Treasury, and claimed that it is there at the expense of a tax-burdened people. When the country was under Democratic rule there were only six cities in the United States, he said, that had poorhouses. He claimed that he was the first Mayor north of Mason and Dixon's line to uniform a negro policeman and make Captains of fire companies and bridgetenders out of colored men. He boasted of his certainty of success in November, and said: "We have got to have that woodchuck, boys, this time, sure." He was certain to get the votes of the best element in Chicago, and the rascals and bummers would elect him Governor to get rid of him as Mayor. He told the young women in the crowd to bear in mind that their protection depends on the virtue of the Democratic party, and urged them to see that their young men voted for Cleveland and purity. This break caused considerable laughter and side remarks from the crowd. He dismissed himself by saying: "You see before you 205 pounds of live Governor."

THE CIRCUS AT BEARDSTOWN.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Carter Harrison pow-wow was quite a slender affair. The meagre attendance was as usual ascribed to Providence, who sent a rain the day previous. The day itself was most auspicious. Carter manifested a desire to deal in the backwoods revival style. He ranted much about prayer, "the malefactor on the Cross," and sinners going to the judgment bar of God. These topics were so copiously dwelt on that a devoted Democratic brother asked his neighbor if that "wasn't the boy preacher." Harrison's demagogism was manifested by pressing into the service on the stand a decrepit namesake of his who staggered in the procession between two able-bodied men. This old fellow played the rôle of flopping Republican, who asked and answered questions to suit Carter's extravagant assertions. It was exceedingly "low comedy." The liquor question and the repeal of the Harper law were summed up in the following laconic style: "Boys, I drink when I get thirsty. I am proud that I belong to that party whose adherents march up like men and take a glass whenever they want it." This passage was more loudly applauded by the great unwashed than any other part of the speech of an hour and thirty-five minutes.

ILLINOIS.

SENATOR CULLOM AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom arrived in the city this morning and spent a portion of the day with his friends. He is in a much better state of health than he has been for some months, and said that he intended to do some pretty hard work during the remainder of the campaign. This afternoon he spoke to a Republican mass-meeting at Leroy, the occasion being another one of the series of the enthusiastic and successful meetings which the Republicans have held in McLean County during the campaign.

THEY WANT TOM HENDRICKS AT DECATUR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A delegation from Decatur, Ill., was in the city endeavoring to secure a promise from ex-Gov. Hendricks to visit that place. The following were in the party: S. S. Jack, editor of the Decatur *Review*; E. B. Pratt, Secretary of the County Central Committee; H. Wagoner, ex-Mayor W. R. Scruggs, and W. M. Boyd. It is the intention to hold a State rally at Decatur in October, at which Mr. Hendricks' presence is desired. The latter was not prepared to give a definit answer to the visitors' request, and took the matter under advisement.

THE THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of the Thirty-second Senatorial District held a convention in this city today. Twenty-five delegates were in attendance. The Rev. D. Mills of Westfield (this county) was nominated for the State Senate, and the Rev. C. T. Everett of Tuscola, Douglas County, for minority Representative.

AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Elgin Republicans had a grand rally tonight. Four hundred torches were in line and a great crowd was in attendance. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Joseph Brucker of Milwaukee and Col. Dan Munn of Chicago.

THE GENESEO BOURBON "MARCHING CLUB."

GENESEO, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Last evening in the office of the Plumb House, Streator, Ill., there was a meeting held for the purpose of organizing a Democratic auxiliary marching club. The attendance numbered about fifty, one-half of whom were boys whose appearance indicated they had no right to vote. After appointing the necessary officers they came to the business of deciding upon what style of uniform they should wear. Some suggested linen dusters. Others objected on account of their being too cool. One man said he liked the duster because it symbolized how warm their hearts were in the cause. Regarding hats, the most popular seemed to be a white plug with black band; but this was rejected on some not liking the idea of a mourning weed, suggestive of sighing for lost opportunities, I suppose, so a brown band was decided upon. They also wanted canes with big heads, presumably to suck upon after the 4th of November, for then would their occupation be gone.

The meeting was tame and lacking in interest, particularly when the fact leaked out that each party would have to pay for his own outfit. This will come hard on the young man who gets but $3.50 or $4 every Saturday. The Democrats must be hard pushed when they have to recruit their ranks by pressing in a lot of youths. A REPUBLICAN DRUMMER.

CONGRESSMAN HITT AT LENA.

LENA, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Two thousand people assembled here this evening, compelling an outdoor meeting. It was the largest Republican rally known in this section. The Blaine and Logan Club of Freeport arrived on a special train. The meeting was addressed by R. R. Hitt, member of Congress and candidate for reëlection, also by the Hon. J. H. Randall of New York, the Hon. James I. Neff, and Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport. Gen. Charles Waite presided. Stephenson County is ablaze with enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan.

A BARBECUE.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—At Staunton, twenty miles southwest of here, the Republicans will hold a grand rally and big barbecue Saturday, Sept. 27. Great preparations have been made, and an old-time Republican love-feast is expected. Sheep, cattle, hogs, and chickens have been donated to feed the multitude. There will be Blaine and Logan Clubs from all the surrounding towns. Gen. R. J. Oglesby and many other prominent Republicans have signified their intention of attending.

A JOINT DISCUSSION.

SPARTA, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The joint discussion between Capt. Thomas and F. B. Albright, Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress in this (the Twentieth) district, was a grand victory for the Republicans. Dick Tuthill of Chicago spoke to a large audience at night.

WISCONSIN.

JOHN BLACK WILL NOT ANTAGONIZE DEUSTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Hon. John Black tonight announces his withdrawal as Democratic candidate for the nomination to Congress. This leaves Congressman Deuster alone in the field as a candidate on the Democratic side.

LIVELY DEMONSTRATION IN MILWAUKEE.

Tonight the Blaine and Logan Clubs of the First and Seventh Wards had an immense demonstration in their respective wards. In the First Ward the meeting was addressed by the Hon. A. F. Gallum, and in the Seventh by F. Haddock, Esq. The marching companies were out in full force with torchlights, etc. Tomorrow night a grand demonstration will take place under the auspices of the Scandinavian Blaine and Logan Club, with Mr. John Toohey as speaker. The Holland Blaine and Logan Club will parade Friday night, and will be addressed by C. W. Bice, Esq. Saturday evening the Hon. C. L. Colby will address a meeting at the Third Ward Blaine and Logan Club Wigwam. A monster meeting will take place the same night at the Eleventh Ward Club headquarters, the meeting to be addressed by Gen. J. A. Watrous, the Hon. E. S. Simpson, the Hon. C. M. Sanger, and Gen. J. W. Ewing. The Hon. F. L. Gilson will address a meeting in the Tenth Ward the same evening, and the Bay View Club will also make a demonstration.

DANE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Dane County Republican Convention today nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff—W. A. Delamatyr.
Treasurer—J. G. Baker.
Clerk of Court—William B. West.
Register of Deeds—Lawrence Post.
District-Attorney—H. J. Taylor.
County Clerk—G. F. Howell.
Surveyor—S. W. Graves.
Coroner—Frank Larkin.

A resolution was adopted favoring Gen. Lucius Fairchild for United States Senator.

GUENTHER DELEGATES.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Col. W. H. Stowell, Dr. E. Erbe, and S. Sheldon, Guenther delegates, were elected this afternoon to the First Assembly Convention at Kaukauna. Col. Tromback of that place, also a Guenther man, was elected. This insures the renomination of Guenther on the first ballot by a large majority.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Eighteenth District Convention held in this city today nominated the Hon. J. F. Ware for State Senator on the fifth ballot. Mr. Ware has three times been a member of the Assembly, and will be elected by a handsome majority.

CONVENTIONS AT PORTAGE.

PORTAGE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Republican First Assembly District Convention held here today nominated Ferdinand Schubee for the Assembly. For delegates to the Congressional District Convention, a ticket headed "For Congress, Jonathan Bowman; for delegates to the Congressional Convention, John T. Clark, N. B. Smith, William T. Parry, J. O. Eaton, Carl Schneider, and A. J. Turner," received forty-nine votes. The Second District nominated Capt. M. C. Hobart for the Assembly, and elected ex-Gov. James T. Lewis, Evan O. Jones, J. R. Decker, Lester Woodard, H. C. Brace, and Charles L. Brown delegates to the Congressional Convention. All are strongly in favor of the Hon. Jonathan Bowman for Congress.

A RALLY AT BELOIT.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—There was a grand Republican demonstration in this city tonight. Fifteen hundred men appeared in the torchlight procession, and the city was ablaze with fireworks. Rockford, Ill., sent up a train of twelve coaches loaded and 700 men in the procession. Janesville was represented by 300 citizens. After the parade Col. J. C. Spooner of Madison and the Hon. J. V. Quarles of Racine addressed a large audience.

THE BRAGG-DELANEY CONTEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—Eleven ballots were taken in the Democratic Convention at Beaver Dam tonight. None of them indicated any change from the situation when the balloting commenced a week ago. The last ballot taken tonight resulted as follows: Delaney 10, Sawyer 5, Sumner 5, Dick 9. All of Bragg's votes were thrown for Dick.

MICHIGAN.

THE GREENBACKERS DISGUSTED WITH BOURBON SWINISHNESS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—John Heffron is the leading Greenbacker in Wayne County. This morning he was asked: "Do you expect to coalesce with the Democrats?"

"Not unless they are willing to do what is right. They seem to want all of the offices. Fusion has been accomplished on the State ticket and in nearly all the counties. Now, when it comes to Wayne County they must make a fuss. Why, in Washtenaw County the other day the Democrats wanted all the offices and the Greenbackers turned around and fused with the Republicans, who gave them three good offices. The Democrats will be laid out in that county."

"What do the Democrats propose to give the Greenbackers?"

"That's just it. What do they propose to give? As far as I can learn they seem to think one of the Auditors and a Coroner is sufficient. The Greenbackers will coalesce on no such terms."

"Is there a prospect of Republican fusion?"

"I think such a thing might happen, but of course I don't know. If we should join with the Republicans it will be good-day with the Democrats after election."

"Would there be fusion if the Republicans would give up the Sheriff's office?"

"No, not for that alone. The Greenbackers should have their share, and I think that the Republicans would give one or two other offices for the sake of assurance of the safety of the rest of their ticket, which would undoubtedly be elected. If the Democrats do not take definit action at once, as I said, steps will be taken to have something done toward agreeing with the Republicans. We want a ticket in the field. It is only six weeks before election, and it is time that this affair was definitly settled."

GEN. ALGER.

One of the charges made against Gen. Alger, the Republican nominee for Governor, is that he is an enemy to the workingman. Today he told a TRIBUNE reporter that he had only one store for his lumbermen, and that was at Black River. He claimed that he kept it merely to accommodate the laborers, as he derived no profit from it. He always gave his men cash, as he was opposed to the store-order system, and they were free to trade where they pleased. As the rumors in the State press were so utterly false he had not taken the trouble to contradict them.

ALGER AT COLDWATER.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Republican candidate for Governor; James O'Donnell, Republican candidate for Congress; and ex-Gov. Austin Blair spoke at the Republican rally at the opera-house tonight.

LOUISIANA.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The various Republican organizations of the State have united and combined on an Electoral ticket, as follows: At large, George L. Walton of Concordia and Taylor Beattie of Lafourche; First District, Aristide Mary of New Orleans; Second, John Mahoney Sr. of New Orleans; Third, H. S. Minor of Terre Bonne; Fourth, Robert J. Looney of Caddo; Fifth, D. C. Morgan of Ouachita; Sixth, Caldwell C. Swazie of St. Landry.

The list embraces the most influential men of the State. All of them, except Col. Beattie and Mr. Mary, were Democrats a year ago. It is in point of character, wealth, and respectability the strongest political ticket nominated here since the War. There is a singularly strong movement for Blaine throughout this State. There have been some seventy odd Blaine clubs formed this campaign, while not a half-dozen Cleveland clubs can be found. The Irish appear to be nearly all for Blaine. The agreement of Registrar Brewster to comply with the Federal law of elections indicates that the power of the machine will be relaxed and the appliances of the recent State election not brought in play. This being the case, only ordinary attention to details on the part of Republicans will give the State to Blaine by a handsome majority. The bolt from Kellogg in the Third District has no influence. It was organized by some of the ungrateful recipients of Kellogg's misplaced patronage. They were bolters from the start.

HAD TO GIVE UP.

After being made to face five different charges before the United States Circuit Court, Registrar Brewster today reconsidered his determination. When at noon the United States Supervisors of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards called on Registrar-of-Voters Brewster and asked to be allowed to examine and copy the registration-books Mr. Brewster acceded to their demands, and a half hour later the Supervisors were busily engaged in the discharge of their duties. This fact is an admission that Blaine will carry this city. The negroes who were dissatisfied with the nomination of Kellogg by the Third District Republicans yesterday held another convention and nominated L. A. Martinet, Deputy Surveyor of the port. He declined, and the convention then pledged itself to E. J. Gay, the Democratic nominee for Congress. Gay was present and made a speech of thanks.

INDIANA.

CLAY AND MORTON AT WABASH.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a splendid turnout in this city today to hear the Hon Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky and Oliver P. Morton. Mr. Clay discussed the Southern problem in a logical manner, and aroused the most intense enthusiasm among the old-time Republicans. Tonight the Hon. J. T. Scanlan addressed a rousing meeting in this township.

HARRISON PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—At the dedication of the Second Ward wigwam, a building with a capacity of 2,000 erected by the Republicans of the banner ward of the city, Senator Ben Harrison made the principal speech, in which he addressed himself to Dan Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees in his last speech was greatly wrought up because Harrison had said that "Democracy linked arms with slavery, treason, and repudiation," and proceeded to attempt to show that the Democracy was loyal to the Government, and that he particularly was the soldiers' friend. Harrison examined Mr. Voorhees' war record, his relations to the soldiers and the Federal armies, showing how he had steadily been the opponent of the cause of the Government, going so far as to excite the soldiers to send an address from the field signed, among others, by Col. W. E. McLean, then and afterward a Democrat, which said that it might be necessary for them to come home and shoot traitors as well as to shoot traitors down South.

Senator Harrison also examined Mr. Voorhees' record with respect to the freedmen, for whom he now professes so much love, showing that he had opposed in Congress and on the stump every measure for the freedom and elevation of the colored race. Gen. Harrison's speech also touched upon the tariff, showing the great interest Indiana had in the maintenance of industrial protection, and showing that Mr. Voorhees, who is a candidate for reëlection to the Senate, was at heart a free-trader and always voted with his party against the Republican idea of protection. The Senator also paid his attention to Mr. Hendricks and his stock attack upon the surplus in the Treasury, showing up the financial record of the Democratic party. The speech was a strong one, completely pulverizing the claims of Mr. Voorhees as a loyal man during the War. Following Gen. Harrison, Miss Nellie Holbrook briefly spoke. Gov. Porter presided, and, taken all together, the meeting was one of the best that has been held in this city so far.

M'DONALD AT DELPHI.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Joseph E. McDonald spoke to the unterrified here today. A rally was advertised, but the rain reduced the crowd. One more effort like today's will insure this county for Blaine. Joe's speech was his time-honored free-trade effusion.

AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Republicans had a grand rally and torchlight procession tonight. After the parade the masses repaired to the opera-house, at which place they were addressed by Gen. John W. Thayer, ex-Governor of Nebraska. The hall was filled to overflowing. The enthusiasm was unbounded and the speech was well received as the loud and frequent applause of the crowd indicated. This was the first torchlight procession of the campaign.

IOWA.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS IN "CALAMITY" WELLER'S DISTRICT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—D. O. Aker, member of the last General Assembly from Winneshiek County, was today nominated for Congress at Waukon in the Fourth District by the anti-fusion Democrats. The present Congressman from that district, L. H. Weller, Greenbacker, had been renominated by the Greenbackers and Democrats, but has been opposed by many leading Democrats, who refused to support him, and now nominate a straightout Democrat. This division of opposition in a district already close insures the election of William E. Fuller, the Republican nominee.

PUSHING THE CAMPAIGN.

Advices received at the headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee show that the campaign is being pushed vigorously in every county in the State. Large and enthusiastic meetings are held nightly and many Republican converts, especially from the Greenback party, are reported constantly. Great mass-meetings have been held this week at Essex, Greene, Ottumwa, and Livermore, with no signs of Republican disaffection and with a prospect of more than usual Republican majorities.

AT CENTENNIAL.

GREENE, Ia., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Butler County was held in Centennial this evening. The Hon. B. R. Hutchins of Des Moines addressed the meeting. His description of Ireland under the free-trade rule of England made a profound impression. The campaign opens well here for Blaine, Logan, and Henderson.

OREGON.

AN IMMENSE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Tonight the largest and most enthusiastic political rally that ever took place in Oregon is being held in Portland. A great number of Blaine and Logan clubs from all portions of the State are participating. It is estimated that not less than 10,000 men are in line in a procession, bearing transparencies, mottoes, etc. The city is brilliantly illuminated and great enthusiasm prevails. Probably 50,000 people are on the street to witness the procession. Senator J. N. Dolph and other prominent speakers are now addressing an immense crowd.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

ALVA ADAMS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 24.—The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning. Gen. B. F. Montgomery was made Temporary Chairman and Charles F. Wilson Temporary Secretary. The usual committees were appointed and the convention adjourned till 4:15.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock and received the reports of the Committees on Credentials and the Order of Business. They nominated Alva Adams of Pueblo for Governor and adjourned to 10 tomorrow. Gov. Grant declined the unanimous vote of the convention for a renomination. Proceedings thus far are entirely harmonious. In all probability the entire ticket prepared at the caucus last night will be nominated by acclamation without opposition.

HOBBS' MAN CHRISTIAN.

AN EX-REBEL AND A DEMOCRAT ELECTIONEERING FOR THE OX-HYDROGEN CANDIDATE.

Among the persons who have been traveling through the State making speeches in behalf of Harrison's Prohibition stool-pigeon Hobbs is a Chicago lawyer by the name of George C. Christian. He has had hard work in his efforts to convince the farmers of Illinois that Hobbs the Prohibitionist and Hobbs the speculator and corn operator on 'Change are exactly the person whom it is safe for them to waste their votes on for Governor. But he is working away at it with untiring zeal. A story came the other day to the ears of a reporter that Mr. Christian, while for some years a citizen of Illinois, had been during part of the slave-holders' rebellion in the Confederate service. Knowing that he was born in Kentucky, the rumor did not seem unreasonable, and yet it was difficult to see how a Kentucky Confederate Democrat and an Illinois Prohibitionist could be working harmoniously on the same platform. When it comes to dealing with rumors of this kind the simplest way is to go and ask the person concerned. This a TRIBUNE reporter did. He called on Mr. Christian, told him the story about his Democratic Confederate service, and asked him what there was in it. Mr. Christian replied:

"Yes; I was in the Confederate army in 1861 and 1862. I went in as a private, and was shot through the body some time in the fall of 1862. I heard that I had been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, but never received the commission."

"Where did you go after being wounded by a Union shot?"

"To Bloomington, Ill., where I have lived for twenty-two years."

"Why did you go in the Rebel army to fight for the dismemberment of the Union?"

"I followed the lead of the Louisville Journal. When that paper came out with an editorial on the 'Southern Wrongs [?]' I would make speeches in the same vein. The consequence was I was put in jail at Bowling Green by Federal troops, and, naturally, I enlisted in the Rebel service. I addressed meetings the other day at Jerseyville and Delevan. That will show what soldiers think of me."

That Mr. Christian, having been born and brought up in Kentucky, and permeated with Kentucky pro-slavery and secession ideas, should have gone into the Democratic-Confederate service and fought his way against the Union up from the Rebel ranks to a commission in Jeff Davis' service is rational enough, but it must open the eyes of the Republican voters of Illinois to the hollowness of this whole prohibition movement, and must awaken them to the fact that it is nothing but Democracy in disguise when they find an ex-Confederate Democrat traversing the State up and down working to divert Republican votes away from Gen. Oglesby to Hobbs, the only effect of which is to help Harrison, a brother Kentucky Bourbon of this ex-Rebel Christian. Working for prohibition is all pretense, as the existing laws of Illinois authorizes every county, city, and community to establish prohibition if it desires to have compulsory teetotalism.

THE ASSISTANT DEMOCRAT.

HOBBS IN THE ROLE OF STOOL-PIGEON FOR HARRISON.

Mr. J. B. Hobbs is the candidate for Governor of Illinois of the Prohibition party. This is an organization which, while claiming that its aim is to do away with the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, is trying to defeat the party which has done so much to remove those evils and to bring into power the party which would increase them a hundredfold. Mr. Hobbs himself is a man who, after having worked as hard as he could to secure the passage of the Harper law, is now trying to elect as Governor Harrison, who kept the law from going into force for nine months in Chicago, thus beating the city out of $1,000,000 of revenue, and who, if he ever gets an opportunity, will do all he can to secure its repeal. This action on the part of the Prohibition candidate and his party may seem inconsistent to simple-minded people. But this is not the only inconsistency. Mr. Hobbs is a leading church-member, and is also a member of the Board of Trade, and not infrequently takes part in what are called "corners"—devices by which the price of corn and other cereals is forced up to an unnatural figure, to the great monetary disadvantage of parties who are on the other side of the deal. This practice is forbidden by the criminal code of this State, which was adopted by a Republican Legislature, and is also looked on with disapproval by the church to which Mr. Hobbs belongs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WAUSAU.

WAUSAU, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Republican meeting tonight was the grandest political demonstration ever held in Northern Wisconsin. Over 1,000 torches were in line, and several hundred more could have been manned had they been at hand. The meeting was addressed by Col. Goodwin of Milwaukee, who awakened the utmost enthusiasm. A special train from Merrill brought over 400 Republicans, and several uniformed clubs from the towns joined in the procession. The Democrats in this banner Democratic county of Wisconsin feel sick.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—As the campaign progresses every indication in this section of Kansas points unmistakably to the old-time Republican majority. The Wichita *Eagle*, Eldorado *Republican*, *Sumner County Press*, and leading Republican journals of this section of Kansas are confidently predicting that Blaine and Logan will carry Kansas by 75,000 majority; that Martin, for Governor, will carry the State by 60,000 majority; and that all of the counties of Southern Kansas will roll up the old-time Republican majorities, and many of them will greatly increase former majorities in favor of the Republican National and State tickets. The prohibition question, which was expected to prove a discordant element in the Republican ranks, is being handled in such a manner as to unite all factions. The wiser counsels of the conservatives of the party have prevailed, and local conventions have all adopted a plank in their platforms pledging the party in favor of a resubmission of the prohibition question to the people of the State and favoring a constitutional convention. No step ever taken by the Republican party in this section has so thoroughly disgusted the Democracy, as it is their only stock in trade, and it completely reconciles that branch of the Republican party pledged to resubmission, and who, with George Veale, Joe Waters, and others at their head, held an Independent Resubmission State Convention at Topeka the first of this month. Conventions were held today in this city for the Ninety-second and Ninety-third Representative Districts, and in both instances men pledged to resubmission were nominated. Thus everything shows that the party favors granting to the people their demand that this question be again submitted to them at the polls.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 24.—The Straightout Republican Convention reassembled this morning. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Judge A. B. Norton of Dallas.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Haynes of Webb County.
Treasurer—Samuel M. Johnson of Bexar.
Controller—Fred W. Miner of Lamar.
Attorney-General—L. C. Grathaus of Bexar.
Commissioner of the Land-Office—R. J. Evans, colored, of Grimes.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. B. McKinney of Travies.

After the appointment of a committee to issue an address to the Republicans of Texas the convention adjourned sine die.

ST. JOHN STILL IN THE RING.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 23.—J. P. St. John, Prohibition candidate for President, was in the city today. His presence attracted no special attention. A conference was held with him tonight by the members of the Prohibition State Central Committee, when they discussed the question of nominating another candidate in place of A. T. Jetmore, who was nominated but declined. It was agreed that the party shall put up another candidate, but who was not decided. There are three or four aspirants for the honor. Mr. St. John leaves here tonight for the East. He will make speeches in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois until the 24th of October, then return to Kansas, and from that time until the day of election proceed to stir up the situation here. He will bring five or six Prohibition guns with him to canvass the State. The Governor says he will receive more votes in Western New York and portions of Ohio than either Blaine or Cleveland. He feels confident his vote throughout the country will reach 1,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS MADE YESTERDAY.

Fifteenth Pennsylvania District—F. C. Bunnell, Republican.
Twelfth Pennsylvania District—D. W. Connelly, Democrat.
Fourth Iowa District—D. O. Aker, Democrat.

A NEIGHBORHOOD BRAWL.

Peter Cuelrsky of No. 124 Augusta street and his son John, 18 years old and slightly deranged, applied opprobrious epithets to a neighbor's wife, and three men living in the next house took the woman's part. When they attempted to chastise the boy the father interfered. He was set upon and beaten over the head so severely as to endanger his life. Casimir Wuschenak and Michael Nowitski are locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

AN AX ACCIDENT.

Theodore Salling, a grocer at the corner of Armitage road and California avenue, was perhaps fatally injured by an ax yesterday. He was engaged in moving an ice-box into the store and his clerk was trying to drive the box along by heavy blows with the back of an ax. Suddenly the ax flew off the handle and struck Salling on the forehead. He was taken to the County Hospital. The attending physicians say he cannot recover.

A young man called his sweetheart "rare opportunity," because she is worthy of being embraced. Now is the accepted time; embrace the opportunity and buy Kirk's "Juvenile" Toilet Soap.

INSURANCE.

The National Convention of State Officials Meets in Chicago.

Points in the President's Address—Committees Appointed—Miscellaneous Business.

The fifteenth annual National Convention of State Insurance Officials was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday. There were present: John A. McCall Jr. of New York, President; Charles P. Swigert of Illinois, Secretary; William D. Whiting, Maine; Olin Pilsbury, New Hampshire; William S. Smith, Massachusetts; John A. McCall, New York; Eugene Pringle, Michigan; Henry J. Redmond, Ohio; R. B. Morris, Kansas; A. R. McGill, Minnesota; Ephraim Williams, Connecticut; D. P. Fackler, New Jersey.

The convention opened with the annual address of President McCall, who said their purpose was to consider how the State laws shall be administered to prove beneficial to the policyholders, realizing that success attends the corporations affording adequate protection to the insured. In most of the States the coöperative assessment organizations have been brought within the jurisdiction of the departments of the National organization. These assessment organizations are chartered by the State with privileges that make them akin to insurance companies, and place their officers in the category of trustees. They are possessed of rights which neither individuals nor corporations have any authority to set aside or ignore. Many of them would not meet with success, and the unattainable promises of a number of them would be apt to destroy the usefulness of all organizations on a similar basis. Such of the organizations as prove to be beneficial should be fostered and such as proved unworthy should be condemned wherever they dared to lift their worthless heads. During 1883 120 assessment societies had paid in claims $11,873,313. This did not go to show that their 325,000 members had been attracted by promise only.

Peter Notman, President of the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and representative of the National Board of Underwriters, was then introduced, and addressed the convention. He stated that the annual loss by fire throughout the United States was about $100,000,000, while the production for the same period was from $400,000,000 to $600,000,000, showing that there was an annual waste by fire of from one-sixth to one-fourth of the entire production. The remedy must be sought at the hands of legislative bodies. Excessive insurances should not be taken; arson and incendiarism should be punished, and the assured should be made to bear a part of the loss himself. He reviewed the system of taxation of insurance companies, and claimed that at present it was excessive. With 60 per cent paid out for losses and 25 per cent for expenses, the companies really received but from 10 to 15 per cent as profits, while they were taxed upon their entire receipts. He advocated such legislation as would allow the companies to pay only three-fourths of the amount of the loss sustained, but would accept a proposition to pay the full amount of loss where fire is communicated from adjoining buildings, and three-fourths where the fire occurs in the premises insured. He opposed strongly the idea of a "valued policy," which would compel companies to pay the full amount of the policy, whether the actual loss reached that amount or not. The address was referred to the Committee on Legislation, and Mr. Notman was invited to meet with that committee and give his views. The following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the convention: The Hon. Peter Notman, New York City; Sheppard Homans, New York; H. S. Vail, Chicago; John S. Paterson, Albany; J. J. Brinkerhoff, Springfield, Ill.; J. S. Bloomington, editor of the *Investigator* of Chicago; and Edward W. Bryant of Missouri.

The convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

On reassembling the Chairman appointed the following committees: Blanks—Messrs. McGill, Reimmund, Whiting, Pringle, Abbott; Assessments—Smith, Morris, and Williams. Rate of Mortality and Rate of Interest—Fackler, Swigert, Williams, and Reimmund. Legislation—Swigert, Pillsbury, Abbott, and Smith. Miscellaneous Business—Whiting, Pringle, Fackler, Williams, and Morris. Executive Committee—Pillsbury, Pringle, Morris, McGill, and Reimmund.

Mr. Sheppard Homans of New York addressed the convention in favor of requiring life insurance companies to make returns showing the separate amounts received during the year for new insurance and for renewals of old policies in force. Referred to the Committee on Blanks.

Mr. Pillsbury offered a resolution declaring that legislative action is required in cases of life-insurance where, by reason of advanced age, infirmity, or any other cause the insurance interest shall have ceased, so that both the assured and the companies shall have the right to insist upon the surrender and cancellation of the contract by the payment in cash of an equitable value of the policy. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. Fackler submitted a resolution that all insurance companies be requested to return to the Commissioner Dec. 30 in each year an itemized schedule of all outstanding claims, giving names and full particulars of the same. Referred to the Committee on Blanks. It was decided to make no change in the yearly blank returns known as "fire blanks."

The convention then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned to meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Minor Items of News Collected by Telegraph.

United States Senator Hoar has been elected President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

Buffalo dealers interested have shipped by rail, the last forty-eight hours, about 80,000 bushels of corn consigned to parties in Chicago. It is designed to help out the shorts for September delivery.

The Southeastern Dakota Industrial Association began its second annual fair at Yankton yesterday. The fair will continue today and Friday. It is probable that a large part of the seed exhibit will be brought to Chicago.

At Vandalia, Ill., in the Phillips-Rosebrook murder case a second continuance was granted yesterday owing to the absence of material prosecuting witnesses. The tragedy, which partook largely of the nature of a duel, grew out of a love affair, and occurred one Sunday evening at a church two years ago. Both Phillips and his victim were young school-teachers and well connected. Over 150 witnesses were subpoenaed in the case.

The will of Charles W. West gives to the Old Men's Home of Cincinnati $50,000, to the Widows' Home, the Children's Home, the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the Catholic Orphans of Cumminsville $10,000 each; the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Little Sisters of the Poor, $5,000 each. The bulk of the estate is divided among the children of his brothers and sisters.

SUBURBAN.

Lake View.

The incoming 10:30 train on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Road, while crossing Clybourn avenue yesterday morning, struck a baker's wagon driven by Daniel Dunn. The wagon was knocked to splinters, one horse was so badly injured that it had to be killed, and the driver received a severe and perhaps fatal cut on the head. He was taken to his home, No. 207 Clybourn avenue.

The Lake View Methodist Episcopal Church presented their pastor, the Rev. A. T. Luther, with a purse of $150 Sunday evening. They have requested the conference to return him next year.

Lake.

At the Town Board meeting last evening it was resolved not to permit any more railroad tracks for switching purposes to be laid within 500 feet of Forty-third street until the question of viaducts over the railroads is settled.

FIRE AT MATTOON, ILL.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Franklin House at Ashmore, this county, was burned to the ground last night at midnight. The property was worth $5,000 and was owned by John Franklin. The cause of the fire and amount of insurance are unknown.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The advance sale for the Keene engagement at Haverly's will open at the box-office today.

Maggie Mitchell will begin at Hooley's, Sunday night, an engagement of one week, presenting all the familiar plays in her repertory.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

WASHBURN, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The China and St. Louis arrived from Duluth and cleared for Buffalo with flour. The Arizona and Japan arrived from Buffalo with merchandise and cleared for Duluth.

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1113 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. McCaull's Comic Opera Company in "Falka."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. "The White Slave."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. John McCullough in "Virginius."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, north of Washington. Barry and Fay in "All Crazy."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, north of Randolph. Variety Entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Pavements of Paris."

Standard Theatre.
Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe."

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick-st. corner Division. Geo. H. Adams in "Humpty-Dumpty."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. West Side—Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
Corner North Clark and Kinzie streets. Theatrical entertainments at 3 and 8 p. m.

New Dime Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front. Twelfth Annual Inter-State Exposition. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Casino Roller-Skating Rink.
State and Twenty-fourth streets. Music, skating, etc. Morning, afternoon, and evening.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front. Game between Providence and Chicago Clubs at 3 p. m.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

A BABY show announced to be held in Paris in a few days has been prohibited for sanitary reasons.

THE British Government has forwarded $5,300,000 to Gen. Wolseley to defray the expenses of the Soudan campaign.

NATHAN THAYER, Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of the firm of Nathan Thayer & Co., is dead.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN addressed a large business-men's meeting at Columbus, O., last evening on the issues of the campaign.

THE annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union began its session at Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday. About 100 delegates were present.

IT is expected that Mr. Blaine will visit Chicago before he returns to Maine, and already preparations are being made to accord him a hearty reception.

THERE was but one death from cholera in Toulon yesterday. There were fifteen deaths in the Pyrenean provinces of France, including eight at Perpignan.

TWO GIRLS, Carrie and Bessie Waterman, killed their little brother, aged 5, near Ottawa, Kas., Monday. They have been arrested and held for murder.

THE venerable Hannibal Hamlin of Maine arrived at Canton, O., yesterday. He comes to participate in the State canvass. He was tendered a reception last night.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH will open the Hungarian Diet at Pesth the 29th inst. The occasion will give the Hungarians an opportunity to manifest their loyalty.

JAMES W. NESMITH, who was United States Senator from Oregon from 1861 to 1867, has become insane, and was placed in an asylum at Portland yesterday.

LI HUNG CHANG, the leader of the peace party in China, has been reinstated in the office which he formerly held. This may be taken as a step towards peace with France.

EMPEROR WILLIAM reviewed the German army at Dusseldorf yesterday. He spent part of the time in a carriage, but towards the close of the military exercises appeared on horseback.

THE Colorado Democratic Convention met at Denver yesterday and nominated Alva Adams of Pueblo for Governor, after Gov. Grant declined a renomination unanimously tendered to him.

THERE were 441 new cases of cholera in Italy yesterday and 203 deaths. In the City of Naples there were 264 new cases and seventy-five deaths. This is a large falling-off in the death-rate at Naples.

EX-GOV. COLBERT addressed an audience of 6,000 enthusiastic Republicans at Rock Island yesterday. He was most cordially received by the assembled thousands, and his speech warmly applauded. The Hon. M. C. Quinn also spoke.

IN Dakota and Northern Minnesota the farmers have determined not to go into the wheat-raising business as extensively as heretofore. Many of them will take to the cattle business as more profitable. The uncertain seasons, the low price of the cereal, and the high freights are the causes which have led to this determination.

M. HERVE, an Orleanist, publishes an article in a Paris paper asserting that the relations between France and England are so strained that a rupture is feared. The Orleanists and M. Herve would hardly grieve over such an event.

GEN. LOGAN on his way to West Virginia yesterday was accorded a very enthusiastic reception at Zanesville and several other points. At Bellaire he addressed an immense audience of 10,000 Republicans, after which he continued his journey.

IT is rumored that differences of opinion between Prime Minister Ferry of France and Gen. Campenon, Minister of War, will lead to the resignation of the latter. Gen. Lewal, now stationed at Toulouse, is spoken of as Gen. Campenon's successor.

BURDETT & POND of New York, engaged in the South American trade, failed yesterday. The liabilities are placed at $250,000. Value of assets not known. The house was established in 1869. The failure is attributed to injudicious investments in real estate.

DURING the last month 2,700 tons of flour and large quantities of other provisions were shipped from San Francisco to China in anticipation of a prolonged war with France. The Pacific steamer San Pablo which sails today for China will carry 1,000 tons of flour alone.

ANOTHER Irish informer has recanted. One Cole, who gave evidence against a number of prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder a number of Westmeath landlords a few months ago, has confessed before three Catholic clergymen that he swore falsely against the men who were convicted. The conviction was secured mainly on Cole's evidence on the third trial.

BREWSTER, the Democratic Registrar at New Orleans, having the fear of punishment by the United States Court before his eyes, gave up the voters' lists to the United States supervisors of election appointed at New Orleans yesterday. It is thought that in consequence of a thorough examination of the books the Republicans will be able to carry New Orleans in November.

A DELEGATION from the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn waited on Mr. Blaine at an early hour yesterday morning and formally apprised him of the indorsement of his candidature by the club the previous evening, and in the name of the body which they represented promised an active and zealous support. Mr. Blaine thanked the delegates in an earnest and happy speech.

THE Chicago corn market was less active yesterday and quite weak, closing 4¼ cents lower for this month and 2¼ cents lower for October than the previous day. Wheat was slow, but closed ⅜ cent higher, with smaller receipts of winter grades. Lard for this or next month closed 20 cents higher, meats 17½ cents higher, year pork 10 cents lower, oats and flaxseed ¼ cent lower, rye ¼ cent lower, and barley steady.

IT is reported that a section of the Mayo Irish Nationalists' meeting at Balla yesterday decided to nominate Capt. Boycott and John William Nally as candidates for Parliament in their county. Capt. Boycott was once the most execrated man in Ireland—the word boycotting is derived from his name; Nally is now in jail, serving a long term of imprisonment for conspiracy to murder. The candidature of either would be farcical.

IN the case of James Dacey, charged with the murder of Ald. Gaynor in this city, an attempt was made in the court at Woodstock, Ill., yesterday to obtain a continuance until January on the ground that the attorney for the defense, ex-Judge Murphy, had not time to prepare his case. The court decided that the trial shall begin next Monday. The defense will try to prove that Dacey was insane when he killed Ald. Gaynor.

CAPT. HINES of the whaling schooner Byron, which has just returned to Gloucester, Mass., from the Greenland coast, reports poor fishing in that region this year on account of the icebergs and the exceptionally severe weather. He reports the Greenlanders in a pitiable state of servitude to the Danes, who pretend to Christianize them. The Danes will not even allow them to work for Americans, and two whom he employed were taken off by a Danish man-of-war.

THE Butlerites of Massachusetts met in convention at Worcester yesterday. Over 1,500 delegates were present and all were enthusiastic for Butler and the Butler platform and party. The following candidates were nominated, all of them by acclamation and amid enthusiastic cheering: Governor, Maj. M. J. McCafferty, Associate Justice of the Boston Police Court; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. John F. Marsh, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Col. John P. Sweeney, of Lawrence; Treasurer, Nathaniel S. Cushing, of Middleboro; Auditor, Israel W. Andrews, of Danvers; Attorney-General, Col. Thomas W. Clark, of Boston. The Chairman, John H. O'Neill of Boston, predicted that before the battle was over the fight would be between Blaine and Butler. Cleveland was vigorously denounced. Gen. Butler himself was present and made a characteristic speech.

LONDON *Truth*, which is usually well informed as to what in America is called the "inside of politics," says that, in case the Franchise bill is rejected at the extra session of Parliament by a small majority in the House of Lords, as many new Peers favorable to the measure will be created as may be necessary to pass it over the obstructers. The same journal says that this policy has the approval of the Queen, and that the Royal Dukes will vote with the Liberals in favor of the bill. Should the majority be of large proportions, however, the House of Commons will be asked to express its opinion on the constitutional position of the Lords by means of an address to the Queen, or some such way. A dissolution will then take place, and the Liberals will appeal to the constituencies on the issue of the reform or abolition of the Upper House. This is a bold and startling program—one which will move England to the depths.

IT is now considered almost certain that the cases involving the constitutionality of the Scott Liquor law will be called out of their order in the Ohio Supreme Court, which convened Monday. The court consists of two Republican and three Democratic Judges. It is charged that the three Democrats will act in this matter on the instructions of the managers of the Bourbon party. A decision will not be rendered immediately, for it is feared that if the court declared the law unconstitutional it would affect the Democratic vote in the rural districts and the small towns, where the law is quite popular as a revenue measure. It is the purpose, therefore, to reserve a decision until the evening before or the morning of the election. News of the decision declaring the law unconstitutional, for it appears such a decision has been agreed on, will then be telegraphed to all the strong saloon cities in order to affect the saloon vote. The country voters will be left in entire ignorance of the decision.

IN Ohio the Republicans expect that a large percentage of the Germans who voted for Hoadly last year will support the Republican ticket in October, both from their natural inclination to vote with the Republican party and because the Democrats in the State Legislature have not acted in good faith with them in the matter of the repeal of the Scott law last winter. It is believed that fully 5,000 Irish-Americans, hitherto Democrats, will also vote for the Republicans. There are now over 9,000 Irish Democrats who belong to Blaine and Logan clubs in the State, and many more than that number who have not joined the clubs will vote for the Republican candidates on the tariff issue alone. The 9,000 colored voters who supported Hoadly because he was an Abolitionist will nearly all return to their allegiance to the Republican party. On these gains, and on the gains among the wool-growers and the mechanics of the mining districts, the Republican leaders in Ohio base their calculations for a majority of 25,000 in the State.

MR. BLAINE left New York for the West yesterday morning. The train was handsomely decorated. At every station along the route thousands congregated to catch a glimpse of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, whom they enthusiastically cheered as the train passed. The party stopped at Peekskill, Cold Spring, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Herkimer, Utica, Rome, and several other points. The train made twenty stops altogether between New York and Syracuse. At each place Mr. Blaine made a brief and happy speech of thanks. His reception at Albany, where Grover Cleveland resides, was particularly enthusiastic. At Herkimer he was introduced by Gen. Spinner. At Utica 7,000 people, including a large number of Irish-American Democrats, welcomed him. He slept last night at the house of Senator Dennis McCarthy at Syracuse. His journey so far through the Empire State has been a perfect ovation. Mr. Blaine will speak at the Oswego Falls Fair this morning, and will resume his journey westward at noon.

MR. BLAINE'S PROGRESS.

The popular uprising in Philadelphia to greet Mr. Blaine, following so enthusiastically upon that in New York and New Jersey, has given the Democratic leaders a chill. The demonstration in Philadelphia, indeed, has only been equaled by those which welcomed Gen. Grant at the close of the War when he returned crowned with victory. In the record of Presidential pageants there is nothing to which it can be compared either in extent or in enthusiasm. Mr. Blaine is a man of the people, and no other man in this country can touch the popular heart with such magnetism or meet with such a quick and hearty response. Added to this, he was in one of the strongest Republican cities in the country, and was on his native heath. He was among the people who know him best, and those who know him best always most esteem him, which of itself is always the most unanswerable reply to calumny and slander.

The spectacle of over 30,000 men turning out in procession and marching the streets from sundown until after midnight, of over 100,000 people massed together in the same streets to view the pageant, moved by a common sentiment which continually manifested itself in applause and huzzas for the Great Commoner, of workingmen and artisans turning out by thousands, of a reception which was not more notable for its extent than for its matchless demonstration of the popular regard and admiration—this spectacle has a twofold meaning. It shows first how close to the hearts of the people the Republican standard-bearer has come and how genuine and sincere is the hospitality of this more than royal welcome. It was not alone a reception by the Republican party of Philadelphia. It was more than that. It was a reception by the whole people of Philadelphia. An extract from the *Record*, published in that city, an anti-Blaine paper, will show how general was the welcome given him. The *Record* says:

> The friends of the Republican candidate for the Presidency need have no other feeling than one of satisfaction when they read the accounts of his reception on his passage through the neighboring State of New Jersey. In Massachusetts, a Republican State, his progress was not attended by more flattering demonstrations than have just greeted him in that Commonwealth which has only once in the history of the Republican party given a popular majority for the Presidential nominee of that organization. Curiosity, of course, has its part in bringing out such large assemblages as those that have greeted Mr. Blaine, but this very fact lends emphasis to the heartiness of his reception in our sister State.
>
> Mr. Blaine will have this evening a reception no less notable for the numbers participating in it than for its cordiality and enthusiasm. Under any circumstances the Republican candidate for the Presidency would be sure of an exuberant welcome in Philadelphia, but Mr. Blaine's personal popularity, the transcending importance of the campaign, and the keen warfare which has been waged for and against him will all combine to make the demonstration something notable even in Philadelphia annals.

Apart from the significance of the demonstration as an evidence of his personal relations to the people, it is a trumpet-note for November. It shows that the people of Pennsylvania are determined to have him for their President, and that the glowing tribute which they have paid to him as their guest will be emphasized at the ballot-box. It means that Allegheny, the banner county of the State, which gave Garfield about 18,500 majority, will give Blaine from 16,000 to 18,000 majority, and that the majority of 37,000 with which they defeated Hancock will be increased to nearly 60,000 for Blaine in the State at large. The State is in a blaze of enthusiasm for him, and the surrounding States will feel its light and warmth. But, magnificent as this demonstration has been in his native State, still grander welcomes, we believe, await him as he approaches the West. Ohio, now extending such a welcome to Gen. Logan as no candidate has ever received in that State before, will still further emphasize that feeling when Mr. Blaine enters it and makes his triumphal progress among its cities and towns, and will sound its trumpet-note for October as clearly and unmistakably as Pennsylvania has done for November.

It is not extraordinary that these demonstrations have sent an anxious chill through the Democratic ranks and that in their despair of finding any means to offset these great popular uprisings the Bourbons are muttering about the poor taste of Mr. Blaine's "exhibitions," and the Mugwumps are extolling Cleveland's "dignified silence." If Mr. Cleveland, however, prefers to remain shut up in his apartments it is pretty good evidence that there is no popular desire to see him. If he maintains a dignified silence it is pretty good evidence that he has nothing to say. If the American people wanted to see him he would have been invited to partake of their hospitality. If they wanted to hear him they would have asked him to speak to them, for the people always want to hear a man who has something to say. The reason why the American people are willing that he should stay in his hole and keep up his dignified silence is because he has nothing to say that they wish to hear. The reason why they do not wish to see him is because they have known nothing of him in the past and what little they have heard about him does not inspire any wish to know anything about him in the future. On the other hand, they both want to hear and see Mr. Blaine, and they won't take no for an answer.

THE DEMOCRATIC APPEAL.

The National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, with headquarters at New York, has just issued a frantic appeal for money. The terms of the address are calculated to excite ridicule rather than compassion. It is devoted in large part to a denunciation of the officeholders who contribute to the Republican campaign funds, and then importunes everybody to do the same thing for the Democratic campaign funds. It is set down as immoral to help the Republican cause, but highly commendable to help the Democratic cause. Contributions to help elect Blaine are dishonest and wicked, but contributions to help elect Cleveland are sublime and holy. "Money is needed." "Save me, Cassius, or I sink." "We call upon all good citizens for the aid we require." "Your committee invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine as President." "No contribution will be accounted too small." "Send by draft, check, or post-office order." "Otherwise send by mail." Finally, the contributors are informed that "the recorded list of such contributions will be a roll of honor," which means that the persons who may thus give a substantial pledge of their party loyalty will have the "bulge" on all others when the offices come to be distributed.

It is difficult to determine whether this appeal is more humiliating than absurd or more absurd than it is humiliating. It is a confession of the purpose to rake and scrape throughout the country to raise money for carrying a Presidential election; in that way it is humiliating. But to condemn every man as a scoundrel who contributes to Republican success, whether he holds an office or not, and at the same time to make a "roll of honor" for the distribution of offices among those who send in their money to Democratic headquarters, is manifestly absurd. The thing is as barefaced as Chairman Barnum's former traffic in "mules"; but Barnum at least had the discretion to raise and disburse his corruption fund in secret cipher. The present Democratic managers are apparently lost to shame when they propose to auction off the prospective offices to the highest bidders—a policy which must delight the hearts of the civil-service reformers who have abandoned the Republican party to make common cause with Democratic blackmailers. The methods pursued by Hubbell are respectable by comparison.

One statement in the address is especially ridiculous. "This committee," it says, "has not troops of officeholders at its command." Hasn't it? Every Democrat in the employ of the Government (and there are a good many of them); every attaché of the Democratic Congress; every officeholder elected or appointed by Democratic influences in all the States, counties, cities, towns, and school districts throughout the country is assessed. "Your money or your office" is the alternative to these "troops of Democratic officeholders." But this is not all. The Democratic method in Chicago furnishes a fair sample. The edict has gone forth that $30,000 must be raised in this city—$5,000 of which is to be employed in the work of naturalization. Not only are all the officeholders, clerks, policemen, firemen, contractors, and janitors compelled to "come down," but the saloonkeepers, the gamblers, and the pimps who rely upon Democratic favors are required to contribute with liberality. The lower and more degraded the brothel or hell-hole is the larger its assessment. Every dive, dago-shop, assignation house, dance-hall, or other institution run in violation of law is threatened with summary suppression unless it pays over to the Democratic campaign fund a good round sum for immunity. Nobody escapes whose pursuits and habits expose him to blackmail. That is the state of things in Chicago under Democratic rule. What has the National Executive Committee to say to it? There will be neither denial of the facts nor protest against the practices. The party wants money. It seeks contributions where it is most likely to find them. It enforces tribute on the pledge of immunity from punishment for violations of law and decency. It is fair to assume that what is done in Chicago is done in other Democratic cities. The party is desperate and its managers are unscrupulous.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' CAMPAIGN.

The State Convention of liquor-dealers which has been session in Turner-Hall the last two days has furnished all the additional evidence that was needed to confirm the impression that the saloonists have gone into the political campaign this year with the purpose of securing the repeal of all the restrictive and regulative laws relating to the liquor traffic in Illinois. To this end they have identified themselves with the Democratic party on the assurance that the election of Harrison and a Democratic Legislature will achieve the purpose they have in view and wipe all restrictive laws from the statutes.

The full scope of the liquor-dealers' program was fully avowed in the report made by the committee, which was adopted yesterday by the organization. This report demands "the repeal of the Dramshop act, of which the Harper bill is a part." This act forbids the sale of intoxicants to boys and inebriates and provides punishment for keeping disorderly places, and it authorizes the adoption of "local option" by communities that do not desire the sale of liquor in their midst. From this it appears that the rum-sellers of the baser sort will not be satisfied with the repeal of the High-License law alone, but demand that every restraint over the liquor traffic shall be removed from the statute-books and that the State of Illinois be given over to the same unbridled license which has debauched Switzerland.

To understand the full import of this impudent and immoral demand the provisions of the Dramshop act should be recalled. It defines a dramshop to be "a place where intoxicating liquors are retailed by less quantity than one gallon." It provides fine and imprisonment for selling liquor without a license. It prescribes the method for obtaining a license at a minimum fee under the present Harper amendment of $500 a year for the sale of whisky and wine and $150 for the sale of beer alone. It requires the revocation of license for keeping a disorderly house or for violating the provisions of the act. The selling of liquor to children and drunkards is prohibited, and punishment for the offense by fine and imprisonment is affixed. Liability for damages on account of sales of liquor to habitual drunkards is also defined. In addition to these and some other explanatory provisions of the Dramshop act the General Incorporation law provides local option, that the Council in cities and the Board of Trustees in villages shall have the power "to license, regulate, and prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating liquor."

The State Association of Liquor-Dealers, representing the baser sort of dramshops, now demands that all these healthy and beneficial provisions shall be repealed, and that all restraint on drunkard-making shall be removed; and its support of Harrison and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature this year indicates that the Democrats have pledged themselves to carry out the liquor-dealers' project.

The terms of the alliance between the Democrats and the worst class of saloonists of Illinois should be widely advertised. It may be the means of attracting to Harrison the gin-mill and rabble vote of the larger cities, but there are thousands of Democrats in the suburban and rural communities who will not approve it.

The present laws of Illinois, imposing proper and necessary restraints upon the sale of liquor and enabling communities to license or prohibit, according to the will of the people, were adopted by the joint action of Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature when those statutory laws were enacted, and have proved satisfactory to reputable and decent people ever since. If the Democrats whose families reside in small towns or in the country understand that under the rule of Harrison and a Democratic Legislature, and at the dictation of saloonkeepers, they can no longer have the privilege of regulating the low doggeries in the villages and at the cross-roads in this State the prospect will cost the Democratic ticket a good many more votes than it will gain for them. That this will be the result of the alliance between Harrison and the reckless liquor-dealers in case the former be elected Governor, or even if the Democrats control the Legislature without electing Harrison, is no longer a matter of doubt.

BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

The indorsement of Blaine and Logan by the Brooklyn Young Republican Club is one of the most notable features of the campaign. It will be peculiarly gratifying to Republicans, and it will be another of those surprises which the Bourbons and Mugwumps have been enjoying so frequently of late. This club, which numbers 2,600 members, has held its definit action in abeyance for some time, though it has been confidently claimed for Cleveland and Hendricks by the Democracy and its allies. When the charges were made against Mr. Blaine the club decided to investigate them before taking action. The first batch of the Mulligan letters appeared and was considered without any very definit result, the club seeming to be confused over them, though the Mugwumps took its hesitation as a certain proof that it would declare for Cleveland. The second batch of the Mulligan letters appeared. They were taken under consideration, and then the club decided there was nothing in the charges. A meeting was called for Wednesday evening last. Of the 2,600 members over 2,000 were present. Even before the club was called to order one of the members proposed three cheers for Blaine and Logan. The crowd rose as one man and cheered their names to the echo, amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. It was like dropping a match in a barrel of powder. The resolution for the support of the candidates was then enthusiastically passed, and to clinch it the club subscribed a campaign fund of $5,000 and took the necessary steps for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign.

It may be safely assumed that ample compensation will be made for the time the young Republicans of Brooklyn have lost by the increased zeal and enthusiasm with which they will prosecute the rest of the campaign. Whatever hope the Mugwumps may have had that the club would go for Cleveland, or even that it would maintain individual independence of action, is now dissipated. The trouble with the club is, that it is composed of young men, and the young men everywhere are for Blaine and Logan. Mr. Blaine appeals to that class with wonderful power and attractiveness.

THE Emmet branch of the Irish National Land League, at a meeting held in Cincinnati recently, took action which is significant of the political feeling of the Irish in that State. The repeated attacks of the Lincoln (Neb.) *Democrat* on Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the league in America, were redoubled when that gentleman, while declaring his intention of personally supporting Mr. Blaine, denied the accusation that he had used the funds of the organization in the interest of the Republican nominee for President. D. W. Callinan, a well-known local Democrat, at the time Mr. Egan's statement appeared sent a communication which was published in the *Commercial-Gazette* the 10th inst., in which he reiterated the charges of the *Democrat*. Callinan, being a member of the Emmet branch, was called to account for his action, and last night, upon request, he tendered his resignation, which was unanimously accepted. It is well known that the rules of the league forbid any political or religious discussion at meetings, but, as the resolutions of last night stated, "Mr. Egan is entitled to some explanation for a causeless attack by one of our members." It is evident that if the Irish here do not favor Blaine they will certainly promptly resent any attack on one of their brethren for declaring in favor of the Republican nominee.

SOME of our contemporaries find satisfaction in this collocation:

"Burn this letter."—James G. Blaine.
"Tell the truth."—Grover Cleveland.
Well, the letter was not burned.
Nor was the truth told.—*New York Sun.*

ONE of the whereases adopted by the Liquor-Dealers' Convention yesterday reads:

> WHEREAS, The prohibition movement has made such rapid progress in the West that it now threatens the State of Illinois with the passage of laws similar to those in Iowa and Kansas; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we shall use all legitimate means in our power to have those provisions of the Dramshop act repealed which permit the punishment of dealers for sales innocently made; etc.

The scheme is calculated to stop the spread of prohibition sentiment with a vengeance. It provides for the repeal of "local option," and would thus deprive the people of each locality and neighborhood of the right to regulate the liquor traffic to suit themselves; it proposes, also, to repeal the law forbidding the sale of whisky to boys and drunkards, on the false and ridiculous pretense that these important acts "enable blackmailers and shysters to victimize the most careful men in our trade upon the pretense of obtaining redress for imaginary damages sustained." Reputable saloonists don't sell whisky to boys and drunken persons, and, therefore, are in no sort of danger of being victimized by anybody, and they are not seeking or desiring a repeal of the Dramshop act. It is the reckless and evil-minded class of liquor-venders who are demanding the repeal of all restriction on their traffic.

The danger of the adoption of prohibition by the State which these liquor-men profess to see is only threatened by the dissoluteness and lawlessness which will result from the abandonment of all restriction on the liquor traffic. Then will come a carnival of dissipation and vice, like that which is ruining Switzerland, which will cause a reaction and create a sentiment in favor of prohibition which does not now exist. It is for this very reason that the few Prohibitionists in the State are running a separate ticket and attempting to divert votes from the Republicans—so as to give the liquor-dealers full swing. They feel that, if the Democrats and liquor-dealers can acquire control and remove all restraint from the liquor traffic, prohibition will have a chance from the reaction caused by the licentiousness that will ensue. They are willing to do enormous evil in the hope that some good may follow. The liquor-dealers do not see so far ahead as that, because they blindly want freedom from all taxation and restraint on the drunkard-making business; but the Germans who want to protect their "personal liberty" ought to be able to understand that the surest way is to guard against the abuses of the liquor traffic and to let the existing conservative laws alone.

ONE of the most malignant of Mr. Blaine's detractors in Massachusetts in a note to the Boston *Journal* says in regard to the letter to Mr. Phelps:

> *The statement which Mr. Blaine makes in his letter to William Walter Phelps should close all lips upon a subject which has been introduced and discussed in this campaign only where manliness was forgotten.*

THE Chairman of the State Democratic Committee addressed a letter to the Hon. George M. Curtis of New York asking him to address the Democracy of that State. The Judge thus replied:

> *The Hon. John H. Laird, Chairman Democratic State Committee, New Jersey:* Yours received. I am going for Blaine. When the Democrats nominate monopolists to crush labor and ignore statesmen to elevate mediocrity it is time for a person who has a ballot to vote for a man of brains. Yours, etc.,
>
> GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Judge Curtis is one of the most brilliant men at the New York bar, and has been a lifelong Democrat. In 1880 the Democratic National Committee looked upon him as one of the most efficient orators in the campaign, and at the earnest request of Gen. Hancock he stumped Ohio and several of the Western States. His letter has caused dismay in the ranks of the Democracy of New York, and we doubt not but that he will take the rostrum for Blaine.

THE orphan asylum vote is solid for Cleveland. He has been a good friend of the orphan asylums.

THE Beecher letter proposing to elect Grover Cleveland President in order to hold up an awful example to the young men of the country of the hard fate of the transgressor surpasses all the follies of his life. Beecher says:

> Cleveland has already suffered loss, mortification, and damage for the commission of a grievous sin, and today it stands in his path with a rod of chastisement; and if he fails to gain the highest place in this Government it will be by reason of that very transgression. That he will be elected I both hope and believe; but the chief danger to his ambition today springs from that sin of twelve years ago. Is there no warning in that? No voice to young men?

This beats the Hendricks letter on the same subject. As Cleveland has been chastised for sin, Beecher would elect him President as an example to young men of the forgiveness of the sins of boy bachelors of 40. But why does the astonishing gusher date the sin back twelve years? The boy in the case is only 8 years old this month. Perhaps it is not the Buffalo case that Mr. Beecher has in mind. What qualities aside from sin, one would like to know, has Grover Cleveland displayed that should suggest the highest office and the greatest honors the American people have to bestow? Mr. Beecher's formidable imagination has been indulged until it flits away with his intelligence and makes him a wanderer. He should talk about love exclusively and for religious revenue only.—*Halstead.*

THE time of the journey between London and Paris by the Dover-Calais route (a distance of 283 miles) has recently been reduced from ten hours to eight hours and thirty-three minutes solely by increasing the speed of the trains on the French Northern Railroad, the English trains long having been among the fastest in the world. Now the trains make forty-four and a half miles per hour from Calais to Paris and forty-three and a half from London to Dover. This is unheard-of speed for a regular train in France.

A WHITEHALL paper calls Cleveland "The new Moses. He is leading us to the 'promised land.'" That sounds well enough for campaign music, but it must be remembered that Moses didn't get there.

THE following significant passage occurs in the speech of Cassius M. Clay, recently delivered in Louisville, Ky.:

> The Solid South wants remuneration for the War. I did not believe it until it was forced upon me by experience. My belief is, that if the so-called Democratic party gets possession of the Government they will never stop until they get pay for all the slaves liberated by the War. Why do I say so? Because I heard avowals from them to this effect time and again. . . . If you put the Democrats in power they will increase the army; and, with the Solid South at their back, what would hinder them, without the expenditure of a single dollar, from going into Republican States and maintaining their supremacy by force? I say above board that the man who advocates force to obtain power will use force to maintain power.

GROVER CLEVELAND has no occasion to wrestle with the voters through the rotten machines of the States. . . . His record is unimpeached and unimpeachable.—*World.*

In view of the secret journey of Seven-Mule Barnum to Ohio and Indiana, and his distribution of large sums of money there, the first statement quoted appears about as impudent as the latter statement, which has only to be contrasted with the retention of Hubert O. Thompson in office by Cleveland's veto.—*Ed.*

MR. P. T. BARNUM, who has totally abstained from liquor for nearly forty years, and who has devoted much time and money to the temperance cause, was recently asked to contribute $50 toward the purchase of a St. John banner to be raised in Bridgeport. His reply was: "I am opposed to such an unwise proceeding, and would sooner pay to have it stopped. Every man who reflects, reads, and learns his own interest and desires the prosperity and permanency of America and a *truly* democratic Government, securing the greatest good of the greatest number, will vote the Republican ticket and not be misled by noisy misnamed Democrats or generally honest, noble-hearted temperance people who injure their cause by entering National politics and thus helping the greatest curse under which we suffer."

THE most singular organ of private opinion that we have seen is the New York *Times*. It mentions that Gen. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in Ohio, should be elected, even though Blaine may be believed to be a bad man. We apprehend that the *Times* will be denounced as a traitor. It is not a reliable Democratic organ. It is as plain as anything in the multiplication-table that whatever majority Robinson gets in October Blaine will double in November.—*Ed.*

IN answer to a correspondent who asks to be favored with four good reasons for supporting Mr. Cleveland, the New York *World* replies: "1. He is an honest man. 2. He is an honest "man. 3. He is an honest man. 4. He is an "man." This, we submit, is an answer which reveals the essential weakness of Mr. Cleveland as a Presidential candidate. The *World* was challenged to name four good reasons why he ought to be elected. But, owing to the fact that there is so very little to the man, it is driven to the desperate device of naming one and the same "reason" four times! Our contemporary recalls the story of the schoolboy who, being requested to name four leading productions of the far Northern countries, replied: "Three polar bears and a seal." And yet even he did better than this embarrassed advocate of Cleveland. But let us look at this solitary reason four times produced. Is it true that Mr. Cleveland is an honest man? Honesty is not consistent with a persistent attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the voters. The Indian who prayed alternately to "good Lord" and "good Devil," on the ground that he didn't know into whose hands he might ultimately fall, never was commended for his honesty. Gov. Cleveland is bringing this aboriginal policy to bear upon the tariff. Is he honest in doing so? For that matter, is he honest in sustaining $200 Thompson and his robberies? Is he honest in suppressing the report against Sheriff Davidson? Is he honest—but these are enough for a staggerer. Let the rest wait.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Duke of Argyll says the world is 10,000,000 years old. It was kind of Susan B. to give the Duke this pointer.

Lawrence Barrett has agreed to go to Australia for 100 nights. Unfortunately the nights in Australia are not long.

There is talk of Mrs. Lockwood's withdrawal. Successful candidates for the Presidency are obliged to swear they are 35 years old.

Attorney-General Brewster is still at Newport. Mr. Brewster will go booming down the ages as the only real man that wore lace frills on his shirt-cuffs.

A European capitalist has offered $3,000,000 for the copyright of Wagner's operas. He wants to make sure that his daughters will never play them on the piano.

Prof. Moseley, an English scientist, has discovered a mollusk which has 11,000 eyes. This mollusk was probably invented for the express purpose of discovering his long-lost brother oyster who went to a church festival.

Robert Buchanan thinks that America possesses in Walt Whitman the most original poet in the world, the noblest soldier in Sherman, the profoundest philosophic physiologist in Draper, the greatest humorist in Mark Twain, the finest living actor in Jefferson, and the wisest statesman in Lincoln. Maud S. and Kentucky whisky seem to have entirely escaped Mr. Buchanan's attention.

O my pretty little Bess,
In your Mother Hubbard dress,
You are lovely and enticing—yes, bewitching, I confess;
But much to my surprise,
For I scarce believe my eyes,
Inside that Mother Hubbard you have stowed five oyster pies.

Yet, with pleasure, if I can,
While you twirl your dainty fan,
I will cash the check presented by the smiling waiter-man;
But I think 'tis only fair
I should warn you to take care,
For when he pays the doctor's bill I know your dad will swear.
—*George William Curtis.*

CURRENT NOTES.

A number of English clergymen are agitating the question of revising the marriage service in the English Prayer Book. They consider it coarse and indelicate in some parts.

Because a stranger had no watch and couldn't tell Bill Fay of Custer City what time it was William popped him dead. The popper is to be hung next month, and has lost all interest in time.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is said that very few blind people enjoy smoking cigars, for the reason that they cannot see the smoke. And a great many persons who are not blind don't enjoy the habit, because they can smell the smoke.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Look here. This piece of meat don't suit me. It's from the back of the animal's neck," said an Austin man to a German butcher. "Mine friend, all dot beef vat I sells is back of dot neck. Dere vos nodding but horns in front of dot neck."—*Texas Siftings.*

Ex-Gov. St. John, the liquorless object for President, is having a quieter and more delightful campaign than any of the other candidates. He is not bothered with cranks from various States wearing white hats and asking for post-offices.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Stranger (at Niagara)—"What will you charge to drive me across the Suspension Bridge?" Hackman—"Well, that depends. Who are you?" Stranger—"Who am I? What difference can that make?" Hackman—"Well, if you are an ordinary tourist, my price is $5; but if you are an American bank cashier I want half."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A farmer sent his boy to the "sugar-bush" to look after the sap-buckets.
Presently the boy returned.
"How are they?" asked the farmer.
"W-well," the boy replied, "s-some are h-half f-full, s-some are f-full, an' s-some are r-runnin' over. I g-guess they'll a-average 'bout f-full."—*New York Sun.*

"Yes," he said, "I attended a bull-fight in Mexico once, and I thoroughly enjoyed it."
"I cannot understand how one can enjoy a brutal affair of that kind," was the reply.
"Nothing brutal about the fight I refer to."
"Don't you consider it brutal for a lot of Mexicans to wantonely kill a bull?"
"Yes, but in this case the bull killed a lot of Mexicans."

PERSONALS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the fact that although Irishmen have held some of the most important positions in the British Empire, Ireland itself is governed by Englishmen. Lord Dufferin, the Irishman, will almost certainly make a successful Viceroy of India, but it is quite likely that he would not succeed as well as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The number of foreign residents in the treaty ports of China last year was 4,894, one-half of them being English. Great Britain is represented in China by 299 business-houses, Germany by fifty-six, America by twenty-four, Russia by seventeen, France by twelve, Spain by seven, and Italy, Austria, Holland, and Denmark each by one. The total of exports and imports for the twenty-one ports in 1883 was 1,000,000,000 francs.

Forty years ago Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, the poet of the recent Army of the Cumberland reunion, was editing a weekly paper—the *Gleaner*—in Norwich, Conn., and the present editor of the *Post-Express* was the carrier boy who delivered it to its city subscribers. So nearly as the writer can remember the paper was ably edited; it is certain that it was ably, and, it is not too much to say, gracefully, delivered.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

The manager of a Brooklyn lecture bureau recently wrote to Gen. Sherman asking his rates for delivering a lecture. Gen. Sherman wrote in reply: "Dear Sir: My regular charge for 'lecturing' is a million of dollars for outsiders; for my soldier comrades, once a year, nothing. For the former never has this fee been accepted; for the latter my book of engagements is full for the natural period of my life. With great respect,
"WILLIAM T. SHERMAN."

The feminine circles of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, have been greatly excited. Two or three clergymen have been insisting for some days in holding prayer-meetings just at that particular spot of the beach which lies between the ladies' bathing-machines and the ocean. The ladies, being unwilling to misjudge the motives of the clerical gentlemen, but at the same time reluctant to "assist" at psalm-singing in bathing costume, have appealed to the Town Council, and the Town Council have appointed "a woman whose duty it should be to warn off the intruders." The warning-off process should be an interesting ceremony.—*London Globe.*

Mr. Walton, lockmaker, Great Russell street, Birmingham, is about to exhibit at the Wolverhampton Exhibition, in Case 247, a master key which he claims to be capable of opening 22,000 patent-lever locks, all the locks to be different—that is to say, each of the 22,000 locks may be different in its ward or combination. The key weighs three ounces, and is nickel-plated. It has taken Mr. Walton, the inventor, three years to complete the drawings of the different wards and combinations which enable this extraordinary product of human ingenuity to be made. Master keys capable of opening 100 different combinations have been known to the trade for many years, but nothing approaching the key in question has ever been accomplished before. Wonderful as is this key it could not unlock the meaning of the Democratic tariff plank.

Two prominent Italians died in the last days of August, Leopardo Galeotti and Julius Carcano, both at the age of 72. Galeotti, who was a Tuscan by birth, first attracted public attention by a work on the secular power of the Pope, published on the accession of Pius IX., which was prohibited by all the Governments of Europe. After the annexation of Tuscany by Piedmont, Galeotti was elected to the Chamber, and in 1874 he became a Senator. He was in Parliament an acknowledged authority on judicial questions. Julius Carcano took a prominent part in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and from 1849 to 1859 lived in exile. After his return to Italy he became Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts at Milan, member of the Council of Education, and Senator. Carcano published numerous works on esthetical and historical subjects, and was also known as a lyric and dramatic poet. His fame rests chiefly on his novels, the most popular of which, "Angiola Maria," was published in 1839.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Revolt Said to Have Been Organized Against Parnell's Leadership.

A Proposal to Create New Peers Who Favor the Franchise Bill—France and China.

Herr Sonnenthal, the Noted Austrian Tragedian, to Visit the United States—The Cholera.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

A REPORTED REVOLT AGAINST PARNELL—CAPT. BOYCOTT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A curious rebellion is in progress in County Mayo, Ireland. That county is now represented in the House of Commons by Mr. John O'Connor Power and the Rev. Isaac Nelson. Mr. Parnell, it is understood, desires these two gentlemen to contest the county again at the next general election, but a number of the Nationalists of Mayo object to Mr. Parnell's selection and propose quite a different program. These disaffected Leaguers took advantage of a fair which was held today at Balla to hold a secret meeting and discuss the political situation. They decided that they would no longer submit to the autocratic sway of Mr. Parnell, but that they would exercise the right of independent judgment and would put in nomination candidates of their own selection. Their choice fell upon Capt. Boycott, who was recently the most execrated man in Ireland, and John William Nally. The growing popularity of Capt. Boycott is one of the most curious facts of current Irish history. Moderate observers consider it a sign of the waning influence of the Irish National League. The loyal Parnellites ridicule the idea of any successful opposition being possible in Mayo, but the fact that there is any serious defection in that county is rendered significant by the fact that in April, 1880, Mayo returned Mr. Parnell himself to Parliament by a handsome majority.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO VISIT HUNGARY.

The loyal subjects of Emperor Francis Joseph in Hungary are delighted at the announcement that he will open the Hungarian Diet in person the 29th inst. at Pesth. His Majesty has also expressed his intention of remaining in Hungary for at least a month.

HERR SONNENTHAL.

Herr Sonnenthal, the leading actor of the Hofburg Theatre in Vienna, and who is held to be the greatest German tragedian now living, has finally determined to make a tour of America during the coming season. Some weeks ago he wrote to Herr Conried, at New York, and received such favorable information from him that he decided upon starting almost immediately. Since then Herr Sonnenthal has seen Mr. Booth, and has somewhat lost courage in view of the comparisons that are sure to be made between himself and the popular American tragedian. He still persists, however, in his determination to visit the States, and will appear in such standard parts as Egmont, Hamlet, and Wallenstein, as well as in the great number of modern plays in his repertory.

JAY GOULD'S TRICKS.

Money today has a long editorial headed "Jay Gould's Tricks." It praises the Stock Exchange's refusal of quotation to Missouri Pacific bonds, severely comments upon Mr. Gould's varied career, and recommends the English victims of his tricks in Wabash to raise a fund and criminally prosecute him in coöperation with the American victims as complainants. *Money* also praises the refusal of the exchange to allow quotation of the first 6 per cent Wisconsin and Minneapolis Division bonds. These topics today are the sensation of Capel court.

FLOOD AT BUENOS AYRES.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that a tremendous flood has occurred there. Many lighters have been foundered and the shipping extensively damaged. The position of affairs caused by the disaster is alarming.

THE POPE'S LATEST ENCYCLICAL.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The same correspondent at Rome who enabled THE TRIBUNE to publish a summary of the Pope's famous encyclical against the Free-masons eight days before any other paper in Europe or America today sends the following: I am enabled to obtain fuller information about the encyclical, which has for the last three weeks absorbed the almost exclusive attention of the Holy Father, which will probably appear at an early date and which will cause a most profound sensation in the entire Catholic world. As already stated in a previous telegram, the encyclical denounces liberalism, but the Pope carefully explains that what is meant by "liberalism" is that political system where the civil and social elements rest exclusively upon human agency, having no connection whatever with the supernatural; in other words, the Holy Father means by "Liberalism" all systems where religion is not a prime factor in the practical politics of the State. The encyclical, however, warmly defends the principles enunciated by Mgr. Dupanloup, Père Lacordaire, M. de Falloux, M. de Broglie, and M. de Montalembert from the attacks of overrigid Catholics, while it most vigorously denounces Liberalism in Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. The encyclical is intended to draw together and consolidate Catholics all over the world, while strictly adhering to all time-honored traditions and principles and maintaining them in their full integrity.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A RESOLVE TO CREATE FRESH PEERS ON BEHALF OF THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Apropos of the popular demonstration in favor of the Franchise bill, the *Truth* says: "The Cabinet is greatly impressed by the attitude of the country, and have resolved to create fresh Peers, if a small majority of the House of Lords rejects the Franchise bill a second time. If, however, the bill is rejected by a large majority Parliament will be asked to express its views regarding the future constitutional position of the House of Lords, either by resolution or an address to the Crown. If a dissolution of Parliament is brought about this autumn the country will be consulted, not regarding the House of Commons, but regarding the House of Lords." The *Truth* believes that this policy has been assented to by the Queen, and that the royal Dukes will vote with the Liberals when the Franchise bill is brought before the House of Lords again.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LI HUNG CHANG AGAIN IN FAVOR.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 24.—The Governor-General of Min Che, comprising the Provinces of Tche Kiang and Fuh Kien, has been dismissed from his office and degraded in rank, but the Governor and the General of the Province of Fuh Kien, in which Foo Chow is situated, have both been retained. The excuses they gave for the success of the French were regarded as satisfactory. Li Hung Chang, the famous Viceroy of Pe Chi Li and leader of the peace party in China, whose power and influence had been greatly curtailed by the Government, has been reinstated in all the offices he formerly held.

THE KEELUNG AFFAIR.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Chinese claim that in the Keelung affair the balance of success belonged to them. They acknowledge that the French bombardment of the forts was successful, but they say that the French were misled by the Chinese evacuation and landed a detachment of sailors and marines with three guns, and that the Chinese repulsed them, captured the guns, and took one prisoner, whom they still hold.

A CHANGE IN THE WAR OFFICE PROBABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Telegraphe* asserts that the difference of views between Prime Minister Ferry and Gen. Campenon, Minister of War, is expected to lead to the resignation of the latter. Gen. Campenon urges the immediate convocation of the Chambers. It is said that in case Gen. Campenon resigns, M. Ferry will offer the Ministry of War to Gen. Lewal, at present commander of the Seventeenth Corps, with headquarters at Toulouse.

"BOSSED" BY BISMARCK.

It is reported that the suspension of French operations in China is due to German mediation. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, refused the request both of Gen. Briere de Lisle in Tonquin and Admiral Courbet in China to recommence warlike operations with a view of hastening a crisis. Gen. Briere de Lisle was sanguine of success even without reinforcement.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The *Soleil* publishes an article over the signature of M. Aine Herve, a well-known Orleanist, in which the writer asserts that the relations between England and France are so strained that a rupture is feared. He expresses the hope, however, that such a disaster may be averted.

EGYPT.

SUPPLYING WOLSELEY WITH THE SINEWS OF WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The War Department has forwarded $500,000 in gold to Gen. Wolseley to defray the expenses incidental to his expedition to Khartoum.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—*Temps*, while censuring England's recent action in Egypt in regard to the sinking fund, holds it to be better for France to await future developments rather than take any premature action in the matter.

GOING TO KHARTOUM—TASK BEFORE THE ENGLISH.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 13.—The most contradictory opinions are expressed in military circles as to the prospects of the campaign. While some anticipate a collapse of the rebellion on the arrival of the troops at Dongola, and make light of the difficulties in reaching Khartoum, others, basing their opinion on Suakin experience, expect continuous fighting, consider 10,000 troops insufficient, and the difficulties of transport for a greater number insurmountable, and ominously declare that Egypt is the grave of great reputations. Few such critics possess both military experience and a knowledge of the country, but Coetlogon Pasha, a Colonel on Gen. Hicks' staff, late of the Seventh Regiment, the last arrival from Khartoum, whose services were offered to and declined by the authorities, combines both. Without presuming either to indorse or contradict his opinion, it is worth quoting. Having traversed the desert route from Korosko to Hamad he declines to express an opinion on the bend of the river between these points, but, assuming all difficulties to Hamad overcome and all troops and supplies safely there, he discusses the prospects of the route from Hamad to Khartoum. The first portion, from Hamad to Berber, 133 miles, is absolutely impassable for any boats. At highest Nile only five boats on the river are able to mount the stream, remaining at Khartoum till the following year's rise. In 1877 five steamers attempted to mount; three succeeded, one was totally wrecked, and one was on the rocks for a year. In this portion we must, therefore, entirely trust to marching, transporting all necessaries. Berber to Shendy, 140 miles, is better, and possibly navigable at high Nile for steamers towing boats, but here there would be a difficulty about coal, as he considers that Gen. Gordon must be burning wood from the Khartoum houses to work his steamers. South of Shendy is the sixth cataract, a narrow pass barely sixty yards wide at the broadest part, and overhung by rocks which an enemy could render impassable, but in any case the steamer could only tow up the rapids with great difficulty.

In Col. Coetlogon's opinion the rebels will retire south on the approach of the British, adopt an outwardly friendly attitude, and await events. Gen. Gordon would certainly refuse to go unless the population and garrison were guaranteed safe departure. To ensure this Khartoum and Sennaar would require to be strongly held till the evacuation was completed. The population and garrison of Khartoum and Sennaar amount to about 40,000 or 50,000 souls, and he estimates that the evacuation would occupy two years with the present available transport. As the places became evacuated the rebels would enter and become hostile in front, and in the rear as soon as signs of retiring were apparent.

Col. Coetlogon advocates the Suakin-Berber route, which he himself marched in February with a thousand men without any hydraulic appliances, finding a sufficiency of water, even for washing purposes. Col. Coetlogon concludes: "In my opinion this expedition would itself require a relief expedition."

WIDENING THE SUEZ CANAL IN SPOTS.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 13.—The *Bulletin* says, as regards the improvement of the canal, and more especially the work of widening the channel in the small lakes in the Kabret section between miles sixty-three and sixty-seven:

"In that portion the canal was 22 mètres in width (about 70 feet). In consequence of the increase in surface traffic it was decided to increase this width uniformly to 40 (125 feet) mètres in order to facilitate the movements of ships when they enter the curve. The work was begun in March, 1883, at Beacon C, at mile 63, and ended on the African shore at 68, May 24, 1884. On the Asiatic shore the widening effected at that date as far as mile 64 is to be completed to the same limit by the end of the present month.

"A report from the traffic manager describes the practical results of these ameliorations on the general traffic. From January to July (inclusive) there had been in this part of the canal: In 1880, six vessels stranded; in 1881, two vessels stranded; in 1882, thirteen vessels stranded; in 1883, six vessels stranded. In 1884 there has not been one case of stranding in the widened portion. It is thus shown that the widening in course of execution has greatly improved the conditions of navigation. A further facility for the ships is the placing of quadruple stakes in the portion of the small lakes extending from mile 70.4 to the north of the station of Kil. 133. These stakes, placed regularly at every tenth of a mile, enable the ships to moor when they are compelled to stop at the southern extremity of the small lakes. The program of further improvements in this section comprises the widening to forty mètres of the surface of the canal between miles sixty-eight and seventy-one and the enlargement of the station of Kil. 133, both of which will be effected in the course of 1885."

EGYPTIAN WARS—A VICTORY CLAIMED.

WADY HALFA, Sept. 11.—The Mudir of Dongola telegraphed yesterday from Debbeh as follows: "Thank God, good news. I have today met the rebel hosts from Kordofan and Berber, and obtained a complete victory over them at Kosti, near Ambukol. After the fight we found among the dead the bodies of Achmet Hiai, chief of the rebels, Mahmoud, called Emir of Dongola, and the Emirs appointed to Tripoli, Cairo, Keneh, Esneh, and Assouan. I need not mention that the rebels were in vast numbers, whereas the soldiers of the Mudirieh were few, but although our numbers are small we have slain great numbers of the enemy. The province, and for some distance south, is now safe and tranquil, for which thanks be to God. As I have told your Excellency, Maj. Kitchener wished greatly to be present at the fight, but fate did not permit it. I hope to return to Oordeh in a few days."

His agent at Oordeh telegraphs under the same date and states that the Emir Mahmoud and those who came with him from Kordofan to take Dongola have been killed. Very few escaped, and many prisoners have been taken. The news has been publicly announced, and guns have been fired in honor of the event.

Maj. Kitchener telegraphs from Oordeh under the same date: "News has been brought today that the Mudir has gained a victory at Ambukol. Hiai has been killed. Mahmoud, from Kordofan, escaped. The messenger came from Mudir. I cannot say what truth there is in the report."

The general impression is that the news is correct, and Emirs are becoming scarce.

TRYING TO NAVIGATE THE NILE.

WADY HALFA, 1,000 miles up the river, Sept. 11.—[Special to the London *Times*.]—As there is apparently no likelihood of a fresh rise of the Nile it has been decided to make a further attempt to haul the Nassifkheir over the cataracts before another fall of the stream renders such an attempt absolutely impossible. Operations were, therefore, commenced this morning. The steamer lay above the first two gates, three more gates intervening before the great gate. Every precaution was taken to insure success, but the result was hardly satisfactory. The steamer passed the first gate safely but failed at the second, where the passage is so narrow that at no time were both paddles clear. When fairly in the gate she struck and grated continually, and at the same moment two hawsers parted, causing her to drift heavily on to the rocks. A boat bringing up a fresh hawser was wrecked, and the crew were saved with some difficulty. A moment later, when the steamer was again in motion, the port paddle was smashed against the rocks and so wrecked as to render the engines helpless. The head hawser also parted at the same time, and the steamer swung on to the west shore, held by a small hawser only. Operations were now ended for the day, but will be continued when the paddle has been repaired. Some little progress was made. In spite of the difficulties it seems likely that the steamer will eventually pass the cataracts, according to the opinion of authorities. Sir E. Wood was present throughout the operations, which lasted the entire day. The hawsers that parted were a six and a half inch grass and a five and a half inch hemp, which were deemed strong enough to resist any strain likely to be placed on them. Twelve nuggers are expected the 15th at Sarras from Dongola.

THE CHOLERA.

ITALY'S BULLETIN.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The reports from the different parts of Italy for the last twenty-four hours give a total of 441 fresh cases of cholera and 208 deaths. Of these 264 cases and seventy-five deaths occurred in the City of Naples. This shows a slight increase in the number of cases at Naples over the preceding twenty-four hours, but a large falling off in the number of deaths.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—There were fifteen deaths from cholera today in the Eastern Pyrenees, including eight at Perpignan. There was one death at Toulon.

NO BABY SHOW.

The Prefect of Police of Paris, acting upon the advice of the Municipal Medical Committee, has issued an order prohibiting the holding of the baby show announced to open in a few days.

A TRAGEDY OF THE PLAGUE.

NAPLES, Sept. 24.—A girl of 17 was stricken with the cholera today. Her lover called to see her, but was prevented by the girl's mother from entering the sick chamber. He shot the mother fatally, wounded the sick girl, and attempted to kill himself.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A WITNESS IN A MURDER CASE RECANTS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—The Casey confession in regard to the Maamatrasna murder trial is duplicated by the recantation today of Cole, the principal witness in the Smythe murder case at Barbavilla. This recantation was made in the presence of three priests, who propose to impeach the evidence on which those accused of complicity in the Smythe murder were convicted.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

CORK, Sept. 24.—Justin McCarthy in his inaugural address to the Young Ireland Society dwelt at length upon the necessity for the establishment of Irish national literature. He was severe in his denunciation of all attempts that should be made for the denationalization of the Irish race.

GERMANY.

ARMY MANEUVRES CONCLUDED.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The autumn maneuvres of the German army at Düsseldorf were concluded today with a review of the Rhineland Corps. The Emperor attended the review in a carriage, but, at the close, mounted on horseback to bid adieu to the foreign officers who were present to witness the maneuvres. The Emperor bestowed crosses upon the visiting officers, and to the French General Haurion he presented the Order of the Red Eagle.

A MENDELSSOHN SYMPHONY.

A symphony by Mendelssohn has been discovered among old papers in a music store.

THE OLD EMPEROR PRAISES PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—It is doubtless more than a mere coincidence that on the eve of the meeting of the three Emperors with their Chancellors the *Militär Wochenblatt* by imperial command publishes the text of the autograph missive which accompanied the Order Pour le Mérite lately conferred by the Emperor on Prince Bismarck. This missive was penned on the anniversary of the battle (not the capitulation) of Sedan, and is as follows:

"Today's anniversary, which recalls one of the most prominent events in the period of twenty-two years during which we have worked together [Bismarck became Prussian Minister-President in 1862], also reminds me that on this day, as well as during two wars, you stood by my side, not only as a highly-proved man of counsel, but also as a soldier, and that there is in Prussia an Order for Merit which you do not yet possess. It is true this order has a special military meaning, but nevertheless you ought to have had it long ago, for truly at many a grievous time you have shown the highest courage of the soldier, and you have also thoroughly and completely proved at my side in two campaigns that apart from everything else you have the fullest claim to conspicuous military distinction. I will therefore make up for what I have heretofore neglected by conferring on you the accompanying order, Pour le Mérite, and that, too, with oaken leaves in token that you ought to have had it long ago and that you have repeatedly deserved it. Knowing as I do how much you are imbued with the spirit of a soldier I hope it will gratify you to receive this order which several of your ancestors proudly wore, as I for my part derive satisfaction from thus bestowing this well-merited reward as a soldier on the man whom God in His gracious providence has placed at my side, and who has done such great things for the Fatherland. I shall indeed be most heartily glad to see you in the future wearing the Order Pour le Mérite.

"WILHELM.

"Castle Babelsberg, the 1st September, 1884.

"To the Reichskanzler Fürst Von Bismarck, President of my State Ministry, General of Cavalry, etc."

MEXICO.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—It is said the first acts of the Diaz Administration will be to reform if not repeal the stamp tax and greatly modify the present onerous and prohibitive customs tariffs. Fully one-third of all the goods now brought into this Republic pay no duty at all, and as the business more and more tends towards the northern frontier this state of affairs becomes worse. Goods are taken from the Zona Libre and sold as far in as such places as San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, etc. If a modified tariff were allowed such wholesale smuggling would be no longer profitable, and the increase in the amount of goods on which duty would be collected would greatly enhance the custom receipts.

AN ELOPEMENT.

FLIGHT OF A TITLED WOMAN WITH A JOURNALIST.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning News* says a well-known correspondent of well-known American newspapers has eloped with the young wife of an English nobleman. Detectives tracked the fugitives to Brussels, but the scent was lost in that city, and it is believed they have taken passage to the colonies. The lady is stated to be one of the most beautiful women in Europe and the elopement is considered very incomprehensible by her relatives and friends. The journalist is old enough to be the father of the lady. The names are not made public.

CABLE NOTES.

The Social Science Congress has adjourned.

At Lisbon four men were killed by the explosion of dynamite in a cartridge factory.

Benoit Coquelin, the eminent French actor and dramatist, will take four months' vacation in America in 1885.

The Turkish authorities recently seized a Montenegrin ship laden with arms and ammunition. The Montenegrin authorities have demanded satisfaction.

A disastrous conflagration has occurred at Zeitoun, in Syria. The bazaar and 400 houses were consumed. The fire occasioned suffering among the residents of the town.

At Brussels the police searched the residences of the editorial staff of the *Nationale*, and also the offices of the Republican League. At the latter places several documents were seized and a list of the members of the league procured.

Yesterday was the second day of the Newmarket October meeting. The race for the Great Eastern Railway handicap was won by Manton's chestnut colt Energy, the Duke of Beaufort's bay filly Ispah second, and Gilbert's Despair third.

A duel was fought on the Belgian frontier yesterday between Xau and Saint Albin, sporting editors respectively of the Paris *Gil Blas* and *Figaro*. The duel was occasioned by a dispute relative to the races. Xau was wounded in the arm.

President Grévy has telegraphed the King of Italy that the catastrophe which has befallen Italy excites the deepest commiseration of the whole world. Grévy adds: "The sublime, heroic, magnanimous conduct of your Majesty excites the admiration and enthusiasm of the universe."

Ebensburg, the proprietor of the Hotel Splendide, Paris, arrested at Lisbon when about to depart on the steamer Oregon for La Plata on a charge of fraud, has been able to proceed in consequence of defective warrants of arrest. It is believed, however, he will yet be brought to justice at Paris, as the offense is comprised in the laws of extradition with Brazil. His defalcations amount to $320,000. He had deserted his wife and family, and it is ascertained that he kept three mistresses and fled with a fourth.

RAILROADS.

A Slaughter of East-Bound Freight Rates Begun in Dead Earnest.

The Western Roads Reach an Agreement in the Utah and Colorado Business.

New Agreement Adopted by the Transcontinental Association—A Big Mortgage by the Central Iowa.

General Collapse of East-Bound Freight Rates.

The predictions made in THE TRIBUNE for some time that, unless the Joint Executive Committee and Commissioner Fink take cognizance of the clandestine cutting of east-bound freight rates by several lines from this city and Peoria and order a reduction in rates, a general war on rates would be the result, have been verified. It transpires that since last Monday all the roads running East from this city, with the probable exception of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Grand Trunk, have been slaughtering the rates in a most unmerciful manner, and there is now a scramble for business between those roads such as has seldom existed before. The Vanderbilt lines, it is reported, are now cutting grain rates 10 cents per 100 pounds, which leaves a 15-cent rate. The Pennsylvania lines are said to be taking all the provisions they can get at a cut of 7½ cents, the regular rate being 30 cents. These lines also are charged with cutting lumber rates 7½ cents to New England points, and 10 cents to New York. They are also charged with cutting rates on seed 15 cents on shipments less than ten carloads, and 20 cents on shipments of ten cars and upwards. No reason is given by the Vanderbilt lines for cutting grain rates down to 15 cents per 100 pounds, except that they had discovered that competing lines had been making such rates for some time past. The Pennsylvania people say that they are enabled to take business at the cuts reported above on account of a new percentage division with the American line of steamers from Philadelphia. The cut, they say, is borne by the steamship company. As the Grand Trunk, they say, has had such an arrangement for some time with the steamship line from Montreal, they had the right to make the same arrangement with the line from Philadelphia. The Grand Trunk has not yet met the rates of the other roads because it is ahead of its percentages under the pooling allotment, and it desired to let the roads that ran short of their allotted percentages get even. The Grand Trunk officials state, however, that owing to the shape matters have taken during the last day or two they will be compelled to give their customers the same rates as made by other roads, as they cannot afford to let their patrons give their business to competing lines.

Nothing has yet been heard from the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee in New York, which has this matter under consideration. As matters now stand, the meeting will be compelled to order a general reduction in grain rates to 15 cents and of provision rates to 20 cents; if they should fail to do this, rates would probably go down to lower figures than they have ever been before.

The following dispatch from Baltimore shows that the situation is understood there:

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange is very much excited over the secret cutting in east-bound rates and discriminations in favor of Philadelphia as against Baltimore. By some it is thought that Mr. Robert Garrett and the Baltimore & Ohio Company have not been protecting Baltimore as they should. Last week shipments of wheat from Chicago to Philadelphia were made at three cents difference against Baltimore. The Transportation Committee of the Exchange is investigating the matter. Mr. Charles R. Ways, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, said his company had no intelligence from railroad sources that rates were being cut in the West, although there may have been cases which had their origin in misunderstandings among freight agents. He was confident that the pool will be maintained, because it is too important to all the trunk lines for either of them to break from it, and in his opinion there was no foundation for the statement that the pooling agreement is disregarded by several of the companies. For that reason he did not believe that any considerable rate-cutting has been going on, for any line which would carry freights at a cut rate would have to account for it at the full figures in the pool. If New York was getting packed provisions carried from Chicago at 25 cents, the roads which carry them must pay 30 cents into the pool. In the absence of official instructions his company would not make a lower rate than that authorized by the Pool Commissioner.

A prominent provision house, which Saturday was notified by its Chicago correspondent that a cut rate of five cents was given that city as against Baltimore, secured a cut for this city Monday from the Pennsylvania Railroad in Chicago. Saturday the quoted rate was 25 cents to New York, 23 to Philadelphia, and 27 to Baltimore, while the regular rate was: New York 30, Philadelphia 28, and Baltimore 27. When these facts were made known to the Pennsylvania agents they gave Baltimore a five-cent cut Monday, making the rate to this city 22 cents. The Chicago correspondent of the same house telegraphed yesterday that "Rates are being cut 10 cents under regular figures, Baltimore being included." This made the rate to this city 17 cents. Notwithstanding the statements of Mr. Way that the Baltimore & Ohio Company had no official knowledge of the cutting of rates, the provision trade were satisfied they have abundant proof of the fact. There was considerable comment upon the non-action of the Baltimore & Ohio, while the Pennsylvania came promptly to the support of this city by giving a rate which recognized the three cents differential allowed by the trunk-line agreement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—There was a continuation of the conference today between the trunk-line Presidents and the Chicago committee, the subject under discussion being the general situation in trunk-line affairs. All the roads interested were fully represented, but, beyond a discussion of the Grand Trunk's demand for a revision of the percentages in the Chicago east-bound freight pool, nothing was done. It is believed the matter will be decided at tomorrow's meeting. At that time passenger interests will also be brought forward for discussion.

Temporary Pool on Utah and Colorado Business Agreed On Subject to the Approval of the Presidents.

Contrary to general expectations, the General Managers of the Western roads agreed yesterday afternoon upon a temporary settlement of the Colorado and Utah complications, the only ones that had not yet been adjusted. It is by no means certain, however, that the agreement will stick, as it is subject to the approval of the Presidents. If the latter fail to give their assent to the arrangement on or before Oct. 6 the new agreement will be abandoned again by that time. The agreement provides that there shall be three separate pools on Colorado and Utah business—one between the roads between the Missouri River and Ogden and Salt Lake City, one between the same roads and the Central Pacific, and one between the roads between the Missouri River and St. Louis and Chicago. The pools are to be put into effect at once. If not confirmed by the Presidents they will cease to exist Oct. 6; if confirmed, they will continue until Dec. 31, with thirty days' notice of withdrawal thereafter. The General Freight Agents of the various roads interested will meet this morning to agree upon rates and percentages if possible. If they fail to agree upon percentages (which is quite certain to be the case) Mr. J. F. Tucker is to decide what they shall be. He may take into consideration anything he chooses, as in the California matter. Mr. George H. Daniels is to be Commissioner of the pools west of the river to receive reports, compile statistics, etc., and Mr. J. W. Midgley Commissioner of the pools east of the Missouri River.

When the meeting assembled yesterday morning it was found that the managers still held the same positions as last week, and that there was no prospect of an adjustment. As Mr. Calloway of the Union Pacific desired to have a private conference with Mr. Robinson of the Santa Fé to see if the conflicting interests of the two companies could not be harmonized, an adjournment was taken until 2 p. m. The two managers then met and had a long discussion. Mr. Robinson refused to accede to anything so long as the Union Pacific would not allow the Santa Fé a fair share of the through business from the tripartite lines. Mr. Calloway said he could not make an arrangement that would interfere with the tripartite contract, but he thought that if the matter was left to President Adams of the Union Pacific and President Strong of the Santa Fé they would be able to effect some satisfactory arrangement. He urged Mr. Robinson to agree to some temporary arrangement, so as to prevent a war for the time being. Dispatches were then sent to Messrs. Adams and Strong, and they replied that they would take the matter under advisement, and that pending their deliberations a temporary truce might be made. When the meeting reassembled the two managers reported the result of their deliberations, and the temporary agreement mentioned above was entered into without much difficulty.

It will be observed that the situation regarding these matters remains substantially the same as it was before. Neither side made any concessions, and all still depends upon the action of the Presidents of the Union Pacific and the Santa Fé Railroads. President Adams of the Union Pacific is just now engaged in a bull campaign on Union Pacific stocks, and is therefore very anxious to have the complications settled. But the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul insist that the Union Pacific must carry out the original tripartite compact; they will not allow him to make any concessions so far as their interests are concerned. The Santa Fé is determined to have the contract abrogated so far as it affects its interests, and, as Mr. Adams will hardly be able to make the concession, the indications are that the new arrangement will only last until Oct. 6. Still for the present, at least, rates will be maintained, and by the time the matter comes up again the situation may have changed sufficiently to make a permanent agreement possible.

Completing the Transcontinental Pools—Rates to Be Restored Oct. 1.

The Transcontinental Association (west of the Missouri River) held another meeting yesterday and adopted the new pooling agreement, with the exception of three sections—one regarding the disposition of revenue from Government transportation, one regarding the business of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, and one in regard to freight shipped from or consigned to points in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or the Continent of Europe under through contract or bills of lading or in bond. About these matters no understanding could be reached, and the meeting adjourned until Friday, when the matter will again be considered. Mr. J. C. Stubbs of the Central Pacific left for New York last evening to consult with the officers of his company and the other officers interested in these matters; he expects to be able to telegraph the result of his mission to the meeting Friday, so that final action can be taken.

The question in regard to the subsidy to be paid to the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has been deferred until after the opening of the Oregon Short Line.

Commissioner Ristine sent the following dispatch, signed by the General Managers of all the Transcontinental roads, to the agents of all roads last evening:

"The Transcontinental Association has agreed to restore all rates, regular and special, as published by the Commissioner, and to withdraw all others, taking effect Oct. 1. This is imperative."

A resolution was passed unanimously requesting Commissioner Ristine to continue in charge of the affairs of the association until Jan. 1, his contract expiring Sept. 30.

This morning the roads interested in the California business east of the Missouri River will meet, and Commissioner Midgley is to submit a plan for pooling the Eastern transcontinental business.

The Alton Accident Due to a Brakeman's Disobedience of Orders.

Vice-President McMullin of the Chicago & Alton says that the accident on his road Tuesday morning was not nearly so serious as reported. Instead of the loss being $100,000, he thinks it will not exceed $30,000. Mr. McMullin says that the investigation thus far has proved that the accident was due to the willful disobedience of orders of the brakeman who was sent back to flag the freight-train following the passenger, and it shows that so long as railroad companies have to depend upon human agencies accidents will happen, and that no precautions or the most stringent rules can possibly prevent them. No railroad company in the country, Mr. McMullin says, has more explicit and stringent rules regarding the precautions to be taken in cases like the one in question than the Chicago & Alton. In regard to flagging of trains the rules provide that "conductors of all trains must personally see that their trains are furnished with a full supply of torpedo signals (not less than twelve for passenger-trains and twenty-four for freight-trains) before starting out on their run, and also personally see that they are used in addition to the ordinary day and night signals, in the following manner: Whenever it is necessary to flag a train the brakeman must immediately (without waiting to be told to do so) go about 1,000 yards (or twenty telegraph-poles) distant from the rear of his train, with red and torpedo signals, placing a torpedo signal on the rail at intervals of 500 yards (or ten telegraph poles) apart. In foggy, stormy, or snowing weather, or in the vicinity of curves, or descending grades, the distance must be doubled, and, if on his arrival at that point he shall find that the view of the track in the direction of an approaching train is still obscured by curves in the road, or otherwise, he shall still continue to go back, still placing torpedoes on the rail every 500 yards apart until he has reached a point where his danger signal can be seen not less than one-fourth of a mile by the engineer of an approaching train. When in this position he must place two torpedoes on the rail, two rail-lengths apart, and must remain there until the train has arrived, or until he is recalled by the usual recall signal whistle of his own engine."

Now, in this case the reports seem to indicate that the brakeman, instead of going back 1,000 yards only went back about 100 yards. Had the brakeman gone back 1,000 yards, as required by the rules, and displayed the proper signals, there would have been plenty of time to stop the freight-train and the collision would have been prevented. The freight was twenty-two minutes behind the passenger, and the brakeman therefore had plenty of time to carry out his orders.

A Big Mortgage by the Central Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A mortgage amounting to $6,748,000 is being recorded in this and other counties in Iowa and Illinois through which the Central Iowa Railway passes. It is upon the entire road and branches, and is to secure bonds taking the place of the $3,700,000 7 per cent bonds assumed by the Central Iowa Company in 1879, when it purchased the Central of Iowa; also $1,531,000 6 per cent bonds on the Eastern Iowa Division and branches, and $1,512,000 on the Illinois Division, formerly the Peoria & Farmington road. The first of these three classes of the old bonds was formerly secured on the main line, the second on the Iowa branches, and the third on the Illinois line. The whole lot of the new bonds draws 6 per cent interest, and is secured by this consolidated mortgage, covering the whole line and branches and all the company's buildings and property. D. P. Phelps, Superintendent of the Illinois Division, and Vice-President of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, brought the mortgage to this city. In the quo warranto case of the State of Iowa vs. Alfred Sully, President of the Central, the District Court here has granted an injunction restraining the magistrate from committing Superintendent Dudley for contempt in refusing to answer questions. He had before been committed, but was released on bail by Judge Beck of the Iowa Supreme Court.

Charges and Countercharges of Rate-Cutting at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—J. M. Hall, General Passenger Agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, says that the charges of rate-cutting against him amount to nothing. As far as the charge made by Division-Superintendent Fletcher of the Lake Shore is concerned, the Wheeling & Lake Erie merely did as all roads centering in Columbus did during the Columbus fair. The roads there made a one-third rate for those wishing to attend the fair, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, wishing to help keep up Toledo institutions, made a one-third rate for two days to the Tri-State Fair. In regard to the charge made that the Wheeling & Lake Erie cut rates to Kansas to $14, Mr. Hall says the report is untrue, and that until the Pennsylvania Company cut to $13 the $20 rate was kept, and that after the cut no rates were given lower than $17.

The Largest Ore-Docks in the World to Be Built at Ashland, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Today sealed proposals were opened at the general offices of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company in this city for the construction of the company's ore-docks at Ashland. The work will be one of great magnitude, the estimated cost of the docks being in the neighborhood of $300,000. The plans and specifications of the structure show that it will be the largest ore-dock in the world. Its length will be 1,400 feet. There will be 324 pockets, with a capacity of 35,000 tons of ore. Two train-loads of ore can be dumped at the same time, and the largest vessels can be loaded in from six to eight hours. The dock will draw twenty feet of water, so that the largest vessel afloat upon the lakes can be loaded. The contract will probably be let tomorrow and operations commenced at once. The successful bidder will be required to give a bond of $25,000 as a guarantee for the faithful performance of his contract, and payments will be made monthly as the work progresses. The work will continue through the winter, and employment will be given to a large force of men.

Denial of the Rumor that the St. Paul Company's General Offices Will Be Removed to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A New York special tonight says that the rumor mentioned in these dispatches a few days ago that under certain contingencies Alexander Mitchell will resign the Presidency of the St. Paul Company, and that the general offices will be removed to Chicago, prevails in Wall street. The officials of the company now here deny the rumor in toto. Mr. Roswell P. Miller, Acting General Manager, says the subject of a removal of the general offices from this city has never been even mentioned by those in authority since he has been connected with the company. Another authority in connection with the affairs of the company said tonight: "One of the stipulations in the charter of the road is that its general offices shall be located in this city. Of course the charter could be amended probably, but it is in the highest degree improbable that such a change will be undertaken while Mr. Mitchell continues at the head of the corporation."

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Rumors have been current for several days that Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, was about to resign his position. So far as can be learned, he has not retired or tendered his resignation. At the same time he has expressed to his friends his willingness to leave the more active duties of the executive of the company to a younger man who should be equal to the demand of so large and growing corporation. Mr. Mitchell declined to speak upon the subject today, except to say that the time was approaching when some one must take his place. From those interested in the St. Paul Company it is learned that, owing to his advanced years and desire for relief from business, Mr. Mitchell has for some time been desirous of retiring from the Presidency. The trouble has been to find the person who should succeed him. Mr. S. S. Merrill, the General Manager of the company, who would, it is said, naturally be the successor to Mr. Mitchell, is incapable of assuming the office at present owing to his illness. The situation seems to be this: Mr. Mitchell desires to retire; his associates, while appreciating his reasons for wishing to do so, are reluctant to have him do so, and, moreover, cannot agree upon the man they would have succeed him. That a change will be made before a great while is not denied.

Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The decline in Northern Pacific stocks continues, and long stock comes out in quantities sufficient to make the work of depression comparatively easy. A great many stories are put out to account for this weakness. At first it was said the floating debt was unwieldy; that the Oregon Navigation lease would fall through; and, later, that the earnings were falling off. It is not at all likely that the present management of the road will ever be seriously troubled with a floating debt, or that the failure of the Oregon Navigation lease could place the company in such a position that its preferred stock would be worth 5 or 6 per cent less. The traffic arrangement between the two companies is amicable, and a continuance of harmony is as necessary to one road as the other. If the Oregon Navigation were to become antagonistic to the Northern Pacific the latter could finish its Cascade Division and make Tacoma the rival of Portland on the North Pacific coast. The fact that the earnings have fallen off $26,000 this week would not of itself be of sufficient importance to cause the great decline of the week, but it is pretty certain that this falling-off will be heavier next week than this.

The Question of Financial Relief for the Louisville & Nashville.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad have been discussing the question of financial relief for the last two or three days without having arrived at any definite conclusion. The plan that was recently adopted by the directors was not entirely satisfactory to the foreign stockholders. The latter proposed an amendment which did away with the contemplated issue of preferred stock. The foreign stockholders desire to have the Company issue $5,000,000 bonds at 80, with a bonus of $5,000,000 in common stock. The former idea was to issue $5,000,000 of bonds at 110, with a bonus of $5,000,000 preferred stock. It is stated that there is a legal obstacle to the issuing of additional preferred stock. By the amended plan the company would realize $400,000, instead of $5,500,000 as by the original plan.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. John M. Buckley, claim clerk of the Burlington, has gone to Meadville, Pa., to get married. The young lady's name is Miss Mary Fountain.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here from Sept. 10 to Sept. 23 twenty-seven carloads of European emigrants, all for points in the West and Northwest.

John G. Taylor, who has been for the last three years Freight Auditor of the Union Pacific, has resigned, and, it is understood, has been tendered a place in the traffic department.

The Missouri Pacific gives notice that freight consigned to Granite Bend, Mo., St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Cherry Valley, Ark., on the same division, must, until further notice, be prepaid.

E. B. Hyde, Assistant Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Wabash at Havana, Ill., has tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1, and F. L. Thompkins has been appointed his successor, to assume his duties the same date.

The Lake Bluff passenger-train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway which leaves Chicago at 10:45 a. m. and arrives here at 1:50 p. m. will hereafter be known as the "Lake Forest passenger-train," as it now runs only to Lake Forest. This train makes its usual stops between Chicago and Lake Forest.

Frank Bond of New York, who, it was stated, would be made President of the Queen & Crescent Railroad in place of Col. John Scott, says that no change whatever will be made in the management of the road, and all publications to that effect are without foundation in fact, and that Scott will remain President of the Cincinnati Southern, as heretofore.

The Northern Pacific Refrigerator Company has decided to reorganize and enlarge its capacity. The organization comprehends capital stock of $1,500,000, the original stock being $200,000, with Count de Mores and Louis von Hoffmann of New York as incorporators and investors. The system includes refrigerating establishments at Helena and numerous towns on the Northern Pacific line, Duluth, and other points.

The General Freight Agents of the Nebraska roads completed their new tariffs yesterday. They were ordered to be printed. As soon as they are ready another meeting will be held to make necessary corrections. They will be put in effect Oct. 1. The rates, as already stated, are substantially the same as those in effect previous to the formation of the Western Trunk-Line Association. The territory in Nebraska to be considered competitive was also agreed upon yesterday.

Reports were current yesterday that the Union Pacific had obtained control of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Vice-President and General-Manager S. R. Callaway of the Union Pacific said he had heard nothing of such an arrangement having been made or even contemplated. He thought if anything of the kind had been done he would have been informed of it. Mr. George J. Manchester, Vice-President of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, who is in the city, also denies the truth of the rumor.

Mr. George B. Reese, Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk lines west of the Detroit River, gives notice that shipments originating at stations on the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Michigan Air Line, and Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railways may be contracted and forwarded at Boston rates to all stations on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, except to points on the Concord & Claremont, N. H., Branch, which take an arbitrary of six cents per 100 pounds over Boston rates on freights in car-loads.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A Grand Trunk Train Derailed by a Broken Frog—A Dozen People Injured.

PICKERING, Ont., Sept. 25—2:40 a. m.—Four cars of the No. 3 Grand Trunk through express from the West for Montreal and Boston, which left Toronto at 8 p. m., went over an embankment twenty feet high just east of this station and twenty-three miles east of Toronto.

Two Pullmans were burned.

No one was killed, but about a dozen are bruised and otherwise slightly injured.

The train was fortunately running at a slow rate of speed at the time.

The cause was a broken frog.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Arrived out—The Bolivia and Urania, from New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Do not forget to add to your lemonade or soda ten drops of Angostura Bitters. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all summer diseases. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SON.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Unvarnished truth, notwithstanding we assign no specific reason for so serious a loss.

IMMENSE SALE OF PERSIAN SHAWLS!

1,000 At $4.75!

Worth Ten Dollars.

500 Finest and Richest Quality PERSIAN SHAWLS!

At $12.50!

Worth Twenty to Twenty-five Dollars.

DON'T DELAY COMING

State and Madison-sts.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

OPENING SALE OF

White Blankets, Col'd Blankets, Horse Blankets and Robes, Twilled and Plain Flannels, Shirting and Fancy Flannels.

500 Pairs 11-4 White Blankets....$2.50
400 Pairs 11-4 Heavy Blankets....$3.50
250 Pairs 11-4 Ex. Heavy and Fine.[illegible]
200 Pairs 11-4 Ex. Fine and Good..[illegible]

Full-size Bed Comfortables at

75 cts., $1.00, and $1.25.

Special line of Unshrinkable Gray and White Shaker Flannel,

12½c per Yard.

Largest and most complete line of Gilbert, Ballardvale, and Imported Flannels, in white and colors, plain and twilled, at our usual WELL-KNOWN

LOWEST PRICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between E. D. Barlow and H. S. Bickmeyer, known as [illegible] and Dealers in Feathers and Mattresses, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Sept. 22, 1884. [illegible]

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Opening Day of the Rock River Methodist Conference—The Chicago District.

Charges Preferred Against the Rev. R. M. Smith—Convention of Illinois Universalists.

Meeting of the Mattoon Presbytery—Unitarian Conference—North Dakota Episcopalian Convocation.

METHODIST EPISCOPALIANS.

THE ROCKFORD CONFERENCE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was called to order by Bishop H. W. Warren this morning, and an hour was spent in devotions and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After this was over the Bishop addressed the conference, stating that he was glad to meet this great body, having just come from one of the smallest in the whole range of Methodism. Here the Bishop introduced a new feature, asking the brethren to arise and shake hands and greet each other. The Secretary then called the roll, and a full response was given.

The Rev. William Augustus Smith was re-elected Secretary for the sixteenth time, but declined a further election. The conference urged his continuance, and elected the Rev. W. H. Haight and S. F. Denning as assistants. The Rev. Alpha J. Kynette of Philadelphia and E. Smith, Bible Agent, of Illinois were introduced.

A list of committees was announced by Elder Mandeville, and the same were duly elected.

CHARGES PREFERRED.

Charges were preferred against the Rev. R. M. Smith. The Rev. W. H. Tibballs was appointed as counsel for the conference, with an assistant, and Mr. Smith chose as his counsel the Rev. Messrs. R. D. Sheppard and John Hitchcock. The conference requested the committee to hold its session with closed doors. The following is the committee: The Rev. A. W. Patten, W. E. Cady, William Craven, N. H. Axtel, John Roads, W. H. Plumb, Samuel Louver, Alonzo Wakeman, M. C. Wire, G. C. Clark, T. R. Strowbridge, J. H. Reeves, A. H. Needham, G. N. Winslow, and J. H. Thomas. The Rev. T. P. Marsh was chosen Secretary.

THE CHICAGO DISTRICT.

The Chicago district being called, Dr. Hitchcock, the Presiding Elder, stated that they have had a year of growing, steady work. Two very excellent camp-meetings were held. The one at Lake Bluff was the conference camp-meeting and a very excellent one indeed; the one at Desplaines was a remarkable one; many were converted. The regular collections will hardly equal those of last year, for the reason that thirteen charges were given to other districts, yet the Chicago District has assumed the same amount as last year. About $10,000 was for city missions and spent among the young churches. The district needed $50,000 yearly, and then it could not keep up with the growing demands. It has been a year of great work for the students, and they have been very efficient.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

A resolution in relation to reporting statistics was offered and referred, under the rule, for next year.

The Bishop called up one by one the members of this district, and each man reported his collections, which were in the main very good, Trinity Church leading.

E. W. Adams and J. W. Phelps were granted supernumerary relations.

Elder C. E. Mandeville of the Rockford District made his fourth annual report. The Second Church at Elgin has been dedicated to God; also one each at Davis Junction and Libertyville. A grand movement is now in progress by the Court Street Society at Franklinville, Belvidere, McHenry, and Diamond Lake. Many other charges have made extensive repairs. A brother, whose name is withheld, has left by will $4,000 to be given to the benevolent societies. Elder Mandeville's report was very long and minute, and was highly commended in a neat little speech by the Bishop.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Dr. Kynette addressed the audience in relation to the Board of Church Extension. He said there were about $200,000 coming in and going out each year. This year there may be a slight decrease. Chaplain McCabe has been called to another field. He urged the members to take the collection, and showed how it might be done. Notices were given, and the conference adjourned its business session till tomorrow at 9 a. m.

UNIVERSALISTS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

The second day's session of the Illinois Universalist convention opened yesterday morning at the Universalist Church of Englewood, with an increased attendance. A conference meeting, conducted by the Revs. Carrie Brainard and Sophia Gibb, was held from 8 to 9 o'clock, and then the business of the convention was taken up. A report from the Universalist Women's Association, which held a meeting Tuesday, was read by Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace. This society has been in existence since 1864, but Tuesday it was reorganized under a charter from the State Government, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace; Vice-President, Mrs. G. B. Marsh; Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Aubrey; Treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Hale. Board of Directors—Mrs. V. L. Rhodes, Mrs. E. P. Townsend, Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mrs. J. E. Vreeland, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, the Rev. Miss Florence Kollock. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of nearly 400. Its objects are the performance of missionary and educational work. During the last year it expended $850 in making repairs in the Lombard College Building, Galesburg. The report was adopted by the convention.

A lengthy but interesting paper was read by Edward A. Dicker on "The Illinois Universalist Convention." The Rev. J. Stroule also read a paper entitled: "Some Elements of Denominational Success." Both papers were briefly discussed.

Memorial exercises were held relating to the death of the Rev. Erasmus Manford, several members of the convention making appropriate and eulogistic remarks concerning the deceased minister.

In the afternoon the Treasurer presented his report for the last year. It showed a deficit of $827, which amount, however, will be subscribed in the convention before the final adjournment. The report of the Executive Committee was reported back by the special committee and discussed. It will be further considered today.

In the evening the time was occupied by the Rev. G. J. Demorest, who discussed "The Universalist General Convention: its Duties and Work"; by Prof. John C. Lee on "Universalism and Education"; a report of visitors to Lombard, by the Rev. W. S. Ralphs; and brief addresses by the Rev. E. J. Conger and others.

The convention will resume business at 9 o'clock this morning and reach a final adjournment in the afternoon.

PRESBYTERIANS.

MEETING AT PANA.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Mattoon Presbytery assembled here yesterday for their fall institute, which was formally begun today. There is a good attendance of ministers and laymen. The day was occupied by speeches and sermons on various themes connected with theology and the church. The session will be continued several days.

UNITARIANS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE BIENNIAL CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The National Biennial Conference of Unitarians disposed of a great amount of business today. There were almost 2,000 delegates in attendance. The report of the Standing Committee, through the Rev. E. B. Willson of Boston, on the relations of the National Conference and the American Unitarian Association, adhered to the action of 1882, which allows contributing churches to be represented in the association, and asserted that further action at this time was inexpedient. The Wade School project at Cleveland was recognized by individuals as a most praiseworthy institution and project, but could not at this time be recognized by them as a denomination.

A resolution by the Rev. George Batchelor of Chicago was adopted favoring the sending of delegates to the foreign conference. A lengthy batch of temperance resolutions were pigeonholed with the Business Committee, with the promise of a possible consideration tomorrow afternoon.

Favorable reports were received from the Cambridge Divinity School and the Meadville Theological School. Essays by the Rev. Joseph H. Allen of Cambridge on "Congregationalism" and the Rev. Brooke Herford of Boston on "The Strengthening of the Unitarian Church" elicited criticism and discussion.

The Women's Auxiliary Conference held their biennial session this afternoon. Tonight was held a Sunday-school meeting, presided over by the Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Boston. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Snyder of St. Louis, the Hon. H. S. Davis of San Francisco, the Rev. D. N. Utter of Chicago, W. H. Baldwin of Boston, J. N. St. John of Northampton, Mass., and others.

EPISCOPALIANS.

FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE DIOCESE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The first Episcopal Convocation of the Diocese of North Dakota held its session here today. The Right-Rev. William D. Walker, Bishop of North Dakota, presided. Every portion of the district was represented, and the number of churches has been doubled in the last year.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE NEBRASKA CONFERENCE.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—The State Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists assembled today. They have gone into camp at the fair-grounds. There are 100 tents pitched, and the exercises will continue for two weeks.

THE TURF.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Today's races were good as races, but the weather was fearfully bad. Work was stopped at 5 o'clock by the rain, and all the afternoon the wind blew in fearful gusts, with rain interspersed. A sensation developed in the three-minute race when P. Huechey of Oil City, who drove Baby Mine, was taken out and Vol French put up. French drove Baby Mine to victory in straight heats, and after the race Baby Mine was expelled from all tracks, and a decision reserved as to his driver and parties implicated in the job to give the race to Lena Swallow. The latter's driver also protested that Baby Mine was a ringer, and Huechey can give no explanation except that he got the mare from a Pennsylvanian named Jones to drive. She is said to have been ringing in the West all the season. After she won the first heat she was a hot favorit. Elvira, a 4-year-old, by Cuyler, won the 2:27 race easily today. The only regular race taken up was for the 2:35 trotting class. Mambrinette was favorit at $25, the field $40.

Second day, Cleveland fall meeting, 3-minute class, trotting, purse $700, divided:

Baby Mine, b. m.	4	2	2	1	1	1
Lady Cleveland, b. m., by Nonpareil	1	1	4	2	3	6
Lena Swallow, b. m., by Blue Bull	2	6	1	3	2	2
Homewood, ch. h.	8	3	5	4	4	2
Ad Terry, b. g.	3	4	3	6	5	4
Ella Norwood, b. m.	6	7	6	7	7	5
Kitty Moore, b. m.	7	8	7	8	6	dr
Albert Beebe, b. h.	10	9	9	5	8	dr
Robert Burns, b. g.	5	5	8	dis.		
Euclid, ch. h.	9	dr.				

Time—2:33¼; 2:31¾; 2:33¾; 2:37¾; 2:35¾; 2:33¾.

Same day and track, 2:27 class, trotting, purse $700, divided:

Elvira, blk. m., by Cuyler	2	1	1	1
Loretta F., b. m., by Hamlet	1	2	4	2
Capt. Doads, ch. g.	5	5	2	3
Jap Early, ch. g.	3	3	7	6
Maggie Morrell, ch. m.	4	4	3	8
Sunshine, ch. h.	7	8	5	4
Henderson, ch. g.	6	7	6	5
Georgie W., b. m.	8	6	8	7

Time—2:26¾; 2:25; 2:23; 2:28.

Same day and track, 2:35 class, trotting, purse $700, divided:

Mambrinette, b. m., by Mambrino Gift	1
Fred Pond, br. g.	2
Honest Sam, b. g.	3
Gray Dave, g. g.	4
Walter Jones, blk. h.	5
Princess, ch. m	6
Barney W., ch. g.	7
Quaker Girl, ch. m.	8

Time—2:24¾.

W. H. Crawford says that the Phallas-Maxey Cobb match is in a fair way to be made for $2,500 a side, mile heats, and will probably be trotted at Hartford between Oct. 10 and 20.

Island Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—There was a larger attendance at the Island Park races this afternoon. The track was in good condition and some fine sport was witnessed. Five heats were trotted in the 2:19 class without determining the winner, and the conclusion of the contest was postponed until tomorrow. Following is the summary of the races:

Purse of $1,000, for the 2:21 class:

Belle F., b. m.	5	1	6	1	1
Billy Button, ch. g.	3	2	1	4	3
Ormand, b. g.	1	5	4	5	4
St. Cloud, b. g.	2	3	2	3	2
Zoe B., b. m.	4	4	5	2	2

Time—2:24¼; 2:22; 2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:21¾.

Purse of $1,500, for the 2:19 class:

Louisa N., b. m.	1	1	3	4	3
George V., b. g.	4	4	1	2	1
Judge Davis, b. g.	3	3	2	1	4
Capt. Emmons, ch. g.	2	2	4	3	2

Time—2:22¾; 2:22; 2:20¾; 2:23½; 2:23¾.

The five-mile running for a purse of $1,000 between Mme. Marantbelle and Miss Myrtie was won by the former in 11 minutes and 1 second.

Youngstown, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Following are the summaries of the races at the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Fair Association. Half-mile race for 2-year-old colts:

Alger, blk. s.	1	1
Antonille, b. s.	2	2
Readmount, blk. s.	3	3

Time—1:27¼; 1:20.

Free-for-all:

Clantic, blk. s.	1	1	1
Mohawk Gift, s. s.	2	2	2
Nigger Doctor, blk. s.	3	3	3

Time—2:29¼; 2:30¼; 2:27¼.

The 2:50 trot:

Lonely Bird, b. g.	1	1	1
Frank L., blk. m.	2	3	3
Tom Ewing, blk. s.	3	2	4
Maud A., blk. m.	4	4	2
Peddler, s. g.	5	dis.	

Time—2:29¼; 2:38¼; 2:39.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Brighton Beach races: First race, five-eighths of a mile—Josie Carter won, Yelverton second, Norena third. Time, 1:04.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Medusa won, Frank E. second, Knight Templar third. Time, 1:17¼.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Weasel won, Romola second, Hotachimie third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Roy S. Cluke won, Treasurer second, George Singerly third. Time, 1:44.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Tornado won, Simoon second, Niliot third. Time, 1:58¼.

Logansport, Ind.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Today was the initial day of the Cass County Fair. Lady Crosslet won the mile running race this afternoon. Time, 1:50. The track was very heavy. There are thirty-five speed-horses on the ground.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Gurdon P. Randall's Funeral.

Gurdon P. Randall, late of Randall & Palton, architects, died in Northfield, Vt., last Saturday night. The funeral was held yesterday morning in the Union Park Congregational Church. Prof. Hyde spoke of the deceased as a "maker of God's houses." He had continually, of late years, worshiped in the church the congregation then occupied and which he built. The choir sang the "Shining Shore" while the friends took a last look at the remains. The body was taken to Rosehill, where it was interred with the Masonic service. The bearers were eight members of Mr. Randall's Masonic lodge. A T-square of tube-roses from Mr. Randall's former employés and a Greek cross of white rosebuds were placed upon the coffin. The deceased was 64 years old and had a wife and one child.

Henry Martin.

Henry Martin, aged and for many years a prominent business man of this city, died at his home, No. 2314 Forest avenue, yesterday. Up to the fire he was a member of the firm of Haskins, Martin & Wheeler, then widely known. Since then he has been in business alone. He was in his 82d year, and during his long residence in Chicago gained a wide circle of friends. Mr. Martin was the brother of Mrs. George M. How and Mrs. David L. Hough, and the father of Henry S. Martin and Mrs. M. Lester Coffeen.

Mrs. Hannah Sherman.

Mrs. Hannah Sherman, the mother of John B. Sherman of the Stock-Yards, I. N. W. and William W. Sherman, Mrs. George Brill, and Mrs. James Ashby of Chicago, died Saturday last, and was buried at Beekman Tuesday. She was the widow of Benjamin Sherman of Poughquage, N. Y., and was in her 90th year.

FINANCIAL.

Failure of Burdett & Pound of New York, Importers of South-American Products.

Undoubted Evidences of Fraud Discovered in the Great Whisky Failure at Louisville.

The Indebtedness of Friedman & Co., the Chicago Jewelers, a Matter of Speculation Only.

BURDETT & POND.

FAILURE OF IMPORTERS OF SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCTS—LIABILITIES ABOUT $300,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The firm of Burdett & Pond, importers of crude rubber and other South American products at No. 114 Water street, made an assignment today to Henry M. Burdett, son of the head of the firm, with preferences. Although no schedule has yet been made up it is said that the liabilities will not exceed $300,000. If the firm can get what is due them from South American houses, which they confidently expect to do, though it will take eight months or a year, they figure on assets exceeding their liabilities by at least $200,000. Owing to the depressed state of trade for a year and bad crops in Brazil remittances to the house from Para had been so slow that it was forced to suspend. For six months the firm had been endeavoring to liquidate their debts. Within the last thirty days they had taken up considerably over $100,000 in notes. The preferences amount to about $125,000, the Mercantile National Bank coming first with notes they had discounted for the firm. The bank officers refused to say how much was due them, but they confidently asserted that, aside from the first preferences, the bank was amply secured for every dollar by good real estate. Mr. Burdett was Vice-President of the bank, and took care that it should be secured. When he saw that an assignment was inevitable he resigned his place in the bank. The bank officers would not say whether the resignation had been accepted or not. The other preferences are Charles M. Burdett, another son of Charles P. Burdett, who heads a promissory note for $20,000; Mary R. Burdett and Mary Pond, the wives of the assignees, for the value of dower rights in certain rights in real estate, which rights have been mortgaged to secure the payment of promissory notes issued by the firm; the firm of Park & Tilford, grocers, for an amount not stated.

The house is a very old one, Mr. Burdett having started it more than thirty years ago. Of late considerable of its capital has been tied up in real estate.

An examination of the firm's books made by Bradstreet's Agency for the creditors today may be summarized thus: The firm's estimates of their assets, including the partners' real-estate, are about $590,000. The total liabilities, including the debts preferred in the assignment, are about $297,000. Scaling down these assets to an amount which can probably be collected, and reducing the estimated value of the equity in real estate by $100,000, there will be left a surplus of $107,000 over all liabilities.

WEBER'S SCHEDULES.

The schedules of assignment of George Weber to Theodore Conrow were filed in court today. They show liabilities, preferred, $31,000; non-preferred, $42,610; total, $73,720; nominal assets, $51,296; actual assets, $30,358.

NEWCOMB-BUCHANAN.

EXAMINING MATTERS IN THE LOUISVILLE WHISKY FAILURE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—Later developments in the failure of the Newcomb-Buchanan Company were almost the sole topic of conversation in business circles today. This morning officers of various banks that hold the defunct firm's paper have been quietly looking up matters to see how much they have been caught for, if anything. It is not unusual to see these officers visiting warehouses with a bundle of receipts for the purpose of comparing the paper with the actual supply. The counting-rooms of the Buchanan Company were closed to the public, and the following notice was posted this morning:

"Notice—The office is closed for an examination of the books. For information call on the Fidelity Trust and Safety-Vault Company."

The clerks were busy inside assisting in examining all the receipts and books. Late this afternoon a reporter saw Mr. E. G. Halsey, Manager of the Fidelity Trust Company, who said:

"We have found some duplicate warehouse receipts; to what amount I am not prepared to say, but this much I can state, the probabilities are that a great many will be found. We are not working on any particular case, but taking them as found. The amount of work before us is enormous, and it will require time to properly attend to it. There are 75,000 barrels of whisky, and it is all in warehouses. We will have to check off all whisky before it can be ascertained how many duplicates have been issued. There will be trouble."

EVIDENCE OF CROOKEDNESS.

Thus matters stand: Undoubted evidence of fraud has been discovered, but to what extent cannot be stated yet. Buchanan is still missing, with no clew as to his whereabouts. George C. Buchanan left here Sunday afternoon, and was last seen in Cincinnati in an omnibus. One theory in regard to his disappearance, which gained currency today, is that they have not gone to Canada, but to Nassau, in the Bermuda Islands. Here they have a large amount of whisky stored, having exported it there to delay the payment of the tax. It would be impossible for them to sell this whisky without molestation. Speaking of the firm's affairs this afternoon a gentleman said:

"Victor Newcomb drew out of the firm shortly after the death of his father. In 1878 an occurrence came under my knowledge which will be of interest now. Mr. Henry Vail, President of the Bank of Commerce of New York, bought a warehouse receipt issued by Buchanan to Mr. Newcomb, and told him the receipt was a duplicate. Mr. Newcomb, on examination, found such was the case. The receipt was signed by Andrew Buchanan. Newcomb confronted Buchanan with the matter, and the latter burst into tears. This occurrence was never made public, but I have it straight."

THE FRIEDMAN FAILURE.

SPECULATING ON THE TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS WITH POOR RESULTS.

There is a great deal of speculation and curiosity existing in business circles as to the total indebtedness of S. Friedman & Co., who failed Monday for more than $40,000. A TRIBUNE reporter was looking around yesterday trying to get a list of Friedman's creditors, but found that it was no easy task, as the attorneys in the case declared that they knew nothing of his affairs except in so far as his Chicago creditors and one New York firm were concerned. This New York firm is that of Richter & Lasker, wholesale clothing dealers, who, through their attorneys, Moses & Newman, entered a confession against Friedman for $14,000 along with the Chicago creditors Monday. A representative of Moses & Newman said: "Richter & Lasker won't come in for a share of the proceeds of that car-load of Minneapolis goods levied upon here; that is for the sole benefit of the Chicago creditors."

"But you represent Richter & Lasker also. What are they going to do to protect themselves?"

"I give it up; but I don't think they expect to get anything."

"How about Friedman's store in St. Joseph, Mo.?"

"Why, he transferred that to his brother-in-law Friday last, because the brother-in-law had indorsed his paper to the extent of $30,000."

"In view of the fact that the raid on Friedman's Minneapolis store was made in less than three days afterwards, this circumstance looks a little suspicious, does it not?"

"Yes."

"How much does Friedman owe all told?"

"I really can't tell; nor can anybody else except himself. It is pretty safe to say, though, that his liabilities will figure up something like $85,000 or $90,000."

"Have you heard of any other claims against him?"

"Yes; one came in today from the American Mills Company, somewhere in Massachusetts, for $3,000. We are not the attorneys for the company, though. I will tell you that no papers will be taken out to satisfy this last claim, though, for it would be simply useless."

THE CANADIAN FAILURE.

THE SUMS DEPOSITED IN FAWCETT'S BRANCH BANKS.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 24.—The money on deposit in the Watford and Wyoming branches of Fawcett's bank is estimated at $100,000 and $40,000, respectively. A large number of farmers have unpaid cheese-checks on their hands. A telegram from Watford states that Fawcett intimated his intention to close all his agencies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CINCINNATI FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.—Henry Beckford, manufacturer of machinists' tools, has assigned to Charles Hoefinghof. His assets are estimated to be equal to his liabilities, from $30,000 to $40,000.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

Accident to a Chicago & Alton Lightning Express Train North of Alton.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—As the St. Louis and Chicago Lightning Express on the Chicago & Alton, J. W. Loomis, conductor, was passing through the freight-yard, just north of this city, at 9:16 tonight, with two engines pulling her, both engines and the mail-car were thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, left open by a brakeman, who had set it to allow a freight engine to leave the roundhouse, but who neglected to close it for the passenger-train then almost due.

Switch engine No. 7, being in front, was thrown partly on its side and is in a slightly wrecked condition.

The engineer, Charlie Stetson, is injured to the extent of a sprained ankle, a bruised arm, and slight scratches on his face.

A boy named Frank Hall, who was stealing a ride on the switch-engine, was thrown underneath it and was pulled out from close quarters just in front of the fire-box only slightly injured.

The train engine No. 216, John Geller, engineer, is off the track, but uninjured.

The accident occurred on the up-grade, on the left hand or west side of which is a very steep embankment. Owing to the position of the switches the engine went off on the right side. The shock was slightly felt in the rear cars, owing to the fact that the train had not gotten under full speed.

New engines have been telegraphed for and will be here about 11 o'clock, when the train will be backed down to Waun (four miles and a half south of Alton), where it will take the "cut-off" to Godfrey.

THE DOMINION.

Work of the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen resumed their work in convention today, Grand Master F. W. Arnold presiding. The Grand Master presented his report and decisions on certain appeal cases which had been submitted to him, which, after some discussion, were adopted. Grand Organizator and Instructor Stevens of Terre Haute, Ind., presented his sixth annual report, which was adopted. The report suggested that no man who has been refused admission or expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers should under any circumstances be received into the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; that all applicants hereafter be required to furnish the lodge to which they apply for membership a certificate of good health from some physician approved by the lodge, and the age of applicants for membership be limited at a rate not to exceed 40 years; that, with a view to regulating the issue and use of the brotherhood's traveling-cards, which ought to be reduced to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the well-being of the order, the District Secretaries should be constituted a bureau of information, from amongst whom a Chairman should be selected and located at some central point to receive communications in relation to the state of business and prospects of employment throughout the country. This information should be forwarded by the General Secretaries, who would be able to speak for the territory within their districts; then members out of employment could, by applying to the Chairman of the board, go direct to those points offering an opportunity for employment. The number of new lodges organized during the year was sixty, with a charter membership of 887. The number of meetings held in the interest of the order was 167. Stevens traveled 50,000 miles during the year. In the course of his report Stevens said: "In the course of my work it has come to my knowledge that some of our members in Mexico have been thrown into prison in that country, and kept there for months without the privilege of a trial. Believing that our members should everywhere receive the protection of the order whenever it can be given them, I have applied in person to the State Department at Washington, asking that action be taken by our Government to prevent such outrages upon our members, and I have been assured by Secretary Frelinghuysen that the matter would be looked into and given every attention if properly brought before the department, with evidence to substantiate facts, etc."

WASHINGTON.

The Greely Report—General News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Lieut. Greely in his recent report to the War Department deals only with the scientific works of the expedition. He makes no mention of the life of the crew at Cape Sabine and the stories of cannibalism. He may not prepare his report upon these matters for some time, on account of ill-health.

The term of C. E. Coon as Acting Secretary of the Treasury under special designation by the President expired at the close of business today. All business which by law must be transacted by the Secretary will therefore have to be held in abeyance until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy. The *Star* says the latest rumor in regard to the Treasury vacancy is that the Postmaster-General will probably be appointed for a few days until the President can communicate with a gentleman whom he wishes to accept the place.

The Acting Secretary today appointed Cheney R. Proutty Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at Corpus Christi, Tex., vice C. G. Brewster, removed.

The Chinese Government has applied through Mr. Young, our Minister at Pekin, for 3,000 square feet for its display at the approaching New Orleans Exposition. Mr. Burke, the Director-General, has been written to upon the subject by the Department of State.

There is a prospect of serious trouble in this city between the resident laborers and a gang of Italian and Hungarian laborers, imported from New York by Thomas McCann, of that city, who has a contract for $300,000 or $400,000 worth of sewer construction in this district. The laborers here—principally colored men—have been receiving $1.50 per day, and it is said by them that the imported laborers are only to be paid 75 and 90 cents per day. A gang of 200 foreigners is encamped in Gale's woods, just outside the city limits, and employed on the boundary sewer. The Washington laborers are very indignant over the importation of foreign laborers, and are making threats.

THE POTATO CROP.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—According to reports on the potato crop throughout the provinces, New England, and New York, the acreage and yield are considerably below last year's. As a whole, the acreage has decreased about 15 per cent, and the yield is about one-third less than in 1883. This makes the acreage nearly the same as in 1882, with a considerably lighter yield. Prices now range from 22 cents per bushel as the lowest shipping price in York State to $1 in Eastern Massachusetts towns, averaging 35 to 50 cents a bushel. The rot is quite prevalent, and grubs have greatly injured the tubers in many sections. The rot appears to be the regular old-fashioned stinking decay that can be depended upon to cause great injury. Where early potatoes are rotting there is some haste to sell at current prices, but generally farmers are holding in expectation of higher prices. The crop in the eastern provinces and Quebec is short. In the great shipping counties of Nova Scotia it is almost a complete failure. Instead of exporting potatoes some sections will have to import for seed. The rot is working badly in the great shipping section of Northern Maine, and many potatoes will have to be converted into starch. Vermont has a small crop of good quality, rot being reported less frequently than elsewhere. New York's acreage and yield are below the figures for 1883, and there is a general disposition to hold. The Eastern crop is below the average, and the Southern demand promises to be larger than usual. All indications are in favor of higher prices.

A PROPELLER ASHORE.

The Vessel Scuttled and Aid Telegraphed For—Other Craft Driven into Alpena for Shelter.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The wind has been blowing a gale from the southwest for the last fourteen hours. The propeller Manistique, bound for Black River, went ashore off that place last night. They scuttled her and telegraphed for a tug and pumps. If the wind holds in the present direction there is a fair prospect for her release. She is new and will stand a hard sea.

The schooners Jennie Neal and Germania came in the bay for shelter, the harbor tugs having been compelled to go to their assistance to keep them off the beach.

The following boats are in port: Propellers Hall and Garden City, with consorts. The wind is still blowing hard, and the signals are up.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Hoboken, from Chicago, corn. Cleared—Schooners Hoboken, Chicago, coal; D. G. Fort, Detroit, coal.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, variable winds, lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, generally fair weather, variable winds, lower followed by higher temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, Buffalo, Charlotte, Oswego, and Section 6.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rain fall in last 24 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.90	71	S	Clear.	
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.04	76	E	L. rain.	*
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]		Fair.	
Fort Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear.	
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Fair.	
Shreveport, La.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Cloudy.	
Ohio Valley & Tenn—					
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Cloudy.	.01
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	.09
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	L. rain.	1.11
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Fair.	
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Fair.	.35
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Cloudy.	
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	L. rain.	.12
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	L. rain.	.13
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	L. rain.	.30
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Cloudy.	
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	L. rain.	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clearing.	[illegible]
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Mackinaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	.08
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear.	
Moorhead	[illegible]	[illegible]		Cloudy.	
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Clear.	
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear.	
Fort Buford	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear.	
St. Vincent, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Fort Custer	[illegible]	[illegible]		Th'ng.	
Middle Slope—					
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Clear.	
Dodge City	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Clear.	
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Edmonton	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Fort Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Fair.	
P. A. Landing	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Lt. rain.	[illegible]
Medicine Hat	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Parry Sound	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Quappelle	[illegible]	[illegible]		Cloudy.	
Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Calgary	[illegible]	[illegible]		Fair.	
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	L. rain.	.38
Other Points—					
Elliott	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Huron, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Las Animas	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]		Fair.	
Salt Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	
Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.	

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.962	65.5	[illegible]	S. W.	12	.47	Lt. rain.
10:18a. m.	29.887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Cloudy.
2:18p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	[illegible]		Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	[illegible]		Clear.
10:18p. m.	[illegible]	61.6	[illegible]	W	4		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 70.9. Minimum temperature, [illegible]. Mean daily barometer, [illegible]. Mean daily thermometer, [illegible]. Mean daily humidity, [illegible].

BOTANIZING IN PARIS.

London *Standard*: The last place in the world in which one would look to see a lover of botany pursuing his studies is certainly in the street of a crowded city. Yet, according to a Paris contemporary, a disciple of this science has made the thoroughfares of the Capital his field for many years past, and he now publishes an essay containing the result of his researches. He has, he says, discovered no fewer than forty-five species of plants in the Place du Carrousel alone—the poppy, the bluebell, trefoil, groundsel, colt's-foot, buttercup, to enumerate a few of them. He has gathered the lentil on the Boulevard Voltaire, chickweed on the Boulevard Malsherbes, wallflowers near the Observatory, amaranth by the St. Martin Canal, and turnip on the Boulevard St. Germain. Near the Invalides, on the quays, and in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées, he made quite a rich collection of plants—including, among others, the carrot, the wild asparagus, creepers of every description, and various other specimens which one would scarcely expect to meet with in a city. He has already devoted several years to his favorit occupation, and has not yet exhausted the field of his labors, for Paris is a big place, and plants are small things which can only be discovered by the patient student or observer with plenty of leisure at his disposal.

LONDON ROUGHS.

Visitors to the Crystal Palace have of late been greatly annoyed by bands of roughs who have stormed refreshment bars and generally conducted themselves in a thoroughly blackguardly manner. It is therefore with great pleasure we read in the papers that half a dozen of these "'owling 'Arries" have been hauled up by the police. It is to be hoped the Lambeth police magistrate will give them what they deserve.—*Whitehall Review.*

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted and Madison-sts., West Side.
Tonight! Immense Success! Tonight! JOHN RICKABY'S Company of Comedians in the
PAVEMENTS OF PARIS.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2. Monday—JNO. A. STEVENS in "UNKNOWN."

STANDARD THEATRE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! MATINEE SATURDAY. The Favorite Young Irish Comedian,
W. J. SCANLAN, in FRIEND AND FOE.
Introducing his inimitable songs. Sunday, Sept. 28, HYDE & BEHMAN'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO., Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandecoole Electric Light.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.
SIEGE OF PARIS.
The greatest sight in Chicago.
Thoroughly ventilated and lighted at night by 21 Excelsior electric lights. Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. By cable cars to Panorama place.

NEW DIME MUSEUM, Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD. FOUR FLOORS OF CURIOSITIES.
Freaks of Nature and Rare Gems of Wonder and Interest. Hourly Stage Performances. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission to all, 10 cts. No charge for seats.

CHICAGO MUSEUM AND THEATRE. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. AND 8 P. M. GRAND SPECIALTY COMPANY. 25 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS. 25.
Admission, including museum, 25c. Children, 10 years, 10c. Sunday evening, Sept. 28—BOSTON OPERA COMPANY.

BASE-BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT. LEAGUE GAMES.
BASE BALL. PROVIDENCE. CHICAGO.
THURSDAY, Sept. 25. FRIDAY, Sept. 26. SATURDAY, Sept. 27.
Game called at 3:00 p. m.
Tickets for sale at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.; TABER'S, 103 Madison-st.; and MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE. 327, 329, and 331 State-st. JO BAYLIES, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
This Magnificent New Amusement Edifice, Substantially constructed and elegantly furnished at a cost of $60,000, will be inaugurated
Saturday Evening, Sept. 27.
By the talented comedian R. E. GRAHAM and a great star cast in the new version of
WANTED—A PARTNER.
Delicious Music, Sparkling Fun.
To be managed as a First-class Family Theatre at Popular Prices. Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN For the SALE OF SEATS for the engagement of "America's Favorite,"
MAGGIE MITCHELL.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK—Monday and Tuesday evenings, also Wednesday Matinee,
FANCHON, "THE CRICKET."
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings,
MIGNON.
Saturday Matinee and night,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
MAGGIE MITCHELL. MAGGIE MITCHELL.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Bartley Campbell's great play, The
"WHITE SLAVE,"
PRODUCED WITH "A STAR CAST." WONDERFUL REALISTIC EFFECTS, Including the Great RAIN STORM OF REAL WATER.
Sept. 29—MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.
WHITE SLAVE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.
SOUTH SIDE. The Survivors of the GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION. AND MANY OTHER STARTLING WONDERS.
WEST SIDE. SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED By Balbrega. 15 LIVING MARVELS IN Curiosity Halls.
BOTH STAGE SHOWS NEW.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK, Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
A first-class place for first-class people. Music every afternoon and evening by Austin's 1st Regiment Band. Extra Attractions Every Evening this Week. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the GREATEST NOVELTY! wonderful accomplishment—F. J. Geraghty, the Only Stilt Skater in the world, will perform more than 50 of the most difficult movements ever attempted even by those not on stilts. The stilts are over 24 inches high, and the performance is one of great novelty, interest, and amusement. Friday—Commercial Polo League, Railroad vs. Plaid and Caps. Saturday afternoon and evening—Grand Skatorial March by all. Admission, afternoon, 25c; evening, 35c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager
ALL CRAZY.
BARRY AND FAY
In Grover's Irrepressible Comedy. FUN & LAUGHTER from BEGINNING TO END. ALL THIS WEEK. Last CRAZY MATINEE next Saturday.
Commencing next Sunday, 28th inst., THE HANLONS' LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
The Eminent Tragedian, MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
Supported by a Carefully-Selected Company.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee. Last Performances of
VIRGINIUS.
Repertoire for Next Week: Monday and Tuesday—THE GLADIATOR. Wednesday and Thursday—JACK CADE. Friday and Saturday—RICHELIEU. Saturday Night—BRUTUS. Seats can now be secured.

HAVERLY THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
FALKA.
The Grand Foyer and Beautiful Free Art Galleries are open every performance. Sunday, Sept. 28—The popular tragedian THOS. W. KEENE in a splendid spectacular production of Richard III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, SEPT. 22, AND DURING THE WEEK! New Artists—The Martens Trio; Beatty and Bentley, Richmond's "Grimcrack," Murray and Murphy's Irish Regatta, Geo. Wood's "Baby," Ransone's New Specialty, the Japanese Ballet, etc. 20 Variety Stars. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CRITERION THEATRE, Sedgwick-st., cor. of Division.
One week, commencing Monday Eve., Sept. 22—Saturday and Sunday Matinees, GEO. H. ADAMS in his
New Humpty-Dumpty and Miniature Circus.
Popular Prices—50, 35, 25, and 15c. Next Week—MICALIZ.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT OUR WAREROOMS CAN BE FOUND a large and carefully selected stock of CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS, and for this week only, the following bargains in SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS:

1	L. Gilbert	$25
1	J. & C. Fischer	[illegible]
1	J. P. Hale	[illegible]
1	Kimball	[illegible]
1	Boardman & Gray	[illegible]
1	Linderman	[illegible]
1	Kimball	[illegible]
1	Story & Camp	[illegible]
1	Knabe	[illegible]
1	Jno. Bell	[illegible]
1	Knabe	[illegible]
4	second-hand uprights	[illegible] to [illegible]
10	second-hand organs	15 to 50

A grand piano of leading make (nearly new), suitable for concert hall or artist's use. Price low.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., offers great inducements in new pianos, by standard makers. Call and see us; open evenings.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS. We sell at great sacrifice the following second-hand pianos to make room for our new stock arriving daily:

UPRIGHT.

1	New York Piano Co., 7⅓ octave	$150
1	Schubert & Co., 7⅓ octave	[illegible]
1	Schubert & Co., 7⅓ octave	[illegible]
1	Weber, 7 octave	[illegible]
1	Mathushek, 7 octave	[illegible]
1	Mathushek, 7⅓ octave	[illegible]
1	Haines Bros., 7⅓ octave	[illegible]
1	Haines Bros., 7⅓ octave	[illegible]
1	Decker Bros., 7⅓ octave	[illegible]

Sold on easy monthly payments. We have square pianos from $50 to $175, all in perfect order.
ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 190 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851. VOSE & SONS PIANOS, over 15,000 now in use; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., open evenings.

HAINES—HAINES—BEST UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.
We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $25 and upward. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 188 and 190 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HONEST-MADE PIANOS CAN BE FOUND at warerooms corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. ADAM SCHAAF. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AT FORCED SALE—10 MAGNIFICENT square and upright pianos at less than one-quarter price to pay expenses. Don't pay piano-dealers' prices. Call at Piano Bankrupt Store, 314 East Randolph-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN THOROUGH repair; uprights and squares; some good as new; prices $50, $75, $100, and $150 each; payments $5, $6, $7, and $8 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.; open evenings.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments. Both new and second-hand, represented as gen ine Steinway pianos.

100 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; rates reasonable. Rent applied if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.; open evenings.

$190 NEW ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, fully warranted; $10 cash, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.; open evenings.

Suitable adv'ts received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.
2800 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braum, Druggist.
3001 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & H. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3937 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.
229 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
401 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon | L. Streiber & Co.,
401 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon | Druggists.
422 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. | F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
561 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
754 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
872 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Behrens, Druggist.
1 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnecheen, Druggist.
728 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
322 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacist.
325 VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Laflin | C. L. Clancy.
344 VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey |

NORTH DIVISION.
135 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. A. Cowan, Druggist.
275 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
574 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. C. Sconl, Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

329 AND 330 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS single or en suite, to rent, with board; house first-class in every particular.

338 SOUTH STATE-ST. — NEWLY-FURnished rooms to rent; single rooms $1.50 per week, double rooms $2.50 to $7 per week; hot and cold water, baths, etc.; would board a few gents.

1420 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE room; also other rooms, single and double, to rent with board to first-class parties.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished front and other rooms, with board; also nice accommodations for gentlemen, single or en suite.

1801 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on parlor and second floors, with board.

2125 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with board. Reference.

2232 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE and square room, with board. References required.

3138 FOREST-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT large handsomely furnished front alcove room with board to a married couple or one or two gentlemen at a reasonable price. References. Address by mail, PRIVATE FAMILY, Vincennes-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., city.

West Side.

12 NORTH THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Washington—A large front alcove room, also a single room, with or without board; private family.

477 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT—Two connecting rooms, large and pleasant, suitable for family; also one large front room, with first-class table-board.

634 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SEVERAL CHOICE rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; all conveniences; day-board.

65 RUSH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR families or single persons; day-boarders accommodated.

71 RUSH-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, very desirable rooms for gentlemen; also a large front alcove, second floor.

167 DEARBORN-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE room, also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

244 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. References exchanged.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Board and room; first-class table board.

271 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FINE SOUTH-front rooms with board; near business centre.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST. — ROOM SUITAble for two, with board; home comforts.

374 ONTARIO-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent with board, single or en suite.

LA SALLE-AV., NEAR OAK-ST.—WITH first-class board, second floor front suite; also back room and parlor floor back. G 31, Tribune.

ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR DIVISION-ST.—A married couple or two gentlemen can have front room with board in private family. Table and apartments first-class. Address H 11, Tribune office.

ON THE NORTH SIDE, TEN MINUTES' walk from Tribune office—A private family having whole house would be pleased to let suite of rooms to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; table strictly first-class. Address (giving reference) H 13, Tribune office.

ON NORTH SIDE—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished room, with first-class board; fine location, convenient to business; south and east exposures. Address H 11, Tribune office.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for a party of gentlemen and a suite of fine front rooms for a family; delightful location, within ten minutes' walk of depot, Hyde Park Station, on Illinois Central Road; trains morning and evening every fifteen minutes; fare 7 cents. H 5, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY GENTLEman and wife, in private family or only a few boarders; room only one story from dining-room. Best references. Address G 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ONE OR TWO ROOMS FOR gentleman, wife, and 3-year-old child; West or North Side. State terms, which must be moderate. H R 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS BY TWO young men; private family; moderate. Address H 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO YOUNG professional men; private family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address H 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH CONNECTING ROOMS, GAS and fuel, for three adults; location east of Wabash-av. and north of Illinois. Address, for five days, F 21, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD—I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE for the return of my diamond necklace stolen from me on Loomis-st. Monday night, Sept. 15; and ask no questions. Negotiations to be conducted in any manner to suit you. If you act squarely I will accede to your demands, provided you deliver my property and none other for the money I pay you. Answer in personal column or by letter. 33 [illegible]

BOOKS.

TO BOOK-BUYERS—AN ENGLISH GENtleman going West wishes to dispose of some choice volumes, mostly theatrical. Address A. E. SMITH, 494 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

GREAT WESTERN STORAGE WAREHOUSE Company, 157 and 159 East Superior-st., general storage. Advances made. Office, 124 North Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

WANTED—LADIES' GENTEEL CAST-OFF clothing or misfits for cash. Address G 8, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 20 years, without revaluation, 80x180. J. W. FARLIN, 25 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAGO Board of Trade. H 5, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 41 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... capacity for any position. Highest ... H 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN OFFICE AS ... assistant; good penman; three languages. ... Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER ... who is experienced in double entry; competent to take charge of a mercantile or manufacturer's books. G 4, ...

WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN ... English, German, and Holland wishes ... Address Box 78, Waupun, Wis.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... age, to assist, or office; wholesale preferred. Accurate and write German and English. ... Tribune office.

WANTED—AS CLERK IN A ... office; eight years' experience in England ... Address H 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... employment, rather than being idle, as bookkeeper without remuneration until ... clerk. Address G 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—NIGHTWORK BY A ... age, at copying; is familiar with abstract ... and would like work of that kind to pass ... time; good penman. Address H 8, Tribune ...

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... and bookkeeper. Best references and ... Address H 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER ... by a young man. Best city references. ... H 8, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 SALES-... five years' experience on the road, ... representation of some liberally-inclined ... house to sell their goods (or commission ... city or otherwise. H 92, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, ... experienced coachman; road horses ... Address H 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN ... family. First-class city reference. H ... office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY ... who understands the care and driving ... horses and understands his business; ... reference. H 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... coachman. Best of city references. Please ... Park of 231 Calumet-av.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ... (Swede); steady, sober, and industrious. ANDY CARLSON, 343 Blue-st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN ... family by a young man; understands the ... and can make himself ... city reference. H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ... coachman and gardener; wife cook and ... best in city. References. Address H 48, ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... English, German, and Dutch; good ... Address H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS PORTER OR ... by a reliable, active man. Good references; moderate wages. G 41, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO ... work in a small family. Address ... 803 Emerald-av.

WANTED—BY A COOK AND ... girl combined, in a private family. Good ... 203 Main-st., Archer-av., Thursdays.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... and laundress in a small, private family. ... well recommended. Call for two days at 2126 ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ... second work in a private family. Address ... office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, ... girl as cook in a first-class family; can ... and wages except washing or ironing; good ... 276 Clybourn-av.

WANTED — TO DO LIGHT ... second work. Good references. ... Lake-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... girl in private family. First-class references ... Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTA... girl to do housework in small family. Call ... all-st., over grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... cook and dressmaker. Call at 77 Fourteenth-... between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ... chambermaid and waitress in private family; ... from the East. Call at 281 State-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... girl to do second work or light housework. First-... references. Call at No. 6 Groveland court.

WANTED—AS COOK AND ... Good city reference. Please call ... Address H 29, Tribune office. No postal.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERI... girl to do general housework. References ... 48 Union-st.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ... girl. Best references. Call Thursday at ... Church Convent, corner Elm and Market sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK ... and washing; references. Call at 203 Burton-...

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... cook in a private family. Call at 2126 Dear-...

WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL ... for housework or second work in small family. ... at 241 Cottage Grove-av., Room 14.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... girl; care of furnished rooms. Call ... West Randolph-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — BY A DRESS... to come to her home in Chicago, by the day; ... by the A. Taylor system; perfect satisfaction ... Address Miss A. L. BELL, New York ... Office.

NURSES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF ... and experienced, as nurse to invalid ... children, or as housekeeper. Address G ... office.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... trimmer. City references. Address for 5 days ... Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL ... laundress in private family. Can give the very ... references. Address H 1, Tribune office ... days.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAM... by a first-class laundress, or would do cook... Call at 238 South Park-av. this ...

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

STATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEED... good Scandinavian and German female help ... at G. DUSKE'S, 98 North Halsted-st.

STATIONS WANTED — LADIES EM... bureau—Help of all nationalities and ... best of references supplied at 204 Washing... MRS. J. WILLIAMS.

STATION WANTED—GOOD GIRLS CAN ... to find at MRS. HANSEN'S Intelli... 69 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, ... or light nursing at home or to travel. ... reference given. Address or call at northwest ... Kenwood and Forty-seventh-sts. H. S. E.

STATION WANTED—A NURSERY GOV... in a nice family by a young girl just out of ... Address the village of Grand Children. Ad... H 48, Tribune office.

STATION WANTED — A LADY WANTS ... work at home for a store; crocheting a ... Address H Y 56, Tribune office.

STATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDU... educated young widow, who can do the ... cashier, correspondent, amanuensis, assist... bookkeeper, and general clerk in office where ... is desired. H 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP ... situations as traveling or store salesmen, ... bookkeepers, general office clerks, cash... or positions for wholesale or retail trade, ... apply at 185 East Washington-st., second ...

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN ... wholesale house. Good references required. ... H 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER ... Apply L, and possibly permanently. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 24 ... Address in handwriting, ... H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, ... and accurate at figures. Wages $10 per ... Address H 46, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMMISSION ... salesman; only one of experience with dry ... Address and stating established trade ... Box 2, P. O. Box 1416, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL AC... quainted with the clothing manufacturers of Chicago to sell a fine line of buttons on commission. Address H 83, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—15 SANDSTONE CUTTERS AT ... the Government Building, Peoria, Ill. Good wages.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP ... or situations as engineers, firemen, conductors, ... watchmen, porters, janitors, stockmen, cemetery, ... bartenders, waiters, hostlers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust, apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL WORK... man, one that cuts stencils, steel stamps, etc. Apply to C. H. HANSON, 36 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS ... tailors to work on Boys' dresses and coats. Apply at MARSHALL FIELD & CO.'S retail.

WANTED—A ROOFER TO REROOF. 215 State-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN—A THOROUGHLY ... competent foreman, who understands men's boots and men's and women's shoes in medium grade goods (M. S. and standard power), to take charge of our Jeffersonville factory. Have 119 men and a first-class shop. To a reliable man this is a good opportunity. Address, giving references, experience, and age, Bryan Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS ... bread and pastry baker. Good wages to sober and experienced man. Address Box 1,156, Eau Claire, Wis.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD STONE-... cutters to work at Quincy Custom-House, Quincy, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE U. S. CAV-alry. Active service in the West. Also good blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, carpenters, farriers, and musicians. Must be unmarried, of moral character and temperate habits. Good pay, clothing, expenses and medical care. Apply in person at 15 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. J. S. KERR, First Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, R. O.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS THOROUGH-ly posted in the lithograph business to take charge of outside work; must be well acquainted in the city and surrounding towns; a good salary to the right man in an old established business; state former connections. Address, for one week, H 29, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a stock company; $2.5 3 required; salary $150 per month; investigate this. H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING LESS than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We guarantee the very best chance on earth to make money on small capital. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 87 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK ... for down-town restaurant. Good references required. German preferred. H 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTEEL SOLICITORS; NO ... books, no patent, but business extant. ASHBY & CO., Room 6, 70 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A CLASS ... journal; none but experienced man need apply. G 36, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DANCING-... master as assistant in one of the best academies. Apply immediately to H 4, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CRAYON ... transferer may obtain a steady situation by applying at once to SIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., with good recommendations.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework at 105 East Adams-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ... housework; must be a good cook. 3436 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. References required. 2200 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WHO ... will assist with washing and ironing; also girl to take care of children. References required. Charlevoix Flat, 37 Rush-st., first door.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework where up-stairs girl is kept. Apply at 320 La Salle-av.

WANTED—AT 10 WARREN-AV., A GIRL ... for general housework. H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELI-able cook; no washing. Apply, with references, at 2019 Madison-av., near Kenwood.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR ... second work and to assist in the care of children. Apply at 2244 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ... laundering and wages. Apply today and tomorrow at 302 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework; wages $4. 3228 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work at 325 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND ... iron. References required. Good wages to a suitable person. 228 Cottage Grove-av.

NURSES.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A CHIL-dren's nurse; Protestant with reference. Apply at 2201 Calumet-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AT ... once; steady work; call before 9 o'clock. 1326 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO ... take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail; $3 to $5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once. Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., Box 3164.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, IN ... city or country, to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN ... city or country to take light work at their own homes; $5 to $10 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and will pay $5 weekly for 100 addresses. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 230 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—TO KNOW THE ... whereabouts of Charles Cossins and his wife Stanka. They are traveling Turks ex bears and monkey. Address PAW COSSICK, care of Mayor's Office, Memphis, Tenn.

Stanka has small-pox marks on her face. I intend to meet you in Louisville, so leave Chicago via Louisville. I am traveling with my wife and two children, so please meet me or answer at Memphis by telegraph. PAW COSSICK.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, WIDOWER, ... conducting a good business, is good looking, wishes to form the acquaintance of a widow lady of means; object matrimony and the formation of a comfortable home if mutually agreeable after acquaintance; age 40 to 50 preferred; strictly confidential. Address, stating time and place for an interview, G 38, Tribune office, one week.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES ... the acquaintance of an honorable man, age 35 to 45, with view to matrimony; no triflers. G 39, Tribune.

PERSONAL—IN SPITE OF A SENSE OF DE-... tection, "time own wish—wish I pass." C. E. T.

PERSONAL—ROSES—I HAVE RETURNED ... from the East. I am anxious to see you. Please write me. H.

PERSONAL—K. Y.: LETTER RECEIVED ... and you are right; have sent a formal line as directed. Has written a long letter; not thought best to act as said it; wife gone back, and won't you please write me there often?

PERSONAL—A. M. H.: PLEASE WRITE TO your grieved parents in Md. Charlie and Ginnie and pet Min are inconsolable. Mr. M. of Md. too is anxious. All will forgive.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUGGIES — PARTIES DESIRING NEW ... buggies at reasonable prices should call at 148 Wabash-av.; have on hand a large stock of various styles. E. C. HAYDE, 148 Wabash-av.

E. C. HAYDE, GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE ... Works, 148 Wabash-av. Fall bargains call and see my stock; new Brewster line; one Victoria and harness, girl; one fine extension top, my own make, $80; and several fine buggies, $50 to $80; and good second-hand buggies from $20 to $35. For cheap buggies call this week. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—A SACAMORE—TO MAKE ... room for new stock, a large lot second-hand wagons, carriages, buggies of every description. Don't risk your money in buying elsewhere until you work kept in hand; wagons built to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Horses for sale and to let; weekly or monthly payments accepted; advances made. H. C. WALKER, 39 and 41 State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY MARE, 6 YEARS ... old, with harness, all first-class. R. M. COUTHEY, 32 La Salle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY FAST ... trotting Hambletonian bay mare, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, weight 1,050 pounds; warranted perfectly sound and kind; sold for no fault of horse, but on account of sudden sickness of the owner. I will give a trial of one week to a responsible party, and $150 cash will buy the horse and the private barn, 2100 in the rear of 2031 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE STOCK, FIRST-class, consisting of two pairs matched horses, one of which took first premium at State Fair; also a single bay horse (8 colts), two sets single harness and two double harness, one pony surrey, a two-seated canopy-top surrey, one plain-front top buggy, one Portland cabriolet, to be sold before leaving city for the winter. M. P. FURMAN, 195 South Wood-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE BLACK HORSE, ... 4 years old, 6 feet and 16 hands high; very gentle; one of the best work horses in the city; single or double. Apply at 382 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LEATHER-TOP LANDAU IN ... good order, as a bargain. Apply at 348 State-st. Furniture store.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD TEAM AND LAN-das carriage and harness; cheap. J. G. KRAN-LEY, 434 and 436 State-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION SE-cures American and foreign patents, and gives ... information free of charge. Office 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $6, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... full overcoat; full silk lined, silk sleeves; ordered for $60, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL — $9.50 BUYS A FALL OVER-coat, custom made, ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED ... cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, ... merchant-tailor make, imported French diagonal satin-lined, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner alley.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MEL-ton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $60, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... suit, ordered for $50.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE ... for $20, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE ... pants ordered for $5.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... all-wool suit, sleeve or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... full overcoat; full silk roll, ordered for $35, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST-ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout, custom-made, for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the great seller of the season; at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $65, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.50 FOR A FALL OVER-coat, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUS-tom-made sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT ... (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $35, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN ... lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... pant, worth $5, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER ... fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ... Kersey beaver full overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON ... cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $35, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORK-screw suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE ... pants worth $5.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ... full overcoat, satin-lined, worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW ... fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—A $32 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 ... button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $14.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT ... Chinchilla overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, ... medium-tailor make, imported goods, full silk lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $50, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 151 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON ... watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 84 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 198 ... South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmith can be redeemed or renewed at the above number. Established 1872.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ... pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delays; easy payments, and low rates; fair square dealings. 181 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW ... rates, without commission or delay, on improved collateralls, chattels, machinery, or any other good security. Room 72 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ... without removal; pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, ... piano, etc., without removal or publicity at low rates. 181 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, ... watches, jewelry, etc. L. GLASNER, 192 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1865.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ... and pianos, without removal or publicity, at low rates; also on good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE NOTE, ... $20,000, bearing 7 per cent interest payable semi-annually; secured by brick and stone improvements valued at $100,000. E. M. CLARKE, 45 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMIS-sions at lowest current rates, on first mortgages on city real estate. H. H. KING, Room 31 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ... on real estate. E. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 5 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ... on real estate. J. A. & S. G. HAIR, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS, FUEL & LIGHT ... Co.—91 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1884.—The bondholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Co. of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified that the coupons due Oct. 1 next, upon the bonds of said company will be paid without discount upon presentation at the First National Bank of Chicago between Sept. 27 and 31, inclusive. All coupons not so presented will be paid on the 1st prox. at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City. C. K. JOHNSON, Free Cent.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ... on Chicago real estate. CHAS. GARDNER, No. 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN TEACHER WILL GIVE ... lessons at pupil's home on piano or violin; new methods of teaching; easy terms. H 32, Tribune.

A FRENCH AND HONORABLE GENTLE-... man of best university education wishes to exchange French for English with Esq and honorable person; Gentleman or lady. H 31, Tribune office.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COL-lege, Shorthand Institute, and English Training School has commenced its Evening Sessions, and ... students are entering daily.

Young men and women are made competent and put in a way to earn their own living.

Notwithstanding the limited facilities of the school ... the demand for this institution has had over 500 applications from business houses during the past year for bookkeepers, bill clerks, stenographers, typewriters, etc.

The students of this college generally get positions when ready for them, with little or no loss of time.

Students who graduate from this institution have a standing with the business community.

Over 50,000 are expended in furnishing the facilities which this institution offers.

Now is an excellent time to enter the college. All interested in the above should call or address, with stamp, for catalogue and circulars. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77 to 81 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO BY THE ... new progressive system, imparting rapid progress. PROF. W. C. CORNELL, late of New York, 486 Sedgwick-st.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT ... Pitman system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $25. Typewriting, $5. 103 Randolph-st. MISS ELMIRA ...

TEUSA H. DEAN, ARTIST — LESSONS ... given in oil painting and repoussé work. Studios taken for all kinds of decorative work. 243 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED GENTLE-... men experienced as teachers; no application noticed unless giving age, experience, and references. H 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOME OF THOSE ELEGANT 3-... room two-story and basement and brick houses on Langley-av., corner Forty-second-st. They have all modern improvements, and are the finest in world. Inquire of R. S. WALKER, 115 and 116 Custom-st., Fulbridge's dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—3840 VERNON-AV.—NEW TEN ... room house; all modern improvements. H. W. MARTIN, 139 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—34 ALDINE-SQUARE; GOOD RE-... pair; all modern improvements. Inquire of JULIUS S. GRINNELL, 8 City Hall or 9 Aldine-square.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICH-igan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Pleasant and desirable. $75 per month. BOGUE & HOYT, 114 Dearborn-st., southeast corner Monroe.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV.—2-STORY ... and basement frame cottage; $35; all conveniences. F. A. BENSHAW, 1 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—2805 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOME-ly furnished, or furniture for sale. Apply at house before 1 p. m. Possession at once. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE ON MICHI-gan-av., with or without carpets, or will sell cheap. 63 Rush-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 2-story and basement brick residence on avenue South, containing 18 rooms, with all modern conveniences, or will sell furniture at a bargain. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. CARS—MODERN ... brick houses, furnace, gas-fixtures; $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—401 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND ... basement stone well-front. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. All modern improvements. R. FOSTER, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—599 NORTH ROBEY-ST., NEAR ... Wicker Park—2-story and basement brick, ten rooms; rent to May 1 only $40. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—13 WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE ... Union Park—Elegant 10 or 12-room house; every convenience; cheap. W. GRAY BROWN, Room 11, 67 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY OCTAGON-FRONT ... brick house, with all modern improvements, 252 West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen-st. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 95 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY MARBLE-FRONT ... house 81 Elizabeth-st., near Madison, nine rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, in good repair; rent, nine months easily; $35. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 95 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—1061 WEST ADAMS-ST. ... Nice cottage; 8 rooms; nicely papered. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—109 LOOMIS-ST.—VERY DESIR-able two-story, attic, and basement stone-front; will be rented low to good tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL ... improvements; bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, and all modern improvements; barn; near street cars. Apply at 128 South Paulina-st., or to A. PARSONS, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—524 CARROLL-AV. — FINE 2-story stone-front residence, in good order, with attic. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE COTTAGE, COMPLETELY ... furnished, on West Monroe-st., from Oct. 10, until rent to small family. Apply to GUTHERZ, 104 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—209 IRVING PLACE—2-STORY ... and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; painted outside; will be papered and calsomined; rent only $25. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT 6-ROOM AT-... tic brick cottage at 119 West Erie-st.; has all modern improvements, bath, etc.; is newly papered and calsomined; large yard in front, rent very cheap; find keys at 141 Dearborn-st. or 119 West Erie-st. Inquire of ... Fardridge's dry goods store; apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OCTOGAN STONE-... front house, nicely furnished, till May 1; good brick barn; corner Paulina and Lake; all conveniences. No. 1204 Monroe-st. M. J. HIGH, 103 Fifth-av., Room 1, or 1000 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—240 OGDEN-AV., CORNER OF ... Jackson-st.—3-story brick, 8 rooms; in good order; $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON ONE OF THE ... choicest corners of La Salle-st., south of Division-st., a private residence of 11 rooms, it closets, heated by steam. Hale elevator, telephone, burglar alarm, etc.; lease for two years; a fine southern exposure. For admission to premises and further information, apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, ... 422 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace; all modern improvements. WM. C. DOW, 31 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st., in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT — TWO WELL FURNISHED ... houses on Ontario-st., east of State, to good parties from October 1. GEORGE S. HIGH, 103 East Randolph-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE COTTAGE OF 6 ... rooms and bath; rent reasonable; barn if wanted. 239 Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—68 RUSH-ST.—THREE-STORY ... and basement, 12 rooms. Apply at the house, or at Room 74, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NORTH ... Side suitable for private family. 63 Rush-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY PA-pered and painted; all modern conveniences, with yard 125 feet front on Belmont-av.; one block from Lincoln-av. cars. Apply at Room 11, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE 3-STORY AND BASE-ment stone-front house, 402 North State-st., just above Division. W. H. KING, Room 31 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE IN ... perfect repair on Cornelia-st., between Racine-av. and Jay-st. JAMES MORGAN, Room 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM BRICK HOUSES; ... $30 per month. Market and Superior-sts.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW HOUSES ON ... Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK—... Nearly new 2-story and basement present-brick house; modern improvements; furnace, screens, iron fence, large yard; very nice planer rent low to good party. 252 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW THREE-story brick-front house, Ogden-av., near Lake; close drive; only a few minutes from Lake-st.; will rent very cheap until May next; then rent will be $1,000 a year for the three years' lease. Apply to H. F. NORRIS, 29 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—YOUR OWN PRICE—4 NEW 6 ... and 7-room 2-story houses; Englewood and Humboldt Park. G. C. NEWBERRY, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RIVERSIDE—8-ROOM DWELL-ing; extra nice order; convenient to depot; $30 per month. J. L. LEE, Room 5, 93 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 15 FIRST-CLASS ... order. Inquire of J. E. DENHAM, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 9 ROOMS, IN ... marble-front house, large yard, 40x125 feet; side lights (35 feet); two marble mantels, frescoed ceilings, screens, window shades, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; 1 block from Lake-st. cars and C. & N. W. R. R. depot; very convenient to business; $35. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BUILDING 285 ... and 287 Ogden-av.; modern improvements. BULLOCK BROS., 149 State-st.

TO RENT—821 VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER ... Irving-place—New octagon flats, first and second floors, $25. Apply at 819 Van Buren-st., or Room 18, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER ADAMS AND PEORIA-sts.—New 6-room flats, first floor; separate entrance; all outside rooms; bath, cellar, good yard, and all improvements; $27. Apply at 81 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—8-STORY FLAT, 836 AND 840 ... South Leavitt-st.; all improvements; $25 each. Inquire street premises. Apply to owner, 108 West Adams.

TO RENT—15 NORTH MAY-ST.—FLAT IN ... good repair, 5 rooms; rent $20; to adults.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, BATH-room and all conveniences, $25 per month; at 213 Illinois-st. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 18, 40 Dearborn-st.

T

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. E. C. Lewis of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Pettibone, Superintendent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. J. E. Zeublin, who was injured in the Alton Railroad accident, was resting easier yesterday morning.

Tax sales will be completed in the Town of Hyde Park today and will begin in Lake View tomorrow morning.

Justice Russell held Thomas Cusack of Brighton Park to the Criminal Court in $400 bonds for selling liquor to minors and drunkards.

The dispute between Amberg and the West Park Board about the Washington boulevard work has been settled by the payment of $6,000 by the latter.

Harry Smith, a clerk employed at No. 156 State street, slipped on the pavement and broke his left leg. He was taken to his home, No. 1359 Wabash avenue.

Valentine Diener, of No. 369 Rush street, was fined $20 and costs by Justice Prindiville for selling liquor to minors on complaint of C. M. Albenson of the North Side Citizens' League.

John Dryfuss, a saloonkeeper on Taylor street, near Clark, was locked up at the armory charged with selling liquor without license. He has failed to take out a license for the second period.

Justice Foote issued another summons to the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway to answer to the charge of running passenger-trains faster than ten miles an hour. L. J. McCracken is complainant.

Inspector Hough seized two silver watch-chains and two gold rings at the Post-Office yesterday. They were in a package from Italy, directed to Philip Galgano. Goods cannot be smuggled in that way very easily.

Attachments were issued from the Superior Court yesterday against George Babel for $411 in favor of the Austin Manufacturing Company and against T. B. Johns for $229 in favor of E. Washburne & Co.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 59° above zero; 9 a. m., 68°; 10 a. m., 68°; 11 a. m., 69°; 12 m., 70°; 1 p. m., 71°; 3 p. m., 71°; 6 p. m., 68°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.14; 8 p. m., 29.33.

Eddie Flower, aged 12, who is employed by James Dunning at No. 99 Madison street, fell while at play and hurt his head so that concussion of the brain ensued. He was taken to his home at No. 34 West Madison street. The attending physician thinks he will not recover.

The Executive Committee of the late Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion of the Northwest met last evening at the Sherman, and, in view of the deficit of $2,300 which they are called upon to liquidate, appointed a special committee to solicit subscriptions among public-spirited citizens.

Nick Fagan, characterized in the police report as "an alley-thief, vagrant, and whisky-bloke," was stabbed in the left side by Peter Donnies, "a Bohemian bum," at the corner of Jefferson and Bunker streets. Fagan was taken to the County Hospital, but refused to tell the cause of the trouble.

Justice Foote issued warrants on complaint of Andrew Paxton for the arrest of Joseph Miller of No. 2437 Wentworth avenue and L. Neuendorf, No. 2337 Wentworth avenue, for selling liquor to drunkards. C. Albenson caused the arrest of A. Phriska of No. 773 Noble street on the same charge.

A foundling was picked up on the steps of No. 1302 Wabash avenue last night. Inside the shawl which enveloped it was a plain card, on one side of which was the name "Miss Louisa Meyer," which had been partially obliterated, while on the reverse was the following: "This baby is Stella Melbe Bartle. It was born Sept. 3." The infant was taken to the Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. Frank Cooper of No. 92 Loomis street was robbed Monday evening, Sept. 15, when within a short distance of her home of a valuable diamond necklace. The satchel containing the necklace was snatched from her hand by a rough-looking man, who ran away with it and made his escape. Mrs. Cooper has offered the thief by advertisement a liberal price for the return of her property.

Fleming R. Moore, an attorney who lives at Milford, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne and was held in $1,000 bail for trial on the charge of collecting more than the legal fee for securing a pension. He collected several thousand dollars for Warren Warren, who is insane now, and made Mrs. Warren pay him $343. He was allowed, under the law, $10, but claimed he was entitled to more for extra work.

The grand jury yesterday found an indictment for adultery against John R. Powers, a gambler, and Mrs. Caroline White. The pair were arrested together in a Clark street restaurant. Last night Mrs. Powers asked a lawyer what steps she should take to recover possession of her baby, which she alleged had been stolen from her by her husband and this woman for the purpose of forcing her to a settlement.

Charles W. Broomhall, the Station Agent of the Fort Wayne Road at Englewood, who squandered $2,800 of the company's money on the Board of Trade some months ago and then disappeared, was brought back from Springfield, O., yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Mosher, where he was at last traced by means of a letter from his wife. When arrested Broomhall was working in a printing-office. He was lodged in the County Jail.

Col. Wheeler of the Second Regiment inspected Companies B and C last night. Tomorrow night he will inspect Companies D and I; Oct. 1 he will inspect the South Chicago company; Oct. 8 the Pullman company. He will make his report to the Governor about Nov. 1, after which it is supposed he will make many changes. He declines to state in what condition he finds his command, although he has intimated that many important changes are absolutely necessary.

Olson, Olander & Co.'s clothing store, at No. 224 Division street, was robbed of $400 worth of goods by burglars who got in by prying off the iron shutter of a back window. A man was seen sneaking along Division street at about 2:30 a. m. with a large bundle, and was arrested. The bundle contained eighteen pairs of pants, eighteen vests, an overcoat, and a frockcoat. The property was found to belong to Olson, Olander & Co. The prisoner said his name was R. J. Breemer, and his address 371 South Desplaines street.

The trial of John Mohyde, who shot and killed Max Sweigert in Joseph Fritz's saloon at the corner of Union and Ohio streets May 11, was begun yesterday in Judge Barnum's court. Six jurors were selected. Mohyde and Sweigert had been playing pool in the same room. Sweigert lit his cigar on a gas-jet above Mohyde's billiard-table, and for this slight offense, it is alleged, Mohyde shot him. Mohyde was tried some years ago for murdering a man named Walsh on West Kinzie street, but the evidence did not convict him.

Fred Beiner, who has been Treasurer of the Northwestern Council, No. 53, of the United States Benevolent Fraternity, was arrested and locked up at the armory for embezzling $96 from the society. The President of the local society, Jacob Bonner of No. 1192 Milwaukee avenue, recently reported to the police that Beiner had failed to pay over an assessment of the above amount which he had collected. This amount should have been turned over to the Supreme Council in Baltimore within forty days. As it was not forthcoming the local council was suspended, causing insurance carried by the members on their lives to the amount of $90,000 to lapse. Beiner was arrested while about to take a St. Paul train. Justice Foote required him to give bail in $500 for his appearance Friday.

About two weeks ago the Commissioner of Public Works notified the Consumers' Gas Company that it must not let the refuse from its establishment run into the sewers. The company paid no attention to the order, and the Commissioner forgot all about it. The fire in Ogden Slip Saturday night recalled the danger which it was sought to guard against, and another order has been issued. The company wants to run the stuff into the river by a private sewer like the other gas companies, but the Commissioner will not permit this, as there is a prohibitory ordinance. In looking into the subject yesterday he found that the South and West Side companies are violating the ordinance every day, and he had a talk with Commissioner De Wolf about putting a stop to it. The law is very plain, and if it is enforced the gas companies will have to cart the refuse away and bury it.

John L. Randall caused the arrest of Joseph P. Green on a charge of obtaining $1,300 worth of goods by false pretenses. He says that he sold the household property on the third, fourth, and fifth floors of No. 109 State street Sept. 12 to Green, but no money was paid down. The same day, as he afterwards learned, Green executed a chattel mortgage for $1,350 on the goods to W. B. Russell, who is supposed to be a fictitious grantee. Green also gave a bill of sale of the property to one Gleason, who is at the corner of Adams and Fifth avenue. Randall swore out a warrant for Green's arrest before Justice Brayton, but Green could not be found until yesterday, when Constable Connolly discovered him amongst the spectators attending the Cole divorce trial. Green was held in $1,000 bail to appear Sept. 30.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—PRESIDENT DOOLITTLE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

The Board of Education met last night, ten members present, President Doolittle in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Collier a resolution thanking Mr. Kraus, retiring President, for his courtesy to members and "his devotion to the cause of popular education," was adopted.

The Committee on School Sites and District Boundaries recommended that the portion of the Raymond School district between State street and Wabash avenue and Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets be set off to the Keith School district, making Thirty-fifth street the boundary between the two districts.

Mr. Kraus of the Committee on Census stated that the work was completed and everybody paid off, and that after a few details were attended to the committee would report.

The President announced the following committees, whose appointment was ratified by the board:

School Sites and District Boundaries—Story, Stauber, and Corkery.
Buildings and Grounds—Stensland, Wenter, and Garvey.
Apparatus and Furniture—Wenter, Stauber, and Corkery.
Janitors and Supplies—Stauber, Stensland, and Conlan.
School-Fund Property—Kraus, Clark, Collier, Story, and Brand.
Finance and Salaries—Clark, Kraus, and Brenan.
Special Funds and Prizes—Conlan, Niehoff, and Garvey.
Teachers—The President, Stewart, Kraus, Brenan, Brand, and the Superintendent.
Text-Books and Course of Instruction—Clark, Kraus, and Stewart.
High-Schools—Collier, Clark, and Story.
Evening Schools—Corkery, Conlan, Wenter, Niehoff, and Stensland.
Music and Drawing—Story, Collier, and Stauber.
German—Niehoff, Wenter, and Brand.
Deaf-Mute school—Brenan, Niehoff, and Conlan.
Judiciary—Kraus, Collier, and Story.
Publication—Brand, Garvey, and Stewart.
Rules and Regulations—Stewart, Brenan, and Stensland.
Sanitary Affairs—Garvey, Stewart, and Corkery.
Committee on Public Library—Burroughs, Collier, and Brand.

The committees having been chosen, the Chairman stated that he would call attention to certain subjects which, in his judgment, demanded attention during the ensuing year. He said that the great pressure for school facilities was felt in the primary grades, as half the children who entered school never went through the primary grades. He recommended that during the year not less than fifteen primary schools be erected, and that no more grammar schools be erected until the primary schools are capable of accommodating all who apply. Referring to the proposed extension of the facilities of the primary grade, he said that "no equally potent means can be adopted for the elevation of labor and the assimilation of the diverse elements of our cosmopolitan population into one homogeneous American people." Whether the principle of compulsory education as expressed in a recent statute is capable of enforcement or not, the law stood as an unequivocal declaration in favor of popular education, and it was the duty of all good citizens obediently to accept and carry out the public policy so declared. If fifteen primary schools could be erected not more than eight would thereafter be demanded annually in order to keep pace with the growth of the population.

He thought the present system of examinations of teachers inadequate and incomplete, being directed mainly to the ascertainment of the acquirements of the applicant in scholarship, and not as an inquiry as to the ability of the applicant to instruct others. He recommended the establishment of a training-school for persons who desire to teach in the primary schools; he would require a certificate of qualification from such training-school before appointing applicants for positions as teachers. For the relief of the crowded schools he recommended the renting of rooms for the uses of classes crowded out of the school-houses.

He thought that the schools needed more careful visitation, that frequent and thorough reports of the condition of each school should be made to the board; but this was impossible with the present force of visitors. He recommended, therefore, an enlargement of the force.

NEW ORLEANS EXHIBITION.

DATES FOR OPENING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

A meeting of the General and Division Superintendents of the Agricultural Department of the World's Exposition at New Orleans was held yesterday morning at the Palmer to decide definitly upon the time for the live-stock exhibits, and upon the premium-lists and the rules governing exhibitors. There were present: George J. Johnson, Lawrence, Kas., General Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture, and the following Division Superintendents: Dexter Curtis, of the division of horses and mules; E. Harra, Kansas City, of the division of fat stock; Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove, Ill., of the division of cattle; W. Scott Baker, Franklinville, N. Y., of the division of swine; John A. Cross, Chanute, Kas., of the division of sheep, wool, and goats; Charles E. Marvin, Rochester, Minn., of the division of dairy products; G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas., of the division of garden and farm products; F. H. Glenn, Chicago, of the division of agricultural machinery and utensils; Sylvanus Burtis, Chicago, of the division of machinery for the reduction of agricultural products; M. Updike, Topeka, Kas., Superintendent of Buildings; Charles Lincoln, Chicago, Superintendent of the Division of Dogs.

It was decided to open and close the exhibits in the various departments as follows: Fat stock, Dec. 10 to Jan. 10; horses, Dec. 10 to Jan. 25, the formal opening to be Dec. 25; cattle, sheep, and swine, Jan. 25 to March 1; exhibit of dogs to open Jan. 10 and continue one week.

Farm and garden products, agricultural machinery and utensils, machinery for reduction of agricultural products, dairy products, and inventions for the benefit of the Humane Society open Dec. 10, and continue until the exposition closes.

At the evening session at the Sherman the committees appointed to formulate rules and prepare premium lists reported rules and regulations concerning entries and awarding committees uniform in all the divisions of the Department of Agriculture, and recommended that each Division Superintendent make such additional rules as may be required by the respective divisions, and report the same with his premium list to the Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture.

NICKEL DAMAGES.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER HOT AFTER THE "TRIBUNE" CIRCULATOR.

Mr. G. W. Beck, who lives at No. 268 Illinois street, is a man whose persistence in standing up for his rights would do honor to John Hampden. Mr. Beck, having contracted what the New York Times would call The "Tribune habit," has subscribed to the latter paper for many years past. When a bill was sent to him by The Tribune circulator, Mr. M. C. Eames, about Sept. 1, requesting him to pay his subscription for the quarter, Mr. Beck returned the bill with the remark that he had already paid it. Mr. Eames, being unable to discover any record of this, sent to Mr. Beck to ask him to show his receipt, but this Mr. Beck refused to do, saying that the circulator ought to keep his books for himself. Mr. Eames accordingly stopped Mr. Beck's paper, and the latter brought suit Sept. 15 against the circulator for five cents, the value of the paper which Mr. Eames had failed to deliver that day according to contract. The following day Mr. Beck brought another suit for five cents more, and so on, until for nine days consecutively the constable had called upon Mr. Eames, and the desk of the innocent circulator was covered with legal papers. The nine suits are to be tried before Justice Meech Saturday. The ferocity Mr. Beck exhibits in seeking Mr. Eames' gore is appalling when it is considered that the plaintiff is obliged to pay $2 every time he brings a suit; so that he has already spent $18 in the pursuit of his adversary. The costs will probably be swelled to $25 before the end of the suit, which will prove an expensive luxury for the loser, who will have to foot the bill.

The $2 which Mr. Beck is obliged to pay for each visit may be divided as follows:

Constable's fee	$1.00
Docketing	25
Order for process	15
Summons	25
Order	15
Order for satisfaction	10
Total	$1.90

The plaintiff is accordingly entitled to 10 cents rebate on each $2 unless the suits are continued.

Mr. Beck was interviewed yesterday upon the subject of his grievance. "I will show Mr. Eames that he cannot bulldoze me," he said. "In April last I paid my subscription to The Tribune up to Oct. 1, and I am going to bring a suit every day against the circulator of The Tribune until it expires. The other day a collector came here from Mr. Eames' office, and was very impertinent. He demanded to see my receipt and I declined. Then Mr. Eames stopped my paper, and I brought these suits to teach him a lesson. I will see it through now to the end." Mr. Beck showed the reporter his receipt, signed by Mr. Eames, entitling him to a daily copy of The Tribune up to Oct. 1.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

TESTIMONY OF COUNTY EMPLOYES REGARDING MAJ. BROCKWAY'S REQUESTS.

The County Board Committee on Finance met yesterday afternoon to begin the work of investigating the reported irregularities existing in the abstract department of the Recorder's office. A shorthand reporter was engaged to take the testimony. There were three witnesses examined—the chief janitor of the Court-House and James O'Connor and J. Doran, two county policemen, who were on duty at night in the County-Building alternately for a year past up to Sept. 1. The two policemen testified that they had seen different parties representing themselves as employés leaving the abstract department at night long after the other offices in the building had closed, taking with them large books, which they supposed belonged to the Recorder's department. Often books were taken from the abstract department late at night, and these occurrences became so frequent that the policemen paid no attention to them, as they had seen the men that took the books working after hours in the abstract department and thought everything was all right. Doran testified that Recorder Brockway had frequently asked him to leave the door at the south end of the Court-House open after the usual hour for closing at night, as some men in his office had to work at night, and it was a source of inconvenience for them to go up to the north door and walk back again to the Recorder's office, which is in the south end of the building. Doran said he couldn't comply with the request, as the County Board allowed only one door open all night for the accommodation of employés of the Coroner's office and reporters, and this door was guarded by a county policeman, who was supposed to know every one who passed in and out. The chief janitor testified that the Recorder tried to persuade him to keep the south door open, but that he refused on the ground that he had no power to comply with the request unless instructed to do so by the County Board. The policemen could not tell at what hour in the morning the books taken from the Court-House at night were returned. The investigation will be resumed at 3 p. m. today.

TUCKER BALL'S FATE.

IT IS NOW IN THE HANDS OF A JURY—YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

There was a larger attendance at the Tucker Ball murder case in Judge Shepard's court yesterday than at the beginning of the trial. Ball wore an anxious look. By his side sat his wife, who shed tears frequently, and his feeble old mother. The woman made a widow by the murder, the murdered man's sister, and three other female relatives were present, attired in deep mourning.

Chris Rigbimer testified that Ball shot Lennartz when the latter was standing in a threatening attitude.

William Soden heard Lennartz say with an oath: "If you raise a beer-glass at me I'll smash your head." The shot came a few minutes after this remark. William Harvey confirmed this testimony in most of the particulars.

Dr. Bluthardt testified that he made the post-mortem examination of Lennartz's body, and found that the ball entered the left breast and lodged in the left lobe of the right lung.

Matt Lorenz gave some corroborative testimony.

Mrs. Lennartz was recalled and identified the bullet-pierced clothing worn by her husband when he was murdered.

A. M. Nelson, a barkeeper, repeated a conversation in his saloon in which Lennartz related that he had just broken a free-lunch plate in the saloon kept by Tucker Ball at No. 683 South Halsted street, and thereby incurred his enmity.

William H. Burns saw the breaking of the plate; saw Bill Ball, Tucker's brother, drive Lennartz out of the saloon with a billiard cue.

George Ball, a brother of the accused, saw Tucker get slapped by Lennartz in the saloon at No. 683 Halsted street.

Bill Ball, bartender at Clark's saloon, corner of Maxwell and Halsted streets, where the murder was committed, was the man that set out the plate of hot sausage. Frank Lennartz said the sausage was too hot, and, snatching the plate, broke it. Lennartz then dealt Tucker a blow, and witness said, "Don't hit a man with one foot in the grave." Richard Donovan testified that he climbed up to a window of the saloon and looked in on the fracas. He swore positively that Lennartz had the whisky-bottle in his left hand. All the other witnesses had sworn it was the right hand.

The testimony of Thomas Cassidy and Stephen Phelan, one of Clark's barkeepers, was that Lennartz raised a bottle in his right hand as if to strike Ball before he fired.

Mrs. Smith, who had given Ball a year's work, Joseph Schlagel, Officer William Casey, and Charles Emetus testified to Ball's previous good character.

Tucker Ball excused himself for carrying the revolver for the reason that he had to carry the money he took in during the day at No. 683 Halsted street to his employer at the corner of Maxwell and Halsted. Lennartz had threatened to "lick him and the whole Ball family."

Assistant State-Attorney Ingham asked for a conviction for manslaughter, and read the Illinois statute defining that crime. He asked the jury to ignore the testimony of Richard Donovan, who was contradicted by so many witnesses, as it was "willful, wicked perjury."

Mr. May made an eloquent plea for the prisoner, asking for a prompt acquittal, and the jury retired to return a sealed verdict this morning.

LIQUOR-DEALERS.

BITTER RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE DRAMSHOP ACT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Convention of the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association reassembled at Turner-Hall yesterday at 10 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported fourteen additional delegates, who had arrived during the morning, present and entitled to seats.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had examined the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, L. Ballenberg, and found them correct.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, By the provisions of the "Dramshop act" the dealer is on forbidden ground on his own premises, by the first sale liable to violate the provisions of that law, and by the very act of carrying on his licensed business, even with the utmost care and precaution, subject to heavy penalties of the law; and

Whereas, The prohibition movement has made such rapid progress in the West that it now threatens the State of Illinois with the passage of laws similar to those in Iowa and Kansas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we shall use all legitimate means in our power to have those provisions of the "Dramshop act" repealed which permit the punishment of dealers for sales innocently made; which enable blackmailers and shysters to victimize the most careful men in our trade upon the pretense of obtaining redress for imaginary damages sustained, and which upon the trial of cases instituted under such act refuse to accord to the defendant the ordinary presumption of innocence until his guilt is established, which under our laws is the sacred privilege of even the most depraved of criminals; and which put it into the power of any local majority to at once declare that business to be illegal and criminal which the same community had expressly sanctioned by granting it its license.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a general license system which will guard efficiently against all the abuses that may be connected with the saloon business, and at the same time recognize and protect it like any other legitimate business occupation.

Resolved, That, independent of party allegiance, we will oppose every candidate not pledged to the relief herein demanded and to the support of a just and equitable license system of general application to all parts of the State.

The Committee on By-Laws recommended the reduction of the annual dues from $3 to $2, the reduction of the number of trustees from eight to six, the reduction of the salary of the attorney, which was $2,300 for last year, and fixing the Secretary's salary at $1,800.

On motion of Mr. Mette the trustees were reduced to seven. The convention fixed the Secretary's salary at $1,000, with traveling expenses, the latter to be audited by the trustees; the matter of the attorney's salary was referred to the Board of Trustees, with instructions to reduce it according to their judgment.

The matter of reducing the annual dues was discussed for some time, but they were finally retained at the same figure.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank Reisch of Springfield, President; Levi Waterman of Geneseo, Julius H. Raible of Alton, Christ. Reibsame of Bloomington, and J. C. Brennan of Sycamore, Vice-Presidents; August Timm of Chicago, Secretary; L. Ballenberg of Peoria, Treasurer; John McKeough of Chicago, Attorney.

For the position of attorney Harry Rubens, the attorney for several years past, was nominated, but he peremptorily declined, stating that he had been elected attorney for the School Board, and that he could not spare the time to attend to the duties of the Liquor-Dealers' Association.

Mr. Ballenberg tried to decline when his name was placed in nomination, but the convention stamped him down and elected him in spite of himself. He then accepted the position, but pitched into the members of the convention for forgetting all about it each year as soon as they reached home. He said he had taken good care of the money raised, but that they did not give enough to carry out its purposes fully. All over the State men engaged in an honest business were being seized in the night and taken from their homes and thrown into dungeons. Such things ought not to be allowed and would not be if every member did his duty. It was on account of such acts that he was willing to serve the association, as he had in years past, without compensation, but he would expect the other members to do their duty also. They must not forget about the association as soon as they reached their homes, but they should make it their constant object to give it their first attention as soon as their private business was settled each day.

Peoria and Springfield were placed in nomination for the place of the next convention, and Peoria was chosen.

A complimentary ball and banquet was given last night at the North Side Turner-Hall to the delegates. There was a good attendance. The following toasts were responded to at the banquet: "Our Guests," William Seipp; "The State Protective Association," John McKeough; "Chicago—The Metropolis of the West," Julius S. Grinnell; "Our Cause—The Cause of Personal Liberty," Harry Rubens; "Our Country—The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," Nathaniel C. Sears; "Our Ladies," Paul Schuster. It was agreed beforehand that there should be nothing political in the speeches.

A BIGAMIST'S TRIAL.

The Story of the Wetmore and Hawes Case Told in Court—The Much-Married Man Protests that He was an Intoxicated Victim of Woman's Wiles—Some of His Gushing Love Letters.

New York, Sept. 22.—Every seat in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions was occupied this morning when the case of Mrs. Wetmore, alias Hawes, alias Wallingford, the alleged bigamist, was called for trial. There were many ladies present. The prisoner is being tried for marrying Nathanial S. Hawes, while she knew he was the husband of Mrs. Celia Hawes of No. 61 Lawrence street, Brooklyn. Dec. 2 Mrs. Wetmore and Hawes were married by the Rev. James S. Chadwick, and the 15th of the same month they were again married by the Rev. Thomas Lodge. Hawes met Mrs. Wetmore at Coney Island, and flirted with her. She knew he was married. He told her so. Mrs. Wetmore was dressed in black silk, and wore a small bonnet on the back of her head, trimmed with red and orange colored ribbons. Her co-bigamist, Nathaniel L. Hawes was put on the stand and continued his testimony. He was dressed in the latest style, and appeared perfectly self-possessed. He testified that the only reason he was compelled to leave the employ of the American Bank Note Company was because the defendant had called at his office so often. The 2d of December and the 15th he was not conscious of what was going on when he was married. He did not recover his right senses until early the following morning. The defendant had given him something to drink before they went out. He did not know that he had married her until after the second marriage had been performed. Then a friend of his procured a copy of the marriage certificate. At the first marriage he had signed his name as Hayes. After the second marriage the defendant had told him that she had married him the second time because his proper name had not been given the first time.

A few days after the second marriage he consulted his lawyer to learn what could be done about it. He had never introduced the defendant to anybody but the Rev. Dr. Houghton, her landlord, and Mr. Martin, as his wife.

John D. Townsend, the defendant's lawyer, then produced a bunch of letters and read them to the jury to show that Hawes had frequently addressed her as his wife.

"He speaks of her," continued the counsel, "as his 'little darling,' 'sweet baby,' his 'own precious little wife,' and other endearing terms. He calls himself 'her dear little loving boy and true husband.' In several of his letters he asks her to come down-town and see him and thus cheer him up, as he has nothing in this cold world to comfort him but her own true love."

The witness looked rather sheepish while Mr. Townsend was reading the gushing epistles. He denied that he had ever taken Mrs. Wetmore to East Broadway, and told her that their marriage had been a bogus one. He insisted that he knew nothing about either marriage except what had been told him. In one letter of his he asks her to make things all right with her folks. He explained that what he meant by this was that, as she had come to him and told him that her uncle, who paid her board, had heard of her doings and had struck her and threatened to cut her allowance, he wished her to settle things with her family or uncle. The spectators in the court-room were kept convulsed with laughter while the letters were being read. The words "sweet little baby" were repeated just eighteen times in one letter. The defendant is over 50 and is nearly six feet tall. When Mr. Townsend read, "I want you to get better and let me see you at your cunning little tricks again," even the grave-looking Recorder smiled.

A letter dated Dec. 26 is headed: "The last from Lu to baby." It is as follows:

My Own Sweet Little Wife: Baby, can you forgive your boy for not returning to you? If you felt as I did when I left you, you surely can do so. Darling, I came to you feeling happy and expecting to have a pleasant day with you. I left all disagreeable things behind me and was happy in the thought that I would meet my baby with a smile of welcome for me, but instead how did she meet her boy? Very cold and with a frown. Dear Anna, that from anybody else would not disconcert me, but from you, the one of all that is dear to me, it was more than I could stand, and rather than say one cruel word to you I thought I would go out and take a drink or two and come back to you and may be you would feel better toward your boy. Well, baby, I did take a drink, and I met two gentlemen I knew, and we took several more, and as I was feeling so sad I did not care how many I took, and the consequence was that I did not stop until 5 o'clock this morning, and I went home and changed my clothes and came to the office at 8 o'clock. Would to God rather than see you feel as you did to me that I might never have got home, and, darling, I tell you now, I cannot stand it and live to see you so cruel and cold to me, with no forgiveness in your heart. Baby, I know now that you doubt my love for you, but thank God I know my own heart, and if ever there was a man true to woman I am true to you, and I fear that when it is too late my pet will believe me. . . . I am your own and loving husband and your own boy. Lu Lu.

While the letter was being read there was uproarious merriment in court. The trial will be continued tomorrow.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[The Tribune will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications, nor return rejected manuscripts.]

Boulevard Assessments.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Property in the West Division was assessed for work done on the Southwestern boulevard. Many refuse to pay. Can property so assessed be sold for nonpayment of assessment? D.

[Yes, if the County Collector is not enjoined.]

Ludlow Street Jail.

Wilmington, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Where did Boss Tweed die? There is a dispute between two parties here; one says he died in prison on Blackwell's Island, and the other that he died in Ludlow Street Jail. W. H. Bogart.

PREACHERS ENGAGED FOR CORNELL.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The list of preachers who will fill the Cornell University pulpit for the fall term under the Sage endowment has just been completed and will be made public in a few days. Among the distinguished names that appear are the following: C. H. Tiffany of New York, Edward Everett Hale of Boston, Bishop Foss of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Prof. Francis Peabody of Harvard University. The opening sermon next Sunday will be preached by Dr. McPherson, a leading Presbyterian divine of Chicago.

BLAINE'S HAPPY MARRIAGE.

An Admirable Domestic Life Crowned with the Felicities of an Upright Manhood.

Titusville (Pa.) *Herald*: Blaine has promptly answered under oath the interrogatories put to him by the defendant in the libel suit, and keeps nothing back. His statement controverts every allegation in the libel completely and emphatically. He was in the glowing dawn of manhood married in Kentucky, and his first child was born in lawful wedlock. There were witnesses present at the ceremony, and the reason of it was the painful necessity of separation—of his seeking other employment and leaving the State which held the treasure of his heart. Their hearts were one. They were not in worldly circumstances to live together and set up an establishment. They resolved to marry, but not to make public the fact until their plans were determined on and their straitened circumstances permitted. The young schoolmaster, destined to run afterwards the most brilliant career of any man of his generation, started out on his travels to seek his fortune, but love drew him back by its tie, and coming to this, his native State, and finding that a license was demanded by an old English relic of barbarism in Kentucky to make valid the marriage of June, 1850, he had the ceremony again loyally performed in Pittsburg. What could be more honorable and chivalric on the part of the lover or more tender and true on the part of the bride?

It carries its own impressive lesson with it. The blessing of Heaven seems to have fallen like dew on this blissful love match. Mr. Blaine in his letter to his friend attributes all his success in life to the devotion of his wife, and in all his trials she has been his chief solace. There was no commercial arrangement entered into for sordid considerations. It was much the same kind of a matrimonial union as that of Garfield and his wife. They were also teachers in the same academy on the Western Reserve.

It also furnishes potent argument in favor of early marriage. There may be exceptional cases where marriage is declined, and with excellent reason, but in the majority of cases it is an ordinance in accordance with the laws of Nature, and it is for the interest of society and the individual that every adult should marry. The law of affinity draws two beings of opposite sex together and it should be followed. It is cowardly on the part of the man to say he cannot afford to marry. Ten to one his vices and follies demand more expenditure than would support a household handsomely. The affections soon wither if there is no one to lavish attention upon and to receive them with equal disinterestedness. The paramount question of marriage and woman's rights seems somehow brought into the foreground in this Presidential campaign. There is Grover Cleveland refusing to pay the fair sex the tribute of respect and homage that is their due, and what a mess he has made of it? What worlds would not that man give if he had been the husband of one wife, and what a painful, what an awkward predicament has he got a great and respectable and patriotic party in by his wild pranks, not to say bachelor orgies, in the wicked City of Buffalo, Albany, and elsewhere. On the contrary, Mr. Blaine has one of the most delightful family circles in the whole country. He has sons and daughters to cheer and assist him, to share his honors, and the companion of his youth is the sharer of his honors. Prattling grandchildren climb on his knees and receive his caresses. Turn we again from this picture of felicity to the Capital of the great Empire State, and see sitting in cold, selfish grandeur a man whose domestic affections are a sealed book, a State, by the by, full of radiant, gifted, soulful, accomplished, witching women, who could have guided and sweetened his life, but whom he repels. What a sad, terrible commentary is this on the great wrong this unhappy man has done himself and has done society! This country is ruled by women. They admire the devotion, the sacrifices of the sterner sex. They know how to excuse the errors and the madness of love. But they never can, how can they, constituted as they are, how can they forgive one who has never knelt at their feet, pressed their hand, and sworn by all the stars of the firmament eternal fealty so long as the heart beats and—kept the faith?

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The Minneapolis Mills Increasing Their Output—Receipts and Shipments—Stocks in Store.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The *Northwestern Miller* will say Friday: The mills on the falls are now running strongly, but not yet up to the maximum, though they are likely to attain that position before another week. The flour production last week was the heaviest since last fall, and gives promise of growing until equaling if not surpassing any previous record. The total output last week was 119,286 barrels, averaging 19,881 barrels, against 76,840 barrels the preceding week and 87,000 for the same week last year. With ample waterpower and an abundance of wheat, the mills are warming up to their work, and in a few days will be turning out the last barrel that they are capable of. Out of the twenty-two mills in the city twenty started in Monday on the week's work, and another was to resume Thursday. Net week's output will not fall much short of 135,000 barrels, and it may go over that figure. A good demand for old flour is about the only noteworthy feature of the flour market. Export trade is confined to dealers who have a regular trade in Minneapolis flour and to a light business in consignments.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending the dates given:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Receipts—			
Wheat, bushels	901,600	610,960	445,760
Flour, barrels	378	898	625
Millstuffs, tons	73	12	56
Shipments—			
Wheat, bushels	38,080	37,520	32,520
Flour, barrels	124,035	87,777	88,669
Millstuffs, tons	2,739	1,791	938

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown below:

Minneapolis—	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.
No. 1 hard	54,871	131,061
No. 2 hard	73,097	49,512
No. 1	208,635	247,886
No. 2	87,168	56,706
No. 3	10,759	19,926
Rejected	54,622	54,257
Condemned		
Special bins	40,288	21,590
Totals	529,440	580,878

With the amount in store at the Transfer Elevator, which is not included in the above table, the local stock is brought up to 534,440 bushels.

St. Paul—	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 10.
In elevator, bushels	61,000	63,000	36,000
Duluth—	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
In elevator, bushels	1,394,130	1,502,960	361,057

The wheat market has been rather weak since the last report, and at the close showed a decline of one cent, but the volume of trading has been large. Receipts were about the largest ever known here, and the strength of the market was shown by the slight effect of this fact on prices. The conclusion reached is that the crop must be much greater than has been estimated, or that farmers are marketing freely. The general agent of the Millers' Association thinks that the weather has kept wheat back more than any other cause, and that farmers will sell freely as soon as the roads are dry and the weather settled. He says his advices indicate that the damage to the crop by rain has been greatly overestimated, and expects to see plenty of good dry wheat for the year's consumption. The crop is now secured and the thrasher is busy everywhere.

Following were the highest and lowest new-wheat prices by grade on 'Change during the week ending today, together with today's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sept. 19, '83.
No. 1 hard	79c	78c	78c	$1.03¾
No. 2 hard	75c	74c	74c	.97¾
No. 1	69c	67c	67c	.94
No. 2	65c	64c	64c	.90

LOUISIANA REGISTRATION TROUBLES.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Adams and Davis, indicted yesterday for making affidavits against State Registrar of Voters Brewster, today applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a transfer of their cases to that court. Judge Pardee granted the transfer. Judge Pardee today ordered a special session of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, commencing the 16th day of October, for the trial of all such cases, civil and criminal, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. There were twelve Registrators at Brewster's office today making copies, etc.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

There is nothing in Art Paper Hangings you cannot find at Hilger & Co.'s; there is no house in the United States that does the hanging of it with more skill and taste; no one has a better class of houses to decorate; and no one pleases his customers better than F. R. Hilger & Co., 207 Wabash avenue.

Stevens, leading photographer, 108 Dearborn.

BIRTH.

WARREN—Sept. 21, at 2635 Wabash-av., Olive E., wife of C. A. Warren, of a son.
Boston (Mass.) and Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
George F. Frich, Chicago	27
Maggie Collins, Chicago	24
Robert Heuer, Chicago	22
Mamie Berry, Chicago	[illegible]
James Ferguson, Chicago	[illegible]
Minnie Kilby, Chicago	24
Peter Pinkowski, Chicago	25
Lena Lubrun, Chicago	21
Louis Osterberg, Chicago	29
Senna Samuels, Chicago	29
William Zoge, Chicago	28
Annie Block, Chicago	22
Ernest Vetter, Chicago	29
Minnie Mahn, Chicago	20
Severin Simonsen, Chicago	25
Julie Nielsen, Chicago	27
Charles F. Kruger, Chicago	32
Katie Ziegler, Austin	17
Luke May, Streator	35
Catherine McHugh, Chicago	38
Robert Ambrose, Chicago	25
Hannah Good, Chicago	28
Thomas F. McLaughlin, Chicago	27
Ellen McMahon, Chicago	28
Henry Carstens, Chicago	26
Mary Bregemann, Chicago	23
Ernest Roemer, Chicago	28
Caroline Schroeder, Chicago	18
William F. Denker, Chicago	28
Maggie Vetter, Chicago	25
Herman Gebrt, Chicago	27
Sophie Fass, Chicago	21
Henry Beck, Chicago	29
Bertha Schiller, Chicago	24
Thomas Ford, Chicago	23
Lizzie Ling, Chicago	21
John Donohue, Chicago	29
Ellen Regan, Chicago	28
Christian Johnson, Chicago	32
Tabina Thompson, Chicago	21
William C. Kirk, Chicago	26
Carrie Atzley, Hamilton, O.	21
James Grennan, Chicago	24
Maria Grennan, Chicago	24
Michael F. Coffey, Chicago	34
Katie Delaney, Chicago	19
Anders Jensen, Chicago	36
Karen Rasmussen, Chicago	31
Frank Hemrich, Chicago	24
Lena Barth, Chicago	21
Henry Spankenbell, Chicago	22
Johanna Henemann, Chicago	30
William L. Horn, Storey	23
Clara Gallagher, Storey	21
Diedrich Hollmann, Chicago	26
Eva Wiemer, Chicago	25
Friedrich Miller, Chicago	22
Dora Heine, Chicago	23
Wilhelm Schwand, Chicago	24
Marie Hoeckendorf, Chicago	22
Friederich Bensch, South Chicago	30
Mrs. Alvina Menemann, South Chicago	29

MARRIAGES.

LACY—ROOT—Fred F. Lacy and Miss Harriet E. Root of Chicago, at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 23, 1884, by the Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh.

SMITH—ROGER—At the residence of the bride's brother, No. 630 Fulton-st., Sept. 23, by the Rev. A. V. Gorrell, Mr. James Smith and Miss Jane Roger.

BLAKE—MORSTATTER—In this city, Sept. 22, by the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, at St. James' Episcopal Church, Mr. Charles H. Blake of this city and Miss Onua C. Morstatter of New Haven, Conn.

DEATHS.

TUCKER—A. K. Tucker, formerly of Chicago, of consumption, at Ottawa, Kas., in the 25th year of his age.

ZANDT—Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Mary Boyd Zandt, aged 63 years.
Funeral services from residence 3320 Lake-av., Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Carriages to Oakwoods.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARTIN—At his residence, 3214 Forest-av., Sept. 24, Henry Martin, in the 62d year of his age. Mr. Martin was father of Henry S. Martin and Mrs. M. Lester Coffeen, and brother of Mrs. George M. How and Mrs. David L. Hough.
Funeral services at 2 o'clock today (Thursday) to Oakwoods.

DACEY—Sept. 23, of cerebral congestion, Charles Gilbert, infant son of T. J. and Mary A. Dacey, aged 1 day.
Funeral from 5000 State-st. today at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family invited to attend.

MOLAMPHY—Mrs. Mary Molamphy, aged 75 years.
Funeral from her daughter's residence, 111 Twenty-second-st., by carriages to St. James' Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

COLWELL—Sept. 24, Annie C. Hogan, wife of John Colwell, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hogan, 563 West Twenty-first-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Political.

FOURTH WARD—MEMBERS OF "A" CO. are ordered to report for drill at the armory, Twenty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av., this evening. A full attendance is desired preparatory to turnout Friday evening.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS at Linderman's Hall, No. 2230 Archer-av., this evening.

GRAND MASON MASS-MEETING—THERE will be a mass-meeting at Union Park Hall, No. 517 West Madison-st., this evening of those who believe that William E. Mason is the regular Republican nominee for Congress from the Third Congressional District.

THERE WILL BE A BUSINESS MEETING of the Seventh Precinct Twelfth Ward Republican Club at the wigwam, corner of Polk-st. and Western-av., this evening.

THE BLAINE AND LOGAN CLUB OF THE Eleventh Ward will meet in their headquarters, 400 West Madison-st., tonight at 8 o'clock. Company C of the Eleventh Ward marching battalion will be presented with a handsome silk flag by their lady friends. Cols. W. S. Scribner and D. W. Munn will address the meeting. Everybody invited.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD BLAINE AND Logan Club will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at No. 735 West Lake-st. Marching clubs will turn out. Col. Scribner and others will speak.

THE LADIES OF THE ELEVENTH WARD will present Company C (the sailors) with a silk flag this evening at No. 400 West Madison-st. Good speaking and music.

THE SEVENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S INdependent Blaine and Logan Club will meet this evening at No. 585 South Halsted-st. Good speakers.

THIRTEENTH WARD—MEMBERS OF THE Seventh Precinct Blaine and Logan Marching Club will meet at their hall, corner of Lake and Lincoln-sts., at 7:30 this evening for parade. Republicans who wish to join are invited.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at Parker's Hall this evening. E. R. Bliss and other good speakers will address the meeting.

THIRTEENTH WARD BLAINE AND LOgan Club will hold a meeting this evening in Bens Hall.

Miscellaneous.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Northwestern Loan & Building Association of Chicago will be held at 19 Tribune Building on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, 1884.
WILLIAM M. R. VOSE, Secretary.
Chicago, Sept. 25, 1884.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER MEETING AT the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 148 Madison-st., will be conducted today by Maj. J. H. Cole. All are cordially invited.

ASIDE

from the intense pain caused by Rheumatism and Neuralgia, they are very dangerous diseases, frequently causing death. It's strange that until lately medical science has been unable to discover a remedy that is safe in its action and sure in its cure. Remedies have heretofore been discovered, but so dangerous are they, that unless carefully administered, they are more deadly than the disease. It is because

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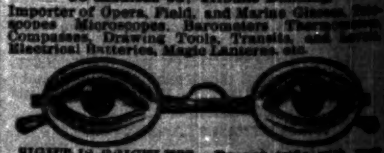

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[The] Shift at Headquarters—Meetings in the Wards—The General Situation.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

[CANDIDATES] FROM THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES—C. B. FARWELL.

The Republican candidates in Cook County, [a majority] of them, including Congressmen [and aspirants] for legislative honors, held a [meeting] at the county headquarters yesterday [afternoon] to discuss the question of selecting [an Executive] Committee, subject to the control of the County Central Committee, [and] to meet this afternoon and hear the [candidates] express themselves as to preferences. The latter were asked to perform this [duty, but] it was something they expected anything imbued with the old Republican [spirit,] inasmuch as the campaign is to be [run by] their interest the candidates should [feel] considerable to say as to who should [have charge] in its active management. There was a secret one. There was a strong [disposition] shown to bring C. B. Farwell forward [into] the field of Republican labor in the [county,] and Abner Taylor, who was present at [the meeting,] is supposed to have attended [partly] for the purpose of looking after Mr. [Farwell's] interests. It was stated, however, [that Mr.] Farwell had expressed to some of his [friends] the determination not to serve on any [committee,] pleading as an excuse a press of [business] matters, but at the same time [intimating] that he would do as much for the [success] of the ticket as his limited time would [permit.] But the candidates, fully appreciating [the fact] that Mr. Farwell's name and services [would] lend great strength to the committee, [were] unwilling to accept anything but a personal declination from him, and accordingly a [committee] was instructed to wait upon him, [and after] presenting the case fully, get a positive and definite answer. If Mr. Farwell declines to serve, it is not improbable [that] Mr. George Schneider will be tendered [the C]hairmanship of the Executive Committee, [he] being prominently mentioned at the [meeting.] The Executive Committee will very [likely] include two or three members of the [Central] Committee. Arthur Dixon would be [acceptable] to the candidates, and they so expressed themselves yesterday. Something final [will be] done in the matter today, as the Central [Committee] is to hear from the candidates at 4 [o'clock this] afternoon.

[A story] was circulated to the effect that John [M. Smyth] had resigned the Chairmanship of the [County] Central Committee but it was started [without] foundation at all. Mr. Smyth, before [the] meeting of Tuesday afternoon, offered to [retire] in favor of Sam Raymond, but it is not [at all] likely that he now has any idea of retiring from the important position.

MR. BLAINE'S COMING.

[THE DATE] NOT DEFINITELY SETTLED UPON—[REPUB]LICANS READY FOR A GRAND RALLY.

[While] it is well understood by those who are [in a] position to know that Mr. Blaine will pay [a visit] to Chicago before he returns to his [home,] yet no one knows with any positiveness [when] he will be here, and for that reason there [is as] yet anything doing toward giving him [a reception.] A person who made an inquiry [about] the matter at State headquarters was [told] that nobody there had any knowledge [that] Mr. Blaine was coming—all that they knew [was the] statement of Mr. Marsh that he would [be here] in the course of time. For that reason [they] were not now taking any steps in reference to a reception. At the county headquarters the same state of things was found to exist. But there is, however, no need of making [preparations] so early in the day. By the end [of the] month the various marching clubs—[which] now number over 8,000—will be fully [organized,] with a central body to govern and [direct] them. Then it will be an easy matter [on a] day's notice to get up a demonstration [that] shall be worthy of the city and the party. [Mr.] Stockton is the Marshal-in-Chief, and he [can be] relied on to do his duty.

[That] there will be more big demonstrations [before] the campaign is over is certain, but [when] they will be is by no means settled. It is [proposed] to give another reception to Gen. [Logan,] which shall surpass the last one, big as [it was,] but it is not known when he will be [here—]certainly not for three or four weeks—[though] he has promised to attend a mass-meeting which is to be held at La Salle between the [15th] and the 20th of next month. If he should [not come] back here until some little time after [the] election, then there will be two turnouts—one for the election and the other for the [General's] return. But, should the two events [coincide,] then there may be only one, with the [Logan-]Blaine jubilee at a still later day. But [whenever] it does come, there need be no fear [that it] will not be worthy of the place and the [men.]

HEADQUARTERS ECHOES.

THE DUNDEE MEETING.

[The] Republican mass-meeting for which extensive preparations have been made will be [held] at Dundee, Kane County, Saturday night. [Several] marching clubs from Chicago will attend.

WHITE COUNTY AROUSED.

White County furnishes a good illustration [of] the interest shown by the Republicans [throughout] Illinois in the present campaign. [The] county has always been looked upon as [Democratic] by about two to one, and Republican organizations have heretofore been almost unknown there. But this year the Republicans are forming clubs in all of the larger [towns.] At Carmi they have a big "Plumed [Knight] Club," nearly 100 members of which [made] a long trip on horseback a few nights [ago to] attend a grand Republican rally.

YESTERDAY'S CALLERS.

Among the callers at Republican State headquarters yesterday were Charles Hughes, candidate for State-Attorney of Pratt County; [Col.] Jason Rogers of Decatur, State Auditor; [Judge] Borie of Iroquois County, [Hon.] H. H. Evans of Aurora, George E. [Adams] of Springfield, and Col. Ralph Plumb [of] Streator, candidate for Congress. Col. [Plumb] says the Republican organization in his [district] is perfect, and that he expects to be [elected] by at least 3,000 majority.

THE CLUBS.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fourth Ward Union Republican Club [met] at the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirty[-first] street. The meeting was addressed by [Hon.] B. L. Reese, Congressman Ransom W. [Dunham,] and T. D. Breese. A special meeting [of] the club will be held Monday night. The [arrangements] for the Dunham serenade, which [will take] place Friday night, will be completed [then] and the order of march published in to[morrow's] paper. Col. Harlow, who will have [charge,] has sent a letter expressing his thanks [for] the election.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Young Men's Blaine and Oglesby Club of [the S]eventh Ward, all the members of which [have been] Democrats, met at No. 634 West [Twelfth] street and elected W. G. Frisbie Chairman [of] the Executive Committee. Speeches [were made] by P. L. O'Meara, J. B. Meara, Kirk [...] and Justice Woodman. There are [... names] on the roll.

A meeting of Independent Democrats of [the S]ixth Precinct of the Seventh Ward was [held at the] corner of Thirteenth and Paulina [streets.] About fifty were present. After [speeches] by Pat Cowe, Leo P. Dwyer, and [others a] Finerty Club was organized. The [members] will also support Blaine and Logan.

BOHEMIAN REPUBLICANS.

The Bohemian Blaine and Logan Club of the [Eighth] Ward met in the school-house, No. 400 [West Ei]ghteenth street. This was the first [meeting] of the campaign, and the attendance—[over] 100 members—indicated the interest. [Speeches] were made by J. A. Oliver, M. [...], Clarence F. Dore, and W. S. Elliott Jr.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club, at No. 708 Milwaukee avenue, [the Exec]utive Committee was instructed to see [the] persons who had been recommended [by the] club for supervisors of election made [their] application before next Tuesday, and in case the ward was [... ins]tructed to select men for the [different] precincts. Short speeches were made by [...] Gerhardt and Charles Scharlau. The [speaker] claimed that the Congressional unpleasantness was in a fair way to be amicably settled before the meeting of the club next Wednesday night.

THE FINERTY MEN.

The Eighth Ward Finerty Club held a meeting at No. 208 Blue Island avenue, the hall being full and those present very enthusiastic. The membership is now 250. Speeches were made by J. B. Ryan, Miles Kehoe, Leo P. Dwyer, and T. H. Prendergast. A petition was signed by all requesting Mr. Finerty to address a mass-meeting of Irish-American citizens and give the reasons why he supports Blaine and opposes Cleveland.

A well-attended Finerty meeting was held at No. 3725 South Halsted street. Mr. John O'Brien presided, and the meeting was addressed by J. D. Haggerty of the Town of Lake. One of Lawler's ruffians was ejected during the evening.

There was a large and enthusiastic Finerty meeting at No. 858 South Halsted street, and nearly all were original Democrats who propose to vote the straight Republican ticket. Mr. Louis Hutt presided and made a good campaign speech. Mr. Finerty, he said, was a representative citizen, and would go to Congress in spite of all opposition. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kennedy and others. An unsuccessful attempt was made to disturb the meeting by drunken ruffians from the Lawler camp.

BIBULOUS DEMOCRATS.

The meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Club was enlivened by a bibulous party, who, when it was proposed to aid the Eighth Precinct in raising a flag-pole, denounced the scheme as coming from a lot of —— fools. "If there is to be any pole-raising," he said, "let all the members of the club turn out——. Amen!" "Put him out!" yelled a member several degrees nearer sobriety. "Where is the Sergeant-at-Arms?" said another. "I am the Sergeant-at-Arms," said the disturber. "Then remove yourself through the window," was the request. When quiet was restored Francis Walker wandered over the track of alleged Republican corruption and Democratic purity. John K. Forsythe followed, the gist of his speech being at the conclusion, when he said the Democrats would have a chance to steal after March 4, 1885—a sentiment which was vociferously applauded.

REFORM GERMANS.

The club which was organized a week ago in the Fifteenth Ward met again at Schuster's Hall. At the first meeting, after considerable wrangling, so much opposition was manifested to calling the club the German Cleveland and Harrison Reform Club that the name of Chicago's "best Mayor" was omitted in order to preserve harmony. Last night, however, it had been restored, and no one could explain just how or where the previous action of the club had been rescinded. It was agreed that no public vote had been taken on the question. Permanent officers were elected as follows: Louis Happel, Chairman; Theo Karls, Vice-President; E. S. Dreyer, Secretary; Gustav Lange, Assistant Secretary; W. F. Heuos, Treasurer. An Executive and a Finance Committee were also appointed. John P. Altgelt, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, addressed the meeting.

OTHER GATHERINGS.

The Second Ward Democratic Club held its regular weekly meeting. Stephen Albert and J. S. Hendrickson were the speakers. Mr. Albert said that the Democratic party could point with pride to the fact that it had put down the Tweed ring. Mr. Hendrickson thought that the tariff would not cut much of a figure in the approaching campaign, and that the bloody shirt was out of date.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Lawndale Monday evening a Blaine and Logan club was organized, with John S. Hair as President and J. H. Weber Secretary. Lawndale covers the Tenth Precinct of the Sixth Ward, and is pretty solidly Republican. They expect to have a club of 150 members and a ratification meeting in a few days.

The Swedish Blaine and Logan Club of the Seventeenth Ward held a rousing meeting at Bowman's Hall, P. A. Sundelius presiding. This club is steadily growing, the marching club alone having a membership of over 300.

The Democratic Club of the Twelfth Ward met with Controller Gurney in the chair. President Van Pelt presented a banner and spoke briefly. M. H. Reynolds reasoned that Blaine knew enough to do either right or wrong, while Cleveland did not know enough to do wrong, therefore Cleveland should be President. Several other speakers delivered short addresses.

The Eleventh Ward Regular Democratic Club was addressed by J. B. Payne, Henry Waller Jr., and S. H. McConnell. Moses Solomon reported that he had raised $100 for the use of the club. The Finance Committee announced that they had made no progress. The opinion was expressed by resolution that a Democratic nominee for Congress from the Third District should be put in the field at once.

NOTES.

SALOON POLITICS.

The West Side saloonkeepers met at No. 54 West Lake street to look over the political situation. It was decided to make a canvass in the wards from the Sixth to the Fourteenth, inclusive, and to discover the attitudes of the State candidates toward high license and like subjects. For these purposes the following committee was appointed: Sixth Ward, Messrs. Zisch, Shafer, and Brinkman; Seventh Ward, Messrs. Dehm, Ranstein, and Raap; Eighth Ward, Messrs. Robrecht, Walter, and Steffins; Ninth Ward, Messrs. Knappas, Rust, and French; Tenth Ward, Messrs. Becker, Gildmeister, and Greif; Eleventh Ward, Messrs. Lievers and Uri; Twelfth Ward, Messrs. Gass and Gastel; Thirteenth Ward, Messrs. Bander, Futchie, and Weiss; Fourteenth Ward, Messrs. Dambosky, Braghev, and Dietz. The association decided to take no action concerning National politics.

LAKE VIEW REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the First Precinct of Lake View have not yet organized a club, although their numerical strength is sufficient to insure a big organization as soon as one is started. A. A. Thalstrom is trying to bring them to a sense of duty and expects to have a club there in a few days.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Committee of the First Senatorial District met yesterday afternoon, but did not call a convention. It will hold another meeting this afternoon for that purpose.

The Democratic County Campaign Committee at its meeting decided to erect a wigwam at the southwest corner of Clark and Jackson streets.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Central Republican Club met at the Pacific, agreed upon a style of uniform to be worn by the members, and completed arrangements for the marching organization. The club will meet Monday night.

MR. MASON'S VIEW.

In reference to the statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Judiciary Committee, appointed by the Republican County Central Committee, would probably put the name of Mr. Davis, instead of Mr. Mason, on the regular ticket in the Third Congressional District, Mr. Mason said that a question ought never to be submitted to a court where a question was decided before the evidence was in.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BLOOM.

The Republicans of the Town of Bloom, aided by their neighbors from Crete, Glenwood, Thornton, and other settlements, celebrated the raising of a Blaine and Logan flag Tuesday afternoon and evening. Despite the inclemency of the weather a good-sized crowd assembled a little after 2 o'clock in front of the hotel and witnessed the raising of the flag amidst cheers and listened to a short speech from Col. W. S. Scribner. The meeting then adjourned to the old church, where over a hundred people listened to addresses by J. K. Magie and Theo. Gestefeld for upwards of two hours. During the meeting the Crete band made its appearance, enlivening the occasion by martial music. In the evening some forty torch-bearers came from Crete, and notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents, a procession was had, and the church was crowded to suffocation. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Magie, Gestefeld, and Gauss, the two latter speaking in German as well as in English, and was enthusiastic in the highest degree. John Humphreys, candidate for the Legislature, and County-Commissioner McClaughrey also made speeches. The Germans in Bloom and Crete seem wideawake and anxious for the success of the Republican party, and the whole vicinity will go Republican by largely increased majorities.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Normal Park Blaine and Logan Club will meet tonight at the Normal Depot and proceed in a body to the Englewood Wigwam, there to join with the Young Men's Republican Club of Englewood in a public meeting, which will be addressed by several local speakers. At the last meeting of the Normal Park Club twenty more names were added to the roll of members.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 29 West Ohio street, Mrs. Erlandson, three-story dwelling, 22x58 feet, $2,500.
No. 353 Rockwell street, T. Hutchings, two-story addition, 22x18, $1,000.
Van Buren and Lincoln streets, H. B. Hughes, greenhouse, $700.
No. 1460 Wabash avenue, W. S. Hall, basement, 24x40 feet, $600.
Nos. 161 to 165 Twenty-fifth place, John Popp, two dwellings, 60x34 feet, $3,000.
No. 785 Elston avenue, Joseph M. Beers, addition, 22x18 feet, $3,000.
No. 3230 Hanover street, J. F. Hastings, one-story cottage, 21x44 feet, $1,000.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

James Dacey Arraigned for the Killing of Ald. Gaynor—A Brief Continuance.

The Insanity Dodge Relied Upon by the Defense—A Physician Accused of Murder.

A Forged Check for $500—Terrible Tragedy in Kansas—Probably Fatal Powder Explosion.

THE DACEY TRIAL.

ALD. GAYNOR'S SLAYER REFUSED A CONTINUANCE LONGER THAN TILL NEXT MONDAY.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The case of James Dacey for the murder of Ald. Michael Gaynor in Chicago May 13 was called this morning in the McHenry County Court, Judge Wilson on the bench. At the request of ex-Judge I. D. Murphy, who had been appointed counsel for Dacey by the court, an adjournment was taken to 1 o'clock to allow him time to prepare affidavits for the continuance of the case over the term.

At that hour the court-room was densely packed, the interest in the case in this vicinity having become very strong. Ald. John Gaynor, the dead Alderman's brother and successor, Capt. John Bonfield, Bailiff Severin, and several others from Chicago were present either as witnesses or friends. When Dacey appeared a great change in him was noticeable. He was very pale and nervous, and as the affidavits of his counsel were read he wiped tears from his eyes several times. Since his confinement here he has rapidly broken down, and Sunday night his nervousness became so great that a physician was called. Last night he slept but little, being apparently overcome by his approaching trial.

Judge Murphy read the affidavits for a continuance. The first was by the prisoner, and began by reciting the circumstances of the murder and his subsequent indictment. It then stated that Augustus Van Buren had been retained by the people and friends of the prisoner, all of whom resided in Buffalo, who had paid him large sums of money. They had depended upon him to prepare for the defense, and he believed that preparations were being made until Aug. 24, when Van Buren informed the prisoner that he could not depend upon him, owing to professional engagements elsewhere. Immediately the prisoner had tried to communicate with his friends in Buffalo, but his keepers had not permitted him to do so until within one week of his removal from Cook County to McHenry County.

The affidavit claimed that by the evidence of Michael and Ellen Farrell of Buffalo the prisoner could prove that he was of unsound and insane mind, and had been for ten years prior to 1879, and that he knew of no one who could reach here in time for his immediate trial by whom he could prove his mental condition. Other witnesses by whom his insanity was expected to be shown were mentioned, and the affidavit then asked for a continuance until the January term, as that length of time would be required to secure his witnesses.

The affidavit of Patrick Dacey, the defendant's brother, set forth that he supposed Van Buren was to defend the case until within two weeks ago when he was informed to the contrary. He arrived last night to find no preparations for trial had been made. Ten years prior to 1879 his brother ran through several periods each year when he became insane and remained so for some time, when relief was obtained by medical attendance. The affiant believed that by the evidence of Buffalo parties and also of two physicians in Chicago, whose names he did not now know, that the insanity of the defendant could be clearly proved. The counsel then made the customary motion for a continuance.

State-Attorney Mills opposed the continuance. He denied there had been any attempt at railroading the prisoner to the scaffold. Four months had elapsed since the murder of Ald. Gaynor, which had given ample time, with necessary diligence on the part of the prisoner, to prepare for the trial. The record showed that F. A. Mitchell had appeared at his arraignment as his counsel, and later, July 5, when he asked for a change of venue before Judge Williamson, Gus Van Buren was given as his counsel. On these accounts Mr. Mills thought that ample time had already been afforded the prisoner. State-Attorney Curtiss of McHenry County urged similar reasons. Judge Murphy replied, protesting against the "hounding of the prisoner to the scaffold in a Chicago fashion."

Judge Wilson, in reviewing the affidavits, said that out of fairness he should refrain from any criticism, but he could not allow a continuance of the case over the term, and that portion of the motion would be overruled. He would, however, postpone the case until next Monday at great personal inconvenience to himself.

ILLINOIS.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Dr. Patterson of Durand was arrested on complaint of Frank Sheik charged with murder in the first degree. It is charged that Patterson was guilty of criminal malpractice on Sheik's wife some month's ago, causing her death. The examination is set for Friday at Beloit.

FORGERY.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Yesterday during the stock sale a stranger presented a check for $500 signed D. W. Brenneman to R. H. Woodcock, a banker at Macon, near the place of sale, and succeeded in getting it cashed. The check came to the Decatur National Bank today and it was pronounced a forgery.

PALMER—DUNN.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Judge Luke Palmer of Georgetown, Colo., and Miss Emma Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dunn of this city, were married here today by the Rev. George Dunlap of Monee.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate the following new stock companies were issued by the Secretary of State:

The Poths Manufacturing Company, at Chicago, to manufacture parlor furniture; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, William Poths, Charles Streafert, William Fehniger, and Albert Hunter.

The Water-Gas Fuel Company of Chicago, capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Edwin Maynard, V. H. Surghnor, and S. M. Biddison.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The session of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society was much more largely attended today. The President, Dr. B. M. Griffith of Springfield, read the annual address this morning. In the afternoon the following papers were presented: "Electricity in Gynecology," by Dr. H. B. Buck; "An Enemy Came and Sowed Tares," by Dr. Joseph Eastman of Indianapolis; "Peritonitis," by Dr. T. S. Galbraith of Seymour, Ind.; "Means of Relief in Difficult Labor," by Dr. George B. Walker of Evansville, Ind. In the evening the chief interest centered in a paper on "Preventive Medicine," by Dr. H. A. Johnson of Chicago, Ill. Sessions will continue till Friday evening.

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Tuesday night Mrs. Mary Morton, wife of George Z. Morton, a real-estate and insurance agent at Morrisonville, went away. So did a young man calling himself Charles Phillips, who arrived in Morrisonville a short time ago from the East, and who was prominently identified with the churches and was a great enthusiast in religious works. The young man is also charged with leading astray one of the daughters of an Elder. A sensation has been caused by the disappearance. The St. Louis police are searching for the missing persons.

INDIANA.

THE MICHIGAN CITY PRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Warden Murdock of the State Prison at Michigan City today made a settlement with the State Treasurer for the three months closing Sept. 1. His reports show earnings, $27,136; expenditures, $21,619; balance due the State and paid into the Treasury, $5,516. The prison now has 691 inmates and is entirely self-supporting. The convicts are working on contracts at the following rates: Chair-making, 50 cents each per day; boot and shoe making, 60 cents; cooperage, 42 cents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Mr. John Gray, one of the pioneer citizens of Northern Indiana, was instantly killed on his farm near this city today. He was one of the wealthiest men in the county and widely known throughout this part of the State.

DEADLY POWDER EXPLOSION.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—This morning Joseph Henry and Sebastian Hartman, two miners employed at the Excelsior Coal Mines, were at work in a shed sharpening iron wedges to be used in digging coal, when a spark from the red-hot iron flew into a keg of powder near by. Both men were blown quite a distance, and the flesh on their bodies and faces burned and blistered to a crisp. It is thought they cannot live.

MURDER.

J. Shawl, who was stabbed by Walter Severs a week ago, died from his injuries last night. Officers are after Severs.

KANSAS.

FRATRICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—A story comes from Ottawa, Kas., that Monday last Carrie and Bessie Waterman, aged 12 and 14 years, daughters of James Waterman, farmer, tied a rope around the neck of their half brother, 6 years old, and dragged him about and beat him with sticks till he was dead. The head of the child was nearly severed by the cutting of the rope. The girls stated at the Coroner's inquest that they hated the child and wanted him dead. They were held for murder.

NEBRASKA.

THE NEW SOLDIERS' HOME.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The National committee to locate the Soldiers' Home arrived here this afternoon by special train and hurriedly looked over the city under the guidance of a local committee appointed for that purpose. No expression was heard as to their final decision, but the choice is evidently narrowed to some place in this State or Kansas. The committee left by special train for Beatrice late this evening.

IOWA.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 24.—A telegram received by friends in this city announces the death of Miss Anna Vanberg at Colmar this morning, caused by an overdose of laudanum.

WISCONSIN.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Philip Fritz of Belleville committed suicide with a common caseknife this morning.

THE CROPS.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Farmers in this vicinity say the corn crop is safely out of the reach of frost, and in nearly all the fields on high ground the blades are dying naturally after maturity. One of the oldest farmers of the county said a severe frost could not injure 100 bushels of corn in Sangamon. He said larger corn crops had been produced in this county, but none of better quality. The potato crop is excellent, and the fears of rot expressed some time ago have not been realized, and are not likely to be. The pasturage continues good and has been greatly improved by late rains, so that stock is generally likely to begin the winter in a very favorable condition. The hog cholera, which was lately reported in some three or four places in the county, has disappeared, and the hog crop, which is at least an average as to quantity in the county, is in first-rate condition, and a good portion of it is ready for the market. Plowing is well advanced and has scarcely been retarded at any time since it commenced by anything approaching a drouth. Altogether Sangamon farmers are in an unusually fine frame of mind.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Great gratification is felt by the farmers of this county over the grand rain of Monday night and yesterday. The ground was so dry that all seeding had stopped and all plowing. It is now in good condition. The rain will be of great advantage to fall pasturage. Nearly all the corn crop is now out of danger from frost, and the crop will be a good one.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Rain has fallen copiously in De Witt County within the last few days and has materially aided farmers in fall plowing. Corn stands out of all danger, and the yield is no longer a matter of conjecture or uncertainty, but will be large.

Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The agricultural product of Central and Southern Dakota as seen by your correspondent on a trip through the counties of that section shows a graded scale of increase both in acreage and total result, the largest production being in the extreme southeastern counties, and from there gradually diminishing to the northeastern counties. In the neighborhood of Pierre, in the Counties of Hughes and Sully, the prairie is almost entirely unsettled and unbroken, and what meagre crops of wheat and corn have been planted are almost a complete failure on account of the drouth which has afflicted this section this year. The grass there is also stunted and short for the same reason, but it furnishes fair grazing, and the cattle industry will be their chief reliance. Coming southeast from Pierre, grass and crops have a more luxuriant growth, especially the corn, which, in the eastern counties of the Mitchell land district, stands as thick and tall as in the banner corn districts of Illinois and Iowa. The crop is now so far advanced that frost cannot injure it. Clay County, Dakota, has an exceptionally fine exhibit of corn at the Sioux City fair, showing seventeen varieties, the name of the county being displayed in ears of the grain. The exhibit has received the first prize, and being the finest one of any county displayed in a competition which brought out a greater variety than the State Fair at Omaha. From a careful estimate of the corn crop of Dakota for a number of seasons it may safely be stated that the corn belt of the Territory scarcely reaches the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, where early frosts are liable to nip even the early varieties which escape the drouths, but the three southern tiers of counties will be the corn granary of the Territory.

Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—We are now in the midst of the third serious drouth for this year, the prevailing one being the most disastrous of the three. The corn is not ripe in this part of the State, yet to save the fodder the farmers are cutting it up. A large portion of it has dried on the cob without filling, leaving the grains shriveled and but half size, containing very little substance. This condition arises from the want of rain, none having fallen since the 27th of last month, and the little moisture in the ground from that half-day's rain has been long since carried off by the hot weather, the thermometer ranging from 81° to 96° nearly every day since. Plowing is quite out of the question, both on account of the great heat as well as the hard and solid condition of the ground. Even in the corn stubble it is useless to attempt it. The pastures are burnt brown. The springs and wells are generally very low and the small streams entirely dried up, making it extremely difficult for farmers to get water for their stock. As the time of the equinox is here we may hope for an ending to the present severe drouth.

Iowa.

PATTERSONVILLE, Ia., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The corn crop is matured and out of all danger of frost. The yield is a full average. Potatoes are of good quality and fair size. Some fields were injured by bugs. About 20 per cent of the crop was destroyed by them. Apples are not raised here to any extent.

PERCIVAL, Ia., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The crops in Fremont County are about as follows: Winter wheat 60 per cent; spring wheat, 55; barley, 50; oats, 56; rye, 65; buckwheat, 68; sorghum, 100; corn, 100; potatoes, 85; apples, 100. Yield in bushels: Winter wheat, 18; spring wheat, 15; barley, 30; oats, 40; rye, 45; buckwheat, 20; sorghum, 100 gallons; corn, 70; potatoes, 150; no bugs or rot.

Indiana.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The long drouth which has kept so many farmers from sowing their wheat is over at last, rain having fallen plentifully last night. Corn in this county proves better than was supposed, as it will be a full three-fourths crop. The potato yield is not large.

Wheat in the Northwest Damaged but Little by Rain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The fine weather of the last ten days has enabled farmers to dry their wheat which was wet in shock and stack, and thrashing has progressed satisfactorily. As thrashing goes forward it is found that the damage by the rain of two weeks ago was not so great as at first supposed, and the aggregate crop will not be affected to any great extent. The proportion of damp wheat now arriving at Minneapolis and St. Paul is not more than 8 per cent of the whole, and very little of this is actually ruined. A car-load of 500 bushels may have only forty or fifty bushels of damp wheat in one end, but that is enough to lower the grade of the entire lot. Barley is turning out well, but much of it is discolored by the rain just before harvest. Oats are coming up to expectation in yield and quality, and there will be a very large crop. Corn is now entirely safe. Slight frosts have appeared in many places, but no damage has resulted. The yield of corn will be fully up to first estimates, and the quality is the best seen for many years.

From Fargo, Dak., comes the following: The wheat crop hereabouts is being rapidly transferred from the shocks to the granary, the major part of it going to the thrasher direct from the shock. But little injury has been done in the aggregate by the rain, and it will not appreciably reduce the grade in the aggregate. A general disposition to turn to some other farm industry than wheat is everywhere evidenced, and, with the amount of summer fallowing that will be done next season, it is not believed that the acreage next season in this section will be any greater than this year. Many of the bonanza farmers announce their intention to let large acreages lie idle. The superintendent of the great Raymond & Chase bonanza farm states that a full section will be left unsown. This will be imitated by many others. Flax is talked of as a substitute partially for wheat, and the raising of cattle will be extensively tried.

LAKE MARINE.

The Propellers Composing the Merchants' Line to Be Withdrawn from the Chicago and Montreal Route.

Wreck of the Schooner Elgin—The Australasia Stranded—The Cecelia Afloat—The Morford Returns—General News.

THE LOCAL LOG.

CANADIAN PROPELLERS WITHDRAWN.

The withdrawal of the Canadian propellers from the Montreal and Chicago route is announced. The boats belonging to the line comprise the California, Cuba, and Armenia. All three are passenger boats, and it is stated that not one of them has paid anything like expenses during the present season. The line had bad luck at the start. Early in the season the California, bound from this port for Montreal with a cargo of grain and merchandise, went on the rocks at Sand Beach and sustained extensive damages besides losing the greater portion of her cargo. The greatest trouble with these boats is, that they are altogether too small to compete with the large grain-carriers trading to this port. The Cuba and Armenia, the largest of the line, measure about 600 tons each, while the California measures less than 400 tons. They only carry about 16,000 bushels of grain in the hold, a small amount of package freight on deck, and a limited number of passengers. Had the season been a prosperous one the boats might have been run without loss, and perhaps with profit, but with all classes of freights badly depressed, and Canadian freights in particular, it is not to be wondered that the route is discontinued. It is not known here what the managers of the line propose doing with their boats, but it is presumed they will be run between Kingston and Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORFORD.

The wrecking-tug T. T. Morford arrived in port from Mackinaw City at 6 o'clock last evening with the disabled schr Thomas H. Howland in tow. The Howland is in bad condition, her collision with the schr Eliza Gerlach having damaged her to the extent of about $700, exclusive of the cost of towing her here. This is the Morford's first wrecking job, and that it was a successful one is proven by the fact that she towed a wrecked vessel over 300 miles and brought it safe into port, notwithstanding that a heavy gale was blowing dead ahead during the greater part of the trip. Capt. W. H. Rounds, the wrecking-master sent by the underwriters to take charge of the expedition, thinks the Morford made wonderful time between the Straits and Chicago, and pronounces her not only one of the best sea boats afloat, but a success in every particular. Capt. Rounds is an inspector of hulls for the Inland Lloyds Vessel Register, and is considered one of the best judges of a vessel's qualifications on the lakes.

NOTES.

Rush street bridge was disabled for several hours yesterday, during which navigation at that point was completely blocked.

The weather was unfavorable for navigation yesterday. Early in the morning a thick fog hung over the lake, but it was cleared away by the stiff westerly wind which prevailed all day. The storm-signal was up last night. The weather report indicates the approach of a cold wave.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

There was a little better demand for grain carriers yesterday than the day previous. Capacity was engaged to load 164,000 bushels of corn, 30,000 bushels of wheat, 66,000 bushels of rye, and 130,000 bushels of oats. Rates were on a basis of 1¾ cents for wheat and 1½ cents for corn to Buffalo. Some carriers claim to have obtained cargoes on a through rate to New York that pay a lake freight equivalent to 1¾ cents on corn to Buffalo. While this may be true, it is equally true that tonnage could have been chartered at ¼ cent less. A decline in Georgian Bay freights was reported, the prop Ohio and consort, schr C. N. Ryan, having been chartered to load oats for Midland at 1 cent per bushel. This is said to be the lowest rate ever made at this port. The receipts of grain were better yesterday, and rumors were afloat to the effect that the big September corn-squeeze would not last much longer. So long as it does, however, there will be no freights of any consequence. Each succeeding day swells the amount of empty tonnage in port, the coal-laden vessels arriving from below being placed in ordinary immediately after discharging their cargoes. The following comprises the list of vessels chartered yesterday:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Prop Tacoma, wheat	30,000
Prop Tacoma, corn	30,000
Prop C. J. Kershaw, corn	40,000
Prop C. J. Kershaw, rye	16,000
Prop Juniata, rye	50,000
To Erie.	
Prop Alaska, corn	40,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Prop D. M. Wilson, oats	50,000
Prop W. J. Haskell, corn	[illegible]
Prop W. J. Haskell, oats	[illegible]
To Midland.	
Prop Ohio, corn	30,000
Prop Ohio, oats	[illegible]
Schr C. N. Ryan, oats	50,000
Total	390,000

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Coal freights continued firm at 60 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. There is very little inquiry for tonnage to Lake Superior, especially to its extreme upper end, and rates consequently are very low. Many of the vessels engaged in the Duluth grain trade are obliged to sail up light. The new steamship Waldo A. Avery was chartered for coal to Ashland at 45 cents, her intention being to return with wheat. Other engagements were the schr John Magee, for Kenosha, at 70 cents; Bell Mitchell, for Racine, at 70 cents; George Steele, for St. Ignace, at 60 cents; stmr Oregon, for Escanaba, at 60 cents; schr Mary Copley, for Toledo, at 20 cents. The stmr H. E. Packer takes Lehigh Valley coal to Chicago, and the stmr Iron Chief loads for Duluth on owner's account.

Canal freights were quiet and unchanged, the prevailing rates being 4¾ cents on wheat, 4¼ cents on corn and rye, and 3 cents on oats to New York.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Lake freights at this port continue steady at former rates, with figures on ore a shade firmer than they were yesterday. The charters reported were the schr Havana, ore, from Escanaba to Cleveland, at 80 cents; schr Juna, ore, from Escanaba to Cleveland, at 80 cents; stmr S. J. Macy and consorts, Ishpeming, and John Burt, coal, from Huron to Portage, at 70 cents, free; same vessels on return trip, lumber from L'Anse to Detroit and Cleveland at $2.25; stmr C. H. Green and consorts Rosa Sonsmith and Mattie C. Bell, wheat from Duluth to Buffalo at 3¼ cents; schr G. W. Davis, coal from Cleveland to St. Ignace at 50 cents, free; same vessels, pig-iron from St. Ignace to Chicago at 70 cents, free; stmr Cormorant and consort Charles Wall, coal from Buffalo to Milwaukee at 60 cents. The following craft were also reported as engaged on private terms: Schr H. C. Richards, ore, from Escanaba to Cleveland; schr J. C. Harrison, ore, from Marquette to Cleveland; schr Thomas Quayle, ore, from Marquette to Cleveland; stmr Superior and consort, Sandusky, ore, from Marquette to Cleveland; stmr S. E. Sheldon and consort S. P. Ely, ore, from Marquette to Ohio ports.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The schr George W. Davis takes coal from Cleveland to St. Ignace at 50 cents; the steam-barge Van Allen, lumber, Georgian Bay to Tonawanda, at $1.75 per 1,000.

AROUND THE LAKES.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ELGIN.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Canadian schr Elgin is ashore at Michael's Bay, and will probably prove a total loss. She has been ashore for the last ten days and no efforts have yet been made to release her. She is laden with cedar and is bound for Sarnia. She has also a large boiler on deck. When last seen she was full of water and much exposed to north and westerly winds. Her master, Capt. M. McGregor, arrived here last night in search of assistance, and will return with a tug and full wrecking outfit.

[Michael's Bay is on the Canadian side of Lake Huron, on the southeast end of the Grand Manitoulin Island. It is a point from which considerable cedar is shipped. The Elgin is owned at Goderich, Ont., by Lawson and others and is valued at $6,000. She measures 290 tons and rates A 2½.]

THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIA ASHORE.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The large steamship Australasia, which left this port last evening for Oscoda to complete her cargo of salt for Milwaukee, is ashore at Sand Point, Saginaw Bay. The tug Laketon has gone to her assistance. The Australasia is a fine new steamship, having just been completed at this port and now on her maiden trip. She rests on sandy bottom, and is about in the same place that the steam-barge C. F. Curtis stranded last week. It is thought she will be got afloat before morning without much damage. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest last night, but it shifted today.

THE CECILIA RELEASED.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Cecilia, which went ashore at Jacksonport, was released yesterday by the tug Spalding after throwing her deck-load of cedar overboard. Her Captain thinks the vessel will reach Chicago safely, and believes her to be uninjured.

STRUCK A PIER.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—As the schr Quickstep was entering the harbor at 3 o'clock this morning she struck the north pier. A large hole was stove in her starboard side and she commenced to fill. A tug got a line to her and pulled her up the river, where she was unloaded by the life-saving crew until her damage was above the water-line.

THE MONTICELLO IN DRY-DOCK.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The wreckers succeeded today in pumping out the schr Monticello and towing her to this port. She was placed in the dry-dock, but the extent of her damages has not yet been ascertained.

COLLISION AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The prop Michigan, while working her way out of the harbor last night, collided with the tug Starke Bros. The weather was thick, and it is thought the Michigan missed her bearings and turned too soon. The tug was struck a glancing blow amidships and driven up against the dock. Her shaft was bent nearly at right angles and one blade of her wheel was broken. On the side her rail and bulwarks were stove in and several planks crushed. She was taken to Fitzgerald's shipyard. The Michigan is supposed to have sustained no damage, as she continued on out of port.

THE BESSIE BOALT FOUND.

Word was received from Capt. Moody of the tug Welcome today stating that the capsized schr Bessie Boalt had been found and was now off Two Rivers, where an attempt was to be made to right her. The boat was picked up off Two Creeks. Her mainmast is gone, but otherwise she is not in very bad condition.

EAST TAWAS NOTES.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The prop Oconto yesterday brought to the life-saving station here a large eight-oared life-boat, built at Gloucester, Mass., for use at this station.

The storm-signal station at this place has just been supplied with a No. 3 cubular marine signal-lantern, color red, which is expected to burn all night during any gale. The signal-pole at this station is nearly 100 feet high, and great difficulty has been experienced in keeping the old-style lantern lit.

STORM SIGNAL UP.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The meteorological office has ordered up cautionary storm-signals No. 1 at Midland, Collingwood, Presque Isle, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Kincardine, Goderich, Saugeen-Bayfield, and No. 2 at Port Stanley, Port Dover, Port Colborne, Port Burwell, Amherstburg, Port Dalhousie, Burlington Beach, Oakville, Port Credit, Toronto, Cobourg, Port Hope, Deseronto, Picton, and Kingston.

PULLING ON A WRECK.

LORAIN, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Queen of the Lakes, ashore near Avon Point, is still on and apparently as near in shore as she was at first, although three river tugs did more or less pulling on her today. She is still in good shape, but will not long remain so should a stiff breeze set in from the north or northwest.

TWO VESSELS DAMAGED.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Alcona and schr S. V. R. Watson collided in the harbor today. Both vessels sustained considerable damage and will be delayed several days.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The prop Colorado delivered 17,026 bushels of wheat to the Richmond Elevator which was somewhat warm, but not heated. The consignee is said to have received this without protest. With what she delivered at the Marine Elevator this leaves the propeller short 1,019 bushels, which consequently represents the amount wet. The Colorado's decks about the arch-rods, where the water ran into the hold, have been carefully calked, so that no trouble from that source need hereafter be anticipated.

The new steel steamship Albany of the Western Transit Line arrived from Detroit this morning. She brought down 75,000 bushels of wheat on an even draft of fourteen feet. The run down was made in twenty-two hours and fifteen minutes, an average of about twelve miles an hour. This is excellent time for a first trip. Her engine worked well, making sixty-eight turns with a cut off of 12 inches on a pressure of about 100 pounds. She will discharge her cargo at the Bennett elevator, after which she will load merchandise for Chicago. Frank E. Kirby, Constructing Engineer of the Detroit Dry-Dock Company, and his draughtsman came down on her. The latter will go with her to Chicago to make observations of her working.

The weather is quite unsettled. The wind has shifted considerably in the last few days. Today it has been blowing fresh down the lake with rain squalls, and tonight it is increasing in violence. It is a dirty night outside. The storm signal is up.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Swallow, R. C. Brittain; schr Mary. All cleared. Southwest wind.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Jura, from Buffalo, with coal. Departed—Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, to load iron-ore at Escanaba for Erie.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schrs Badger, Alice, Clara, Herschel; stmr Boscobel. Southward—Schrs Naiad, Phœnix; stmrs Favorite, Boscobel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs B. W. Bruce and Marengo, with coal, and prop Rochester, sundries. Cleared—Steam-barge John Pridgeon Jr., for Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Raleigh, Merrimac, schr Florida. Sailed—Props Columbia, Massachusetts, Merrimac; schr Comrade. Wind north, light; weather fair.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barges Hilton, C. Mills; schr Sandy Morrison, with her mainmast gone, and scow Quickstep. Cleared—Steam-barge R. A. Seymour, for Manistee; schr Clara, for Ludington.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop N. Torrent, schrs City of Toledo, T. Moss, Ida, H. B. Moore, G. W. Naghten, N. H. Hawkins, Evaline. Sailed—Prop J. H. Shrigley; schrs Bluenose, L. A. Simpson, L. Sands, R. Kanters.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Ida, Tempest; schrs Lucia Bosk, C. O. D., Hattie Earl, Helen, Hunter Savidge, Send, David A. Wells, Apprentice Boy. Cleared—Prop Tempest; schrs D. A. Wells, Helen, Hunter Savidge, Hattie Earl.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Departures—Prop Annie Laura, schrs William Smith, George J. Boyce, Sodus, Rouse Simons, Maine, Grace M. Filer, Otter, for Chicago; prop R. G. Ingersoll, for Waukegan; schrs Jessie Martin, Penobscot, for Milwaukee; props C. Hickox, J. M. Allmendinger, J. E. Rumbell, C. V. Moore, J. C. Suit, for Michigan City.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Passed down—Nothing. Up—Nothing. In harbor—Prop Niagara, tug Balize, schrs Pulaski and Three Brothers. Wind west, blowing hard.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A brisk westerly gale has been blowing today. The following vessels are in port: Schrs O. J. Hale, H. F. Church, A. C. Keating, W. T. Chapell, Louisa, Looting, Collins, steam-barge Burlington and revenue cutter Fessenden. The prop Empire State and barges, Osceola, and Arctic are sheltered at Detour.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Props Boston, Otego and barges. Down—Props R. A. Packer, Armenia, Michigan and barges. Passed up today—Props S. F. Hodge, Westford and barges, Seymour and barge, D. F. Rose and barges, Kasota and barge; schrs Red, White, and Blue, C. P. Minch, H. Fitzhugh, Lou Ellsworth, William Home, Mediterranean. Down—Props Lehigh, J. E. Potts, California, J. E. Mills, Rudolph and barges, M. Sicken and barges, Colonial and consort; schr Huron. Wind west, light; weather cloudy and rainy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Passed up—Kakalask, 7:30 p. m.; J. B. Ruby, 7:30 p. m.; Charlotte, D. E. Bailey, Jamaica, and Penokee, 8:45 p. m.; Clarion, 10:20 p. m.; Ira Chaffee and barges, 11 p. m.; Henry Chisholm and S. J. Tilden, 3 a. m.; Flora, 5 a. m.; Otego and barges, 8 a. m.; River Queen and Red, White and Blue, 3:55 p. m.; City of Mackinac, 6:20 p. m.; James Beard and Venice, 6:30 p. m. Down—M. Sicken and barges, 7:30 p. m.; Colonial and consort, 10:35 p. m.; J. May and barges, 11:25 a. m.; Lehigh, Oscoda, 9 a. m.; Conestoga, 9:10 a. m.; V. Swain and consorts, 2:45 p. m.; Mary Pringle, 3:30 p. m.; Huron City and barges, 4:20 p. m.; Abercorn and O. M. Bond, 6:30 p. m. Wind southwest, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Fremont, Idaho and St. Paul, from Duluth. Cleared—Fremont, for Duluth; Idaho and St. Paul, for Buffalo.

L'ANSE, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Alpena, Garden City, Winona, Baldwin, Eureka and Yow. The Thomas Gawn and G. W. Davis are loading lumber.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barges Sparta, Egyptian with Pelican. Cleared—Continental with Magnetic, D. C. Whitney with Wayne. Passed down—Prop Idaho.

ONTONAGON, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug Goodnough with schrs Kingfisher, Frank Perew, and C. G. King, from Cleveland. Tug A. C. Adams, for Marquette. Wind west, fresh; clear.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Scotia, Arizona; barges Kitty Forbes, George Spencer, Wallala, Bruno; schrs Kitty Wheeler, D. Stewart. Cleared—Prop St. Paul, barge W. H. Barnum.

LAKE HURON.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Departed—Mary L. Higgie, Messenger. Arrived—Schrs Flying Cloud, Fame. Southwest wind, heavy, with occasional rain squalls.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A heavy gale is blowing from the southwest, veering to northwest. At sundown a number of craft were at anchorage. Raining.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Atlantic, from Sault Ste. Marie, passengers and freight. Sailed—Stmr Campana, Port Arthur, passengers and freight.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props J. S. Fay, Marquette, ore; S. J. Macy, Buffalo, light; schrs Alta and San Diego, Marquette, ore. Clearances—Prop Republic, Marquette, light; schr Thomas Gawn, Duluth, coal.

LORAINE, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schrs Wawanosh, Point Edwards, light; Theo Voges, Detroit, light; Cheney Ames, Erie, light. Clearances—Schrs Wawanosh, Point Edwards, coal; Theo Voges, Detroit, coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Queen of the West, Duluth, wheat; Northerner, Duluth, flour; Keystone, Chicago, wheat; Annie Young, Chicago, flour; Montana, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Nyack, Duluth, flour etc.; Clyde, Chicago, corn; Onoko, Chicago, corn; Waldo A. Avery, Chicago, corn; Calumet, Duluth, wheat; H. E. Packer, Chicago, corn and wheat; schrs Helvetia, Duluth, wheat; Iroston, Duluth, wheat. Clearances—Props Iron Chief, Duluth, 1,900 tons coal; Indian, Duluth, sundries; Russia, Duluth, light; Lycoming, Chicago, sundries; V. H. Ketcham, Chicago, 1,750 tons coal; Clyde, Chicago, 1,800 tons coal; Buffalo, Chicago, sundries; H. J. Jewett, Chicago, sundries; Dean Richmond, Chicago, sundries; schrs D. T. Austin, Kenosha, 650 tons coal; George Steele, St. Ignace, 450 tons coal; C. J. Wells, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons coal; S. H. Foster, Milwaukee, 1,350 tons coal.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Badger State, merchandise; W. T. Graves, Escanaba, ore; Fred Kelly, Marquette, ore; Alcona, Marquette, ore; India, Buffalo, merchandise; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, merchandise; schrs Francis Palms, Buffalo, light; American, Ogdensburg, ore; Sweetheart, Escanaba, ore; M. B. Warner, Marquette, ore; Undine, Waller's Bay, ore; D. P. Rhodes, Marquette, ore; Akira Cobb, Marquette, ore; Negaunee, Marquette, ore; Fayette Brown, Marquette, ore. Clearances—Props India, Duluth, merchandise; Badger State, Duluth, merchandise; Superior, Marquette, light; Jim Sheriffs, Detroit, light; Rhoda Stewart, Alpena, light; S. E. Sheldon, Marquette, light; Dean Richmond, Chicago, merchandise; schrs Sandusky, Marquette, light; Minnehaha, Detroit, light; Sweetheart, Erie, light; S. P. Ely, Marquette, light; F. A. Georger, Detroit, light; Anna M. Peterson, Green Bay, coal and coal oil; John Tibbetts, Sarnia, coal; Kate Winslow, Marquette, light.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schr Nipigon, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Melbourne, Middlesex, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Melbourne, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal. Down—Props Nashua, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Shickluna, Toledo to Montreal, rye; barge Mary Stockton, Saginaw to Sackett's Harbor, lumber. Weather mild and cloudy, with thunder showers; a heavy gale from the southwest prevails.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Passed down—Stmrs W. L. Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn and general cargo; M. M. Drake, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Myles, Duluth to Montreal, general cargo. Up—Stmr Oneida, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; schrs White Star, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Mystic Star, Charlotte to Chicago, coal. The schrs White Star, Mystic Star, G. G. Houghton, Alice Medora, Mary, Prussia, and prop Lake Ontario are lying in the harbor tonight windbound. All the morning the wind blowed a moderate gale from the south, but this afternoon it shifted to the west and has increased in force and is accompanied with rain. The stmr Oneida laid two days at the Welland Aqueduct on account of low water. She got away last night. The stmr Montezuma is lying at the aqueduct tonight.

LAKE ONTARIO.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr William J. Averill. Cleared—Stmr William J. Averill, Montezuma; schrs White Star, Mystic Star, for Chicago, coal. Wind south, fresh; weather clear.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Charles H. Burton, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop William Chisholm, Buffalo, coal.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. C. Markham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Starrucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop D. Ballentine, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Northwest, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr M. Mueller, Pentwater, railway ties.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Christina Nilsson, Escanaba, pig iron.
Schr F. S. Marsh, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Bay De Noque, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Fearless, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Ottawa, Monistique, lumber.
Schr Acontias, Bratton's Pier, railway ties.
Schr White Louitt, Monistique, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr West Side, Kingston, 19,777 bushels corn.
Schr E. P. Beals, Port Huron, 31,000 bushels corn.
Schr C. N. Ryan, Two Harbors.
Schr L. C. Butts, Buffalo.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 45,000 bu wheat.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 63,000 bu wheat.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 30,722 bu corn.
Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn and sundries.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams st, 135 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x155 ft (with other property), dated Sept. 18 (John H. Doig to Francis Smart)	$ [illegible]
West Jackson st, n e cor of Homan av, s f, 24x143 ft, dated Sept. 24 (John A. Troy to Catharine Troy)	1,100
West Division st, 278 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 11 (H. B. Bryant to A. Dreckman)	[illegible]
Wood st, 236 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (Mathias Schaffhausen to F. W. Maurer)	[illegible]
West Thirteenth place, 220 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (A. H. Dillman to Nora Behrend)	[illegible]
West Thirteenth place, 14 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 26x82 ft, dated May 16 (J. C. Schumacher to G. H. Lohmann)	750
Sumner st, 48 ft s of Fifteenth, e f, 24x127 ft, dated Sept. 19 (H. G. Reichwald to W. Schwind et al.)	[illegible]
North Clark st, bet Fullerton and Belden avs, e f, 20x140 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Carl Schmett to John Marthaler)	4,100
Crystal st, 224 ft w of Robey, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 23 (W. B. Hatterman to F. J. Mueller)	[illegible]
Van Horn st, 204 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 28 (Joel Brunn et al. to J. Shurka)	[illegible]
West Madison st, w cor of Hamlin av, s f, 24x127 ft, dated Sept. 11 (James H. Heald to Frank Dietz)	[illegible]
Fairfield av, bet Fulton and Lake sts, e f, 24x121 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Isaac N. Russell to Charles A. Brown)	[illegible]
Albany av, 164 ft s of Madison st, w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 16 (Samuel E. Gross to Charles G. Heser)	[illegible]
Humboldt av, s w cor of Pierce, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Moses H. Naber to William Loeb)	[illegible]
Hubbard st, 150 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated July 25 (Thomas Webb to William W. Murray)	[illegible]
Curtis st, 140 ft n of Lake, w f, 48x121 ft, dated July 12 (Anne Burnside et al. to James Conroy)	2,750
Aberdeen st, 138 ft s of Madison st, e f, 24x120 ft, dated July 1 (H. C. and J. F. Howe to Sarah R. Brady)	[illegible]
Cottage Grove av, n e cor of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x100x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (U. P. Smith to Rosin Lancaster)	[illegible]
Gross parkway, 25 ft e of Seymour st, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 15 (Samuel E. Gross to Elisha Wood)	[illegible]
May st, 236 ft n of Taylor, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 6 (W. A. Porter to Frank Pitschke)	1,200
Parnell av, 286 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 15 (B. Shurtleff to A. Carpenter)	[illegible]
Butler st, 275 ft s of Thirty-second, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 13 (J. R. Winterbotham to John Kane)	[illegible]
Gurley st, 230 ft e of Morgan, s f, 26x100 ft, dated Sept. 24 (H. F. Schenerman to James Campbell)	[illegible]
West Twelfth st, 31 ft w of Brown, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 24 (Michael Morrissey to Katharina Ingrisch)	[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hawthorne place, 168 ft e of Evanston av, s f, 160x111x161 ft, dated Sept. 10 (B. F. McConnell to George R. Marshall)	$ 5,000
Evanston av, n w cor of Dakin st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (Miles A. Winans to Jesse E. Bisbee)	[illegible]
Belmont av, 72 ft w of Seminary, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 13 (J. P. Altgeld to C. V. Wollert)	[illegible]
Sheffield av, 107 ft s of George st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 29 (H. W. and L. Landgren to Peter McLean)	[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mound st, 200 ft n of Stewart av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 6, 1881 (T. and E. Harford to Julia Fanning)	[illegible]
Butterfield st, near Forty-first, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (M. Goodwin to Charles Heine)	[illegible]
Forty-seventh st, s w cor of Halsted, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 21 (Wood & Nash to Michael Murphy)	[illegible]
Forty-seventh st, s e cor School, n f, 48x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 23 (L. and M. McMahon to Margaretha Langner)	[illegible]
Atlantic st, 100 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1883 (William Knoke to E. W. Blatchford)	[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Kimball av, 150 ft n of North av, e f, 48x177 ft, dated Aug. 18 (J. A. Jameson to E. M. Olcott)	[illegible]
Armitage av, s e cor of Hancock st, n f, 48x120 ft, dated Sept. 23 (E. S. Dreyer to Christian Hahn)	[illegible]
California av, 254 ft s of Milwaukee av, e f, 24x125 ft, Oct. 18 (John Johnston Jr. to Miss Peterson)	[illegible]

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 5; Providence, 3.

Nothing but the rankest of good luck saved yesterday's game to Chicago, for the home team made fourteen fielding errors, eight of them bases on balls, and yet Providence could get but one run that was not earned. Clarkson's pitching showed great craft and skill, though he is censurable for giving so many bases on balls. The runs made by Chicago in the first inning were the result of a base on balls, Anson's single, and Pfeffer's over-the-fence hit. In the sixth Pfeffer again hit for four bases, and in the eighth Gore got his base on balls, stole second, and tallied on Kelly's two-baser. Singles by Denny, Radford, and Hines, a base on balls, and Dalrymple's fumble gave the visitors two runs, one earned, in the fourth, and in the ninth one was earned on singles by Radford, Carroll, and Start. The attendance was fully 2,000. Today the same clubs play again, with Corcoran pitching for Chicago, and Radbourn for Providence. Following is the score:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	1	3	1	1	1
Gore, c. f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	3	1	1	2	0	2	2
Anson, 1b.	4	1	1	1	12	2	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	2	2	8	2	4	2
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
Burns, s. s.	4	0	1	1	2	2	2
Clarkson, p.	4	0	1	1	1	9	1
Flint, c.	4	0	0	0	6	2	1
Totals	33	5	7	15	27	24	13
Providence—							
Hines, c. f.	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Start, 1b.	5	0	2	2	12	1	0
Radbourn, p.	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Farrell, 2b.	5	0	0	0	2	6	1
Irwin, s. s.	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gilligan, c.	2	1	0	0	4	1	0
Denny, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	2	1
Radford, r. f.	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Totals	33	3	7	7	27	20	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Runs earned—Chicago, 5; Providence, 2. Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Kelly. Home runs—Pfeffer, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Providence, 11. Double plays—Burns to Pfeffer to Anson; Dalrymple to Anson to Clarkson; Irwin to Farrell to Start. Struck out—By Clarkson, 7; Radbourn, 7. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; Providence, 5. Bases on balls—By Clarkson, 8; Radbourn, 3. Passed balls—Flint, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Ferguson.

Buffalo, 6; New York, 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Buffalo	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Postponements.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—Base-ball, two innings—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Rain.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—The Boston-Detroit game was postponed on account of rain.

American Association.

At Pittsburg—Baltimore, 5; Allegheny, 4. The game ended in a row, and the umpire decided in favor of Baltimore, 9 to 0.

At Toledo—Toledo, 9; Virginias, 5. The game was forfeited by the Virginias, they not appearing.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

THIRD-PARTYISM.

An Open Letter from the Rev. R. M. Hatfield to a Brother-Clergyman,

Showing the Vast Moral Difference Between the Republican and Democratic Parties,

And Demonstrating the Worse than Folly of Supporting the Prohibition Political Movement.

OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. J. S.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—In your advocacy of the claims of the "Prohibition par y" you assume certain positions which seem to me untenable, and to which I desire to take exceptions in a frank and brotherly way. When confronted with the fact that you are giving the Democratic party such aid as may lend to its success in the approaching election, your reply is that such a result would cause you little or no sorrow. You tell me that the Republicans have been in power nearly a quarter of a century, and that during this time they have become so corrupt that there is little to choose between them and the Democracy. You go further, and affirm that there is now no great issue before the country except that of prohibition, and, as one of the old parties is about as good as the other, a change of administration might prove a blessing rather than a calamity. You hold these views honestly, and it is your undoubted right to proclaim and defend them. You, of course, do not expect them to pass unchallenged, and will, I trust, give candid consideration to the objections that are urged against them. As honest men we have a common interest in reaching right conclusions on this question.

CHARACTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

What, then, is the character of this Democratic party whose elevation to power you contemplate with so much complacency? We do not forget in this connection that every party numbers among its members individuals who are better men than the majority of their associates. Still, every party makes for itself a record that is an open book—"an epistle known and read of all men." "A tree is known by its fruit." What kind of fruit has this Democratic tree yielded? To go no further back, you and I know that the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico was a Democratic measure in the interests of slavery. The Kansas and Nebraska outrages were a foul blot upon the escutcheon of our country, placed there by the Democratic party. This same party taught secession and advocated treason for years and finally plunged the Nation into the horrors of civil war. The leaders of the Rebellion were for the most part Democrats, and those of them who are now alive are generally active members of the Democratic party. An overwhelming majority of the men who at the breaking out of the Rebellion made haste to clothe themselves with perjury as with a garment and who threw themselves heart and soul into the War for the destruction of the Government, were Democrats. When Rebel armies were preparing to capture Washington and dismember the Nation these same men denied the right of the Government to take up arms in self-defense. They discouraged volunteering for the War, and denounced the draft as oppressive and tyrannical. This was done with such effect that their Democratic friends in New York and elsewhere organized mobs that burned orphan asylums, murdered patriotic citizens, and threatened whole cities with destruction.

ABUSE OF LINCOLN AND OF UNION SOLDIERS.

The organs of this party denounced Union soldiers as Lincoln's hirelings and dogs, who wore the collars he had fastened about their necks. The President of the United States—one of the grandest men ever born of woman—was followed by persistent abuse, and scoffed at as an imbecile fanatic. During the four years of the War, while the Southern wing of the party was moving Earth and Hell to destroy the Government, their allies in the North were extending them aid and comfort in all practicable ways. Their sympathy with the Rebellion protracted the War for years, and led to the sacrifice of thousands of lives. This same party was furious against employing colored men in the army, and resisted with all its power the emancipation of the slaves. When, in spite of their opposition, the slaves were declared free, the Democracy, true to its instincts and traditions, opposed enfranchising the freedmen.

Since the close of the War the record of the party has shown little or no improvement. During all these years it has been a "dreadfully hungry and thirsty party," having "seven principles—five loaves and two fishes." It was ready to support an old-time Abolitionist when doing so promised to give them access to the public crib. Failing in this, the party was equally ready to vote for a patriotic Union General when there was a prospect that under his leadership they might secure the spoils of office.

MEANNESS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The managers of the party have made themselves infamous by their traffic in "mules," and the use they have made of "cipher dispatches," and forged documents like the "Morey letter." The essential meanness of the party was never more clearly revealed than in connection with the election of eight years ago. The Republicans believed that Hayes was fairly elected. The Democrats doubted or affected to doubt this, and insisted that a commission should be raised to decide whether Hayes or Tilden should be inaugurated. The Republicans assented to the arrangement with reluctance, but wisely, in view of the disturbance with which the country was threatened. When the commission decided otherwise than was expected by the Democrats, and they found themselves "hoist with their own petard," they fell to abusing the majority of the commission, and have been whining about "the stealing of the Presidency" ever since.

To show that there has been no improvement in this party, we have only to refer to its treatment of the colored people of the South. The whole population of the country is counted as the basis of Congressional representation. By keeping or driving large numbers of colored voters from the polls, the political power of the white man's party in the South is largely augmented; and there is hardly a pretense that colored citizens are allowed to vote in such a manner as to jeopardize Democratic supremacy. The men who control the politics of the Southern States have no power to reenslave the black man, but they have the power to rob him of his rights, and this they do without mercy. If they favor his education, it is only such an education as prepares him to be useful in a servile condition, not one that gives him anything like a fair chance in the battle of life. The Christians who engage in self-denying labors to elevate the freedmen are ostracised and treated as outcasts, or, in the language of the South, like "niggers."

CONTROLLED BY UNREPENTANT REBELS.

It is not to be forgotten that the unrepentant Rebels are the controlling power in the Democratic party. They are, if not the heads of the party, the caudal appendage that moves the body of the animal. The success of this party would be the triumph of the old slave power, and prepare the way for the obliteration of all distinctions between loyalty and treason. This is indicated by the utterances of Rebel Brigadiers on the floor of Congress and elsewhere. Jeff Davis more than intimates that the Rebel soldiers should be pensioned from the Treasury of the United States. Let the South gain the control of the country, and how long will it be before it demands compensation for the losses sustained in its efforts to destroy the Nation? Should the Democratic party admit the justice of these claims, and tax the country to pay them to the uttermost farthing, there would be nothing in such action inconsistent with its past history.

A LIBERTINE AND A COPPERHEAD.

Never had this party less reason than now for asking the votes of patriotic citizens. They have placed at the head of their ticket a man whose moral character is so base that the mention of his name excites disgust and loathing in all virtuous circles. And for Vice-President they have nominated a Copperhead of the Copperheads, an apologist for the Rebellion, who not only refused to vote supplies for the War, but who threw his whole influence against its successful prosecution.

When the past history and present condition of this party is candidly considered, one is reminded of Dr. Johnson's leg of mutton that he described as being "badly cooked and badly served, as bad as bad can be." And you, my brother, would have me believe that between this party and the party of Justice and Humanity, by which it is opposed, there is little or nothing to choose. To do this I must stultify myself and become oblivious to the history of our country for the last twenty-five years.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE.

Do you ask, "What has this party done?" I reply, with the blessing of God it suppressed or crushed out the most gigantic Rebellion known in the world's history. In doing this it disappointed the hopes of Old World tyrants and elevated our country to a foremost position among the nations of the earth. It emancipated millions of slaves and dowered them with the rights of citizenship. It has given our country a currency than which there is none better in the civilized world. Without oppressing the people with burdensome taxes it is paying our National debt with a rapidity that is a surprise to ourselves and an astonishment to our enemies. The most sober and careful statement of what this grand old party has done for the country since it called Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair in 1860 sounds like wild exaggeration.

And you, and the friends who are coöperating with you, are content to have this party superseded by a Democracy represented by men like Grover Cleveland and Carter Harrison! I am glad that you appreciate the fact that you are rendering the Democratic party an invaluable service in supporting the Prohibition candidates. It would be an impeachment of your intelligence to suppose that you are ignorant of this fact. You have no doubt observed that the Democratic press indulges in no criticisms on your course, but commends in the most emphatic terms your conscientious adhesion to your principles. Do you never ask yourself, "What evil have I done that these men should be praising me?"

EFFECTS OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY UPON THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

You are candid enough to admit that the triumph of the Democracy in Illinois would probably lead to a great increase in drinking and drunkenness. Such a victory would give a staggering blow to the cause of temperance, and be followed by such legislation as would be acceptable to the brewers, distillers, and saloonkeepers of the State. Your assumption that an increase of vice and crime would be only temporary, and lead to a reaction that would promote virtue and temperance, seems to me not only unreasonable, but preposterous. This plan for promoting reform is so entirely original that one is led to suspect that it was made to order and for a special purpose. We do not think of sending ship-loads of watermelons to Naples as a remedy for cholera, nor recommend an increase of mad-dogs as a cure for hydrophobia. If we are to engage in the work of overcoming evil with evil, let us proceed cautiously and on a small scale. We might commence by breaking up a single Sabbath-school and sending the boys to a low Sunday theatre or dime museum. The lewd songs and indecent performances might so disgust them that they would return to the study of the Bible with new zest. Such a "reaction" would be "gathering grapes of thorns and figs of thistles," and that would be something new under the sun.

THE NEW PROCESS FOR PROMOTING PURITY AND TEMPERANCE.

Let us take another view of the subject. Society is but an aggregation of individuals, and is improved only as individuals are made better. One of your neighbors has been in the habit of going on a spree regularly once a month. After awhile he increases his potations, and is drunk every week. Just where does the reaction come in that is to save him from a drunkard's grave and transform him into a good citizen? Or bring it nearer home. Your Rob is a good, generous boy, but inclined to be a little fast. With all your prayers and efforts you have not quite succeeded in training him in the "way he should go." How would it do to discard the old-fashioned methods and adopt this new process for promoting purity and temperance? You encourage Rob to visit the saloons and the house of the strange woman in the hope that what he sees there will so disgust him with a life of sin and shame as to develop in him the best traits of a manly and Christian character. Possibly it may, but it is far more probable that he will go as an ox to the slaughter, and as a fool to the correction of the stocks, until his flesh and his body are consumed. Having faith in the reactionary power of vice to produce virtue, why should you not reduce your theory to practice in your own family? If you do so your boy will go to destruction, but he is no better than the thousand of boys who will be ruined while the whisky party is furnishing the people with more striking illustrations of the evils of intemperance. You may be willing to offer your sons on the altar of this Moloch. I do not feel called upon to make such a sacrifice.

THE RESPONSIBILITY ATTACHING TO THE THIRD-PARTY MOVEMENT.

It is evident, my brother, that either you or I are wrong with regard to this third-party movement. Every man must be loyal to his own conscience, and give account for himself to God. I am confirmed in my conviction that I am right in this matter by the fact that, in refusing to aid, directly or indirectly, in the election of Cleveland, I expose myself to the maledictions of the whisky party. In a pretty wide experience, extending through a good many years, it has been my good fortune never to be found coöperating with this fraternity, or acting in such a manner as to secure their approbation. I can bear their curses with equanimity; their commendations would be intolerable. If Carter Harrison is elected Governor of Illinois—which may Heaven forbid—I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done nothing toward fixing this stigma upon the State. Can you, my brother, say as much if you cast your vote for the third party? The Lord give us wisdom and common sense in all things.

R. M. HATFIELD.

A ROUSING MEETING.

Entertaining Speeches and Inspiring Music—A Prominent Old Wheelhorse of the Democratic Party Declares His Sentiments.

WHITEHALL, Ill., Sept. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republican meeting at Union Hall, this city, Thursday night last, was one of the grandest in the history of Greene County. The Hon. John Coats of Scott County, Representative from this district, addressed the largest audience that has ever been in the hall since it was built. He pointed out some of the great blunders the Democracy had made in regard to slavery, the War, reconstruction, specie resumption, etc., closing amidst long-continued applause. He was followed by the Blaine and Logan Glee Club, whose appearance on the stage was another signal for applause. After rendering "Blaine" in splendid style, and as they were retiring Dr. Alexander Bowman, an old-line Democrat, rose to his feet inquiring: "Where am I?" There were cries of "Bowman! Bowman!" whereupon the doctor was helped to the stage. The aged doctor surveyed the audience for a moment and said: "Whilst looking at the portrait of James G. Blaine I expect this audience think me in the wrong pew, but I know where I am, and you all know me. I arrived at this conclusion without any help. I am too old to believe that this country of ours can be prosperous without a protective tariff. I am a Democrat—a Samuel J. Randall Democrat, a protective-tariff Democrat. You may call me a Republican, or an Abolitionist, or what you may; I know from sad experience the result of the low-tariff policy of 1832 to 1837 of the Democratic party. I was a young man then employed in the Pittsburg Iron Works, earning a fair competence, as a clerk of all work. But Democratic policy closed our works and I was out of employment, turned out without where to go or any work to do, and I fell back on the farmer and worked at 40 cents per day in harvest, blistering my hands and burning myself in the sun, and finally hiring out for $8 per month as a farm-laborer, and I here wish to remark that I paid then almost double for a suit of woolen goods that I can purchase the same quality for today—that day without protection, today with high protection—and now to you farmers I wish to say that but a few nights since from this rostrum where I stand another Democrat—a much younger man than I—advanced the idea and told you that if this tariff was removed and our ports thrown open to the markets of the world that you could get $1.25 per bushel for your wheat instead of the 60 cents that you are now forced to take. That young man knew (if he knew anything) that wheat is cheaper in Europe today than it is in Whitehall. He evidently thought you were fools, or he himself was one. Another young man told you that Blaine was a Know-Nothing, and attempted to prove it by reading extracts taken from some paper that purported to have copied them from the *Kennebec Journal* in 1851. But you and I know that the Know-Nothing party was a party the leaders of which were in the South, and Millard Fillmore in 1856, the Know-Nothing candidate, got nearly all his vote from the South, and carried Maryland, a Southern State. Mr. Blaine supported the Republican party in 1856, and that is sufficient to prove that assertion false. But to return to my subject. I used to be a Whig. I cast my vote for Henry Clay for President. I did that because I admired his tariff policy, and I admire that same policy today. When the Whig party went to pieces in 1852 I went over to the Democratic party. I had nowhere else to go. I believe they were then an honest party, and I am not ashamed of their record previous to 1860, but they always had two principles that were 'heresies.' One of those principles 'State rights of secession' went down in bloodshed, in infamy, in shame at Appomattox Court-House, Virginia, April 9, 1865. That other one, 'free trade,' 'a tariff for revenue only' is doomed to go down with the Democratic party Nov. 4 under an overwhelming majority for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. [Applause.]

"The Democratic party has made no record since 1860 that I am not ashamed of. They have done nothing in all these years that I am proud of. Our best papers are down on the party nominee for President. The New York Sun, the brightest and best Democratic paper on the continent, goes off after Ben Butler and desertions are thinning out our ranks. Our heresies, our record, our candidate, and our platform are a shame, a vacillating piece of trumpery, and a nonentity [applause]; and I believe the nomination of Grover Cleveland was one of availability, one to catch the votes of disgruntled Republicans, and not one of party choice or statesmanship, but of party necessity; and I believe all the ills of the Democratic party have resulted from the Southern wing of it—from the John C. Calhoun State's Rights, Secession Democracy of the South. They for a long time were in the minority, and Andrew Jackson had to squelch them even then. I revere his memory as one of our honest old Democrats. But this same old spirit now rules them, and the spirit of free trade crops out, and they have so dominated in the party as to bring about our defeat, our shame, and continual discomfiture. Where shall we go? How can any Democrat who knows the result of a no-tariff or a low-tariff policy support the present Democratic policy? As for me, I shall cast my vote for the protection of American industries. But it is getting late and I didn't come here to advocate Blaine or any other candidate for the Presidency. I advocate a high protective policy for the benefit of American labor and American industry. I have said sufficient." [Immense applause, followed by music from the glee club, recitations, etc.]

The evening was one of enthusiasm, and the news of the doctor's speech flew like wildfire. The Democracy say they have known the doctor's Republican leaning for the last eight years, but the facts are the doctor has been a stanch Democrat, and was one of their best advisers here, and has been very prominent amongst them. He always advised against unwise moves, and when any mistake was made by parties high in authority he has vigorously protested, and tried to avert and ward off the effects of many serious blunders. As to their knowing the doctor's Republican leaning, they hadn't the remotest idea of it. They couldn't have, as the doctor says he is still a Democrat.

Had a clap of thunder out of a clear sky occurred, and a bolt of lightning dropped amongst them, they would have been no more surprised and electrified, and very few knew or even suspected that the doctor would make the move he did make.

He stated to a few friends that when Blaine was first nominated he viewed it as the worst move the Republican party ever made, and he then thought Blaine to be as corrupt a man as it was possible for politicians to get, and he went to reading and searching for evidence to use against him (Blaine), but the more he had searched the more he became convinced that Blaine came out of all the accusations against him with an untarnished reputation, and the Mulligan-letter imbroglio was nothing more than an attempt of Southern Brigadiers in Congress to break down his character, for the reason that they had discovered in Blaine an antagonist and a statesman with whom they could not hope to cope successfully, and one whom they feared and wished to get out of the way. He also says Blaine stands today where Henry Clay stood when he cast his vote for that statesman and patriot.

FREMONT REPUBLICAN.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Abundant Reasons Why They Should Vote for Their Constant Friend, James G. Blaine.

Boston *Journal* (editorial): Mr. Blaine's critics continue to accuse him of having neglected our naturalized citizens who returned to Europe and got into trouble. The Irish mass-meeting which was held Aug. 28 at the Academy of Music in New York passed a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That James G. Blaine, during twenty years of official life, never interested himself in the welfare of American citizens who while abroad were deprived of their liberties and rights without authority of law, and, while Secretary of State, not only failed, but refused, to interfere and exert the influence of the United States Government in behalf of such citizens.

This resolution is absolutely false. Not to repeat the Irish cases discussed in the *Journal* of Aug. 11 and 12, it is sufficient to allude to the far more numerous German cases. The German Government is less disposed than the English to coöperate with the American Government in protecting the rights of naturalized Americans "who while abroad were deprived of their liberties and rights." Nevertheless, in hundreds of cases the American Government has obtained relief, and Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Andrew D. White, at that time our Minister in Berlin:

While thanking you for the full and valuable report embraced in your dispatch, I will also avail myself of this opportunity to commend the zeal, discretion, and intelligence with which you have conducted the correspondence of your Legation with the German Government in relation to the cases growing out of the arrest of naturalized American citizens by the military authorities of Germany.

No complaint has ever been heard from the Germans naturalized in this country that they were neglected by the American Government during the few months that Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State. Besides that, as early as March 31, 1881, a few weeks after he had taken charge of the State Department, Mr. Blaine sent an elaborate dispatch to our Minister in Austria, remarking expressly that his rulings were to serve as a precedent for future cases. One case bears a striking resemblance to the McSweeney matter, on which much nonsense has been said, as McSweeney was no longer an American citizen, after having left the United States and lived for six years in Ireland, where he bought property, took a public office, and engaged in politics. Mr. Blaine wrote to the American Minister in Austria as follows:

The first is that of Gustav Schwetzer, a native of Austria, who came to the United States in 1851, became a citizen of this Republic by naturalization in 1856, returned to Europe in 1859, bearing a passport from this department, has ever since resided in Austria, has no intention to return to the United States, has since his return to Austria married there and has three children, all born in that country. In this case you properly refused to issue a passport to Mr. Schwetzer. Within the spirit of the naturalization treaty of September, 1870, between the United States and Austria-Hungary, no less than according to the recognized general principles of public and municipal law governing expatriation, Mr. Schwetzer has in the clearest manner renounced his American citizenship.

At the New York meeting Mr. Patrick A. Collins propounded the amazing doctrine that "the constitutional laws of the United States put the foreign policy of the Government in the hands of the Secretary of State," and then made the wild assertion that Mr. Blaine "never said three manly words" in behalf of the Irish prisoners. Mr. Collins evidently had not read, or has forgotten, that Mr. Blaine wrote at a very early day to Mr. Lowell:

If American citizens, while within British jurisdiction, offend against British laws, this Government will not seek to shield them from the legal consequences of their acts, but it must insist upon the application to their cases of those common principles of criminal jurisprudence which, in the United States, secure to every man who offends against its laws those incidents to a criminal prosecution which afford the best safeguard to personal liberty and the strongest protection against oppression.

If these are not brave words, Mr. Collins uses the English language as he discusses our constitutional law—from his inner consciousness, but not by the record. He says that Mr. Blaine was "dumb and playing into the hands of the enemy." Mr. Blaine, as the official records show, was so very eloquent that the English hate him for it and dread the day when their favorit candidate, Mr. Cleveland, will be defeated. Had Mr. Blaine joined the English Government in suppressing Ireland he would have friends in that quarter. But Mr. Blaine never forgot that he was an American bound to serve his country against all foreigners, including the English Government and its agents. Gentlemen like Mr. Collins, Judge Abbott, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Perry Belmont, and Mr. Hurlbert, formerly editor of the New York *World*, make sweeping and general charges against Mr. Blaine for the good reason that it is easy to refute them when they try to name a particular act in which Mr. Blaine has been untrue to himself, the Republican party, and his country. Indeed, if Mr. Blaine's critics will but call specific attention to his acts, fair-minded men who appreciate evidence will be glad to support him, because they will find him a more loyal and more patriotic American than some people imagine. And no class of people will think better of him in that case than will our naturalized citizens.

THE GREAT ALLIGATOR.

Monticello (Fla.) *Constitution:* Mr. T. J. Moore has killed the daddy of all the 'gators that rusticate in our gulf waters. He informs us that one night last week he killed an alligator that measured twelve feet seven inches in length, was thirty-three inches around the tail, forty-five inches around the neck, and four feet six inches around the body. It weighed about 500 pounds. It was killed near the mouth of the Aucilla River. Mr. Moore says he has occasionally had a glimpse of this monster 'gator for nineteen years, and is of the opinion that it is 1,900 years old.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

DRINKING HUMAN BLOOD.

A Tragic Tale Told by the Survivors of a Wrecked English Yacht.

Cutting a Boy's Throat to Save the Lives of Men Who Had Families.

Details of the Terrible Deed by the Man Who Performed It—Feeding on the Body.

London *Telegraph*, Sept. 13: Edwin Stephens and Edmund Brooks, the mate and seaman of the ill-fated yacht Mignonette, reached Southampton at 12:30 o'clock today. Stephens was met at Northam by his mother and brother-in-law, Mr. Fisher, and appeared quite prostrate. Brooks furnishes the following interesting account of his experiences:

The Mignonette proved a capital sea boat. Prior to July 5, the day she was lost, the wind had been hard and shifty, but she rode out the gale admirably. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day Capt. Dudley called the watch—myself and Mr. Stephens—the boy Parker sharing the watch with the skipper. Parker had gone down to wet the tea, of which we were all to partake when we hove to. He had just come up, when Mr. Stephens called: "Look out!" and I saw a tremendous sea, reaching, I should think, quite half way up to our masthead, coming down upon us. The Captain and Parker had held on to the main boom to leeward and the mainsail being furled had broken the force of the sea upon them. Mr. Stephens held on by the tiller ropes. When the sea had passed, Stephens almost directly said: "O, my God, her sides are stove in!" The Captain ordered the boat out. I helped get the boat out. In fact, I was able nearly to throw her out myself. We got in—Stephens, I, and Parker—and called out several times to the Captain to come on board, and he presently did so, the Mignonette sinking in about five minutes after she was struck. We then found our boat had been stove in on the port side, and she leaked a lot; but I stopped it as well as I could with a piece of waste I found on the bottom boards, and this kept the water out till the morning, when Capt. Dudley made it more secure. Parker took the shipwreck very kindly, his expectation after we were in the boat being that we should soon see land; but of course the rest of us knew better than that. He was a nice, steady, and good boy—as good a boy, in fact, as I ever sailed with in my life. I regularly took to him, and tried to teach him all I knew myself.

We did not open our first tin of turnips till three days after the wreck, having eaten nothing at all in the meantime. We knew the tin contained only turnips, for I had acted as a sort of cook on board the Mignonette. The first day out I was steering, and saw a turtle swimming almost to windward of us; in fact, we had almost passed it when I saw it. Its head was some distance out of the water, and I pointed it out to the others. I and the Captain pulled the boat's head to sea, and Mr. Stephens got hold of the creature by the fins and turned it over. I let go the fore oar, and although it was a pretty good-sized fish it came on board as light as a fly. We all now felt as if we were sure to be saved. This feeling was strong up to the time poor little Parker was killed, but after then my heart was cold. Capt. Dudley killed the turtle, but as the weather was so rough we lost the blood through the salt water coming on board. But for this we should have had quite a quart or more, which would have lasted us several days. The water got into the chronometer box, in which we were getting the blood. The turtle lasted us till the twelfth day. We ate everthing, skin and all, throwing the shell overboard. If we saw a little bit of the turtle fat lying about that had been left we picked it up and ate it.

Parker, the boy, had several times expressed a desire to drink sea water, and I and the other two strongly warned him against such a course, saying that if he did so it would kill him, but his reply always was, "I must drink something." I told him he should not, if I saw him. One morning—I think we must then have been fifteen or sixteen days out, but I can't remember exactly—about 5 o'clock, Dickey told us he had drunk the bailer, which would hold quite a quart, empty, and half full again. I told him he was a very silly foung fellow, and he again replied that he must drink something. He had been gradually getting weaker, and was, in fact, the weakest of us all. The salt water put his inside out of order, and he suffered very much from diarrhea, being at times in an agony of pain from this cause, and we all thought he would die. He appeared at times to be delirious; he would lie in the bottom of the boat and try to sleep, and, if he went off, when he woke up he would say he wanted a ship. To get on board a ship was all I ever heard him express a wish to do. I said to him several times: "Cheer up, Dickey, it will all come right," and the Captain and Stephens did all they could in the same way.

We had several times spoken between the three of us about casting lots as to who should be killed, and Parker had heard this, but I and Mr. Stephens would not hear of it, and said that if we were to die we would all die together. Excepting Parker, Mr. Stephens suffered more than any of us. He was seized with pains internally, and his legs were so much swollen that he could hardly move. One night he was so bad that I thought he was going to die, and took hold of his hand, and we prayed together to the Almighty to save us.

July 20, when Parker's life was taken, was a very fine day. Excepting a little piece of the skin of the turtle, with a little drop of water we had caught in a storm which passed over our heads, we had had nothing for eight days. Dick was lying in the bottom of the boat, groaning with pain; but he had never said anything to lead us to suppose that his life was a burden to him. I believe the Captain and Stephens had spoken about it in the night, though nothing had been said to me directly or indirectly of any intention to kill the boy, and Mr. Stephens, I believe, would never have consented to it. I had been at the helm three or four hours, and was lying in the bows of the boat; and Stephens made signs to me which I understood to mean that the Captain intended to take the boy's life, as he was dying. I believe he was dying, and if he had not been killed I have not the slightest doubt we should all have died. I did not see the deed done. I had my oil-skin coat over my head trying to get to sleep, and I was not aware when it was to happen. All I heard was the Captain say to Mr. Stephens, "Hold his feet," and I uncovered my head, and then saw the boy was dead. I fainted away for a minute or two, and when I came to I saw the Captain and Mr. Stephens drinking the blood which was running from his neck. I said: "Give me a drop," but it was very nearly all gone, and what I had was quite congealed. I felt quite strong after that—in fact, we all made use of the expression that we were quite different men. I went aft and steered for two or three hours. I don't know exactly how long. Capt. Dudley and Stephens cut off the boy's clothes and threw them overboard. It was a horrible sight, and no mistake.

I and the Captain fed on the body, and so did Mr. Stephens occasionally, but he had very little. We lived on it for four days, and we ate a good deal—I should think quite half the body—before we were picked up, and I can say that we partook of it with as much relish as ordinary food. We were picked up on the twenty-ninth day out. I was steering the boat, about half-past 6 in the morning, as near as I can guess, but we had no watch. I saw a sail, but did not at first know what it was, for I had been sitting down talking to myself and praying to the Almighty to rescue us from death, as our sufferings from thirst were so horrible. When Mr. Stephens and the Captain "got up" I said: "O, my God, here's a ship coming straight for us."

We all prayed together out loud that she would not miss us, each promising to lead a different life to what we had done if the Almighty would only give us the strength to reach the vessel. We put our sail, which was made out of Stephens' shirt, down, as the bark was a little to windward, and pulled as well as we could a little way. I should think she was four or five miles off when we sighted her, and, as she came down upon us, Mr. Stephens hoisted the shirt, and signaled as well as he was able, for he had not much strength to hold it up. Quite an hour and a half was passed in this dreadful suspense, for we were afraid, being still to leeward, that the bark would not see us. We at last saw her keep away from the wind, and then we felt she had seen us, and were very much rejoiced, and all thanked God for His mercy.

As we got close alongside I took both oars, being the strongest. The Captain caught the rope, and made a turn, as well as he was able, round the fore thwart, Mr. Stephens being aft. The latter sang out, "O, Captain, for God's sake, help us. We have been twenty-four days, and have had nothing to eat and drink. Help us on board." The Captain of the bark made a reply in German, which I could not understand. Capt. Dudley also hailed him. Two of the crew came down and made the boat fast, and got ropes around and lifted us on board, for we were so weak we could not climb the ship's side. I took hold of the chain plates and scrambled up as well as I could, and the carpenter then carried me across the deck to the place where Mr. Stephens was lying. The Captain of the Montezuma had taken charge of Capt. Dudley. They all treated us very kindly.

THE MATE'S ACCOUNT.

Edwin Stephens, who is the son of the late Capt. Richard Stephens of Southampton, late of the Isle of Wight Company's service, on his arrival home yesterday furnished some interesting details. He said:

Our nights were the worst time, they seemed never to end; we dreaded them very much. We had now the longest interval without food or water—viz.: eight days without food and five days without water, with the exception mentioned. The lad dying before our eyes, the longing for his blood came upon us, and Friday morning, the twentieth day of our being cast away, the master hastened his death by bleeding him. In a minute all was over.

I will leave you to imagine how we subsisted on the body until Tuesday, July 29, the twenty-fourth day of our being in the boat, when we were picked up by the German bark Montezuma of Hamburg, Capt. Tremonsen, bound to Falmouth, from whom we received every kindness. We suffered a great deal for some days afterwards. The extremities seemed to have entirely lost life. We had thus been in the boat from July 5 at 5 p. m. until July 29 at 10 a. m., nearly twenty-four days, having drifted and sailed a distance of about 900 miles.

Many of the statements that have been published in the papers are wrong, particularly one, which says I stood up and held the boy Parker while the Captain killed him. That is quite wrong. I don't remember hearing anything at all, but I know I was expected to hold his feet if he struggled, but he did not. The fact is, you can't carry your recollection back to the thing at all properly. We don't know what we did; we were maddened with thirst and hunger; but I know I did not suffer from hunger as the others did for the first eight days. I had hardly anything to eat, and I never thought of eating any of the turtle until it was about three parts gone. Drink was all I wanted.

The boy's death saved our lives, for we should all have been dead before the time we were picked up. Parker was a nice lad—a regular Itchen ferryman, honest, and always willing to do everything he was told, which is a great virtue in a boy on board a ship.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONFESSION.

London *Standard*, Sept. 13: The Captain, who is a stout-built, fair-bearded man of middle hight, looks fairly well, but is still very weak. He wears slippers on his feet, as they are still too tender to admit of putting boots on. When the unfortunate men were picked up both his legs were much swollen, and it was only after a long course of blistering and bandaging that they were reduced to a normal condition.

Capt. Dudley, in an interview in the afternoon, conversed freely about the terrible occurrence. After detailing the earlier part of the voyage of the Mignonette from Southampton to Madeira, and their afterward signaling an Italian bark and speaking the Bride of Lorne, he said:

Day after day passed, and the eleventh day we had finished the turtle, and had nothing left except the two fins; but we ate every portion, even the bones. The fat of the turtle proved very nutritious, and we got water a few times when there were showers by catching the rain in our oilskins, though sometimes when we had a little drop a sea broke into it and spoiled it, so that we had to throw it away.

We went on from the fifteenth to the twentieth day without any food at all or drink, and by that time we had begun to look each other in the face very black. The boy, who had drank some sea water at night, had said, "We shall all die," and I remarked, "We shall have to draw lots, boys."

This was ignored by all, and they said, "We had better die together," to which I replied, "So let it be, but it is hard for four to die when perhaps one might save the rest."

A day or two before I suggested we should try and make some kind of sail, which we did with our shirts rigged on an oar for a mast and a strand of the painter for shrouds and stays. Things now looked as bad as they could.

Either the nineteenth or twentieth day the boy was lying in the bottom of the boat, where he had been for two days, gasping for breath and nearly dead. At about 3 o'clock in the morning I said to the mate: "What is to be done? I believe that boy is dying. You have a wife and five children, and I have a wife and three children." I said that human flesh had been eaten before.

Stephens said: "See what daylight brings forth."

Brooks took his watch at 6 o'clock, and we made motions to each other. Brooks said he could not do it, and Stephens said he could not do it.

I told Brooks to go forward, which he did. I then took hold of the shrouds, and had a last look round to see if anything was in sight, but there was nothing. I offered up a prayer most fervently that God above might forgive us or such an act, and then I knelt down by the boy and said: "Now, Dick, my boy, your time has come."

He murmured: "What, me, sir?"

I put the penknife in his throat, and he was dead instantly.

The Captain, who was much upset by the recital, further stated how they drank the blood of the poor boy, and lived upon his flesh for the next four days. The twenty-fourth day, when they had almost given up all hope, Brooks called out, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, "Sail, ho!" In an hour and a half the Montezuma was alongside, and they were lifted on to the deck. The remains of the lad Parker were buried by the Captain of the rescuing vessel.

A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

What the Bourbons in Florida Think of the Colored Men.

Weekly Florida Telegraph, Sept. 20 (for Cleveland and Hendricks): As many of our readers have expressed a desire to see the speech made by Mr. Long at Madison recently, we have concluded to publish it in full in today's paper. One thing is very forcibly suggested in Mr. Long's remarkable speech, imprudent as it may be considered, and that is this: that this country will never be governed by the color of men's skins, whether they be black, white, blue, red, or green. Color is only skin deep, but brains are incased in a thick covering of bone. Brain power will govern in Florida as it does in every other State in the Union.

If ever the colored man in Florida finds himself in the condition described by Mr. Long, it will be the result of his own acts and doings, and he will have no one to blame for it but himself.

A Mr. Fairlie of East Jacksonville thinks Mr. Long's speech has lost thousands of votes to the Democracy. We beg to differ with Mr. Fairlie. In the first place, we don't believe there are a thousand damphools in the State; and, second, if Mr. Long's speech drives Mr. Fairlie away from the support of our ticket he certainly did not want to vote with us very bad!

Madison (Fla.) *New Era:* Mr. Long on the negro. Mr. R. C. Long, of Tallahassee, was the next and last speaker. As he addressed himself exclusively to State politics we give the substance of the speech in full:

I was sent out by the Executive Committee to hunt votes. These are articles that we want and want bad, and I'm going to have them. Although I am one of the Democratic Electoral candidates, I shall not attempt to discuss the tariff question, because I do not know anything about it, and I have yet to meet a man who does. With us there are internal questions of more vital importance than all the National questions. In this State we have a multiplicity of political parties, but out of all the isms and theories which are being advanced and advocated there can be but two words spelled—one of these is "white man" and the other "nigger"—and this practically is the only question which the white men of this State are called upon to solve at the coming election.

I desire to say to you black men that the white people of this State have tolerated your foolishness just about long enough. You have opposed us in everything we have undertaken since your emancipation. In every step we have taken forward your hands have been at our throats to retard us; you have not aided or assisted us in any manner, and we want you to understand that we don't owe you anything. Whatever rights or privileges you now enjoy is a gratuity from our hands, extended to you not because of any obligation that rests upon us.

One thing you might as well understand first as last, and that is, you are not going to rule this Government, and we are getting tired of having our minds diverted from questions which affect the prosperity and material advancement of the State by your pretensions at each recurring election in this direction. We are not going to turn this Government over to Pope or anybody else who has promised you half the offices. We won't tolerate it. You may think that the alliance you have made with the so-called Independents renders you more formidable and brightens your chances of success, but let me tell you that no combination of circumstances can render this possible. I mean what I say, and I can tell you that the Democratic majority in this State is getting to be a bad thing to tread upon, especially when the horns are sticking up; and another thing I can tell you is that the Democratic majority in this State is no longer a butt-headed institution—it now has horns and you had better not fool with it. There has never been but one serious conflict in this State between the white man and the nigger, that occurred in this county, and *then we had barbecued nigger. I don't want you to see a recurrence of this, but don't you forget that we are not going to see this Government go into the hands of anybody who promised you half of the offices.* There is not a man among you, who, if he was worth $10,000, would select one of his own race as an executor of his will. You have not learned to appreciate or protect the virtue and chastity of your women. We have been taking money out of our pockets for twenty years to pay for the education of our children, and outside of the mere mechanical art of reading and writing, and a superficial knowledge of the geography of the country, there has been no advancement. Morally and socially there has been no advancement, and there are lots of Democrats who are getting tired of this school tax.

When our ancestors were planning an expedition to traverse unknown seas, which led to the discovery of this continent, your ancestor was crawling out of a cave with a club in his hand to look for a lizard for his breakfast. It required centuries for us to reach our present advanced position. We had first to learn what liberty was and then we had to fight for it, and don't you forget that we are not going to turn this Government over to you or to any demagog whom you may follow. But *I love the nigger; he is a convenient fellow to have around,* and I would not live in a country that did not have them, and I want more of them to come. (Voice from the audience: "No we don't!") Mr. Long: Yes we do. I don't care if they stand as thick as the palmetto on the coast, they will not be in the way so far as the Government is concerned. We are going to have a Constitutional Convention in less than eight months; that convention will be controlled by white men; no one but white men will be allowed a vote there; the Angel Gabriel himself would not be allowed to vote; and don't you forget that *the status of the nigger as a factor in the politics of this State will then be fixed.* Then we want them to come. There are thousands of niggers in Georgia and Alabama who are working for from 25 to 50 cents per day, while in South Florida especially we are being compelled to pay $1.25 to $2 a day.

COLORADO.

Irrigation in San Luis Park—Visit to Henry's New Farm.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19.—From Denver, in company with the Hon. T. C. Henry, formerly of Kansas, and Gen. White of Chicago, we made a most delightful trip to the San Luis Park. Our route was over the Denver & Rio Grande Railway line, as far as Alamosa, Henry, and La Jara. At La Veta the road reaches an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet. At this point all extra cars not needed for passengers, express, or baggage are switched off, and the train begins to climb toward the summit at an average ascent of 211 feet to the mile for a distance of twenty-two miles, though there are places where the grade is much steeper. Up ravines and cañons, around and over projecting bluffs and cliffs, up, up the train climbs. You look high up the mountain, you see the track of the road, and wonder if the train will be able to get there! Rounding sharp curves, almost doubling on its track, the train reaches the point, and you look down the giddy hight, and across the deep chasm, and reflecting upon the grandeur of nature, and the engineering skill of man, you exclaim: "This is something new under the sun!" Arriving at the summit, or Veta Pass, we are 9,339 feet above sea level, 1,037 feet higher than Sherman on the Union Pacific, the third highest railroad station on the globe. And yet Veta at this altitude is only "a pass." To the right and ahead rises the highest mountain peak in the great Rocky Mountain range—Mount Blanca, 14,483 feet above sea level and 5,144 feet higher than the pass. North of Mount Blanca is Baldy, 14,176 feet, a grand "twin." Mountains everywhere, with their snow-covered summits, form a majestic landscape. We begin the descent, pass old Fort Garland, with its adobe buildings and picturesque surroundings, and enter the San Luis Park, take breakfast at Alamosa, and pass on to Henry.

San Luis Park is in the valley of the Rio Grande. The park proper, or valley, is forty to fifty miles in width by eighty miles in length in a north and south direction—a small empire within itself, surrounded by snow-capped mountains. It is a healthy region, 6,000 feet above sea level, about in the latitude of Cairo, Ill.

Here Mr. Henry is interested in three new irrigating canals and 75,000 acres of land, and is pushing all his enterprises with his accustomed energy.

Four miles north of the Town of Henry, and across the Rio Grande, Mr. Henry owns a farm of 7,000 acres. On this farm we saw 2,500 acres of wheat and about seventy acres of field peas, all in promising condition. Mr. Cummings, the bookkeeper, informed us that plowing did not begin on this farm until March, 1884, and as high as 180 hands and 150 teams were employed in breaking land. On this farm there are over twenty-five miles of irrigating-ditch and over sixty miles of laterals. The amount of lumber used in making head-gates, flumes, etc., on the main canal was more than 60,000 feet. The farm is a "wonder." A similar farm, owned by Mr. Henry, Gen. White, and others, is located six miles south of Henry.

The San Luis Park is a grand stock and agricultural region and destined to be a rich section of country. The Town of Henry is just starting. The location is very fine, and being the key to a vast mining section and the centre of a fine agricultural country the town will eventually be a large and flourishing place.

V. P. W.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1863.

How Hendricks Assisted in the Organization of a Disloyal Club in Ohio.

Letter in Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* In the latter part of April, 1863, a number of the disloyal citizens of Butler County, Ohio, who were in sympathy with the Rebellion, but who lacked the nerve to go South and fight for their "principles" upon the field of "mortal conflict," made arrangements for forming what was called a "Vallandigham Club." They sent notice to the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, inviting him to attend and assist them in the organization of the club. Mr. Hendricks very promptly accepted of the invitation, and was present at the organization, whose place of meeting was called the "Stone School-House," in St. Clair Township, Butler County, O. The club was formed, consisting of seventy members. Officers were appointed and their duties assigned them. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the principles and prescribing the work to be done. Whilst the resolutions were being prepared Hendricks addressed the club. At the close of the address the committee returned with the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, 1. That Abraham Lincoln is the Nero of America, and for his many crimes, misdemeanors, and flagrant violations of constitutional obligations ought to be impeached.

2. That the clergy of the present day are the Devil's select and inspired representatives, preaching envy, hate, malice, vengeance, blood, and murder, instead of love, charity, Christianity, and the doctrines of Christ, and do hereby receive our unqualified and indignant rebuke.

3. That we are in favor of an armistice and a National Convention, composed of delegates from all the States, to meet at such place as may hereafter be designated, to consider terms of peace; a reunion of all the States; that being impossible, a reunion of the South and West at all hazards.

4. C. L. Vallandigham, our noble and fearless Representative in Congress, for his bold and manly opposition to Executive usurpation and unconstitutional enactments, deserves and receives our warmest thanks.

5. That this Government is a Democratic machine, and that none but Democrats know how to run it; therefore we will vote for no man for an office unless he gives positive proof that he is a sound, substantial Vallandigham Democrat.

6. That Abraham Lincoln and his minions in power are using their utmost endeavors to centralize the Government into one general head by obliterating State lines, passing bills to indemnify the President for arbitrary arrests, and for enrolling the militia, etc.; and we hereby denounce such exercise of power as usurpation and tyranny.

7. That violence begets violence, and accordingly that spirit of mob law which has become to manifest itself in various parts of the country ought to be met by violence, and therefore we recommend bullets.

A committee was appointed to secure the publication of these resolutions in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Columbus *Statesman*, but both of these journals declined to publish them, and they were sent to the Pittsburg (Pa.) *Post*, a Democratic paper, which published them in its issue of May 6, 1863.

THE SIGNERS.

All signers of the Declaration of Independence signed their names with a quill pen except one; he signed With-er-spoon.

JOHN BULL.

His Remarkable Friendship for Cleveland and for the Democratic Party,

Likewise His Interest in the Rebel Confederacy—The Significant Silence of the British Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—[Halstead's Dispatch.]—There is something sinister in the studied silence of the English press on the American Presidential-election campaign. Right away after the nominations had been made there was an outburst from the British newspapers in favor of Cleveland, and this was continued until stopped by warnings from this country that the expressions of British sympathy for the Democratic candidate were doing him a mischief. Under admonition the papers abroad were able to restrain themselves until Cleveland's letter of acceptance appeared, and then they broke forth in admiration for the labored platitudes and bungling evasions of the candidate of the Democracy. This was as suddenly checked as though an order of suppression had been issued by telegraph. There was another manifestation of interest after the election in Vermont, and the New York correspondent of the London *News* telegraphed that the decline in the Republican vote indicated the election of Cleveland, and even expressed the opinion that there was almost a mathematical demonstration to that effect. It is notable that the election in Maine does not seem to have interested the British press. We have looked through the latest London journals with care, and the Maine election is barely recorded in the telegrams. No attempts whatever are made to improve the occasion editorially.

The systematic silence of the British press just now about American affairs is no less interesting and instructive than the remarkable interest that was displayed immediately after the Chicago Conventions. England is not happy at home, or in Asia or Africa. Neither the British army nor navy is in good condition. The former is overtaxed and the latter out of repair. It seems as though Mr. Gladstone's peace policy would result in war in three continents, and the British Empire is not well prepared for war, with the flower of the army held to garrison Ireland, where there is a question older and bigger than in Egypt, or South Africa, or India. But it is not the foreign policy of England that enlists her imperial sympathy in the cause of the Democratic party in the United States. This sympathy is just as marked as the British anxiety for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as one of the nations of the earth, according to Mr. Gladstone's effusive prophecy. Evidently it is the British belief that Mr. Blaine's election would be the strongest expression that could be made of an intensely independent American spirit, with a possibility of an assertion of it in the name of 55,000,000 of people, such as would disturb the old balances of power, and have a formidable tendency to bestow upon us of this continent the balance of trade. It is in the matter of trade the British mind, so far as we are concerned, is most troubled. It would distinctly be agreeable to the British bosses, whether Commons or Lords, to have us in our commercial relations consent to that which would be substantially a colonial system—a system that would put aside as of no value the results of the wars of the Revolution and the Southern Rebellion, which were supposed to have fixed our independence and secured our nationality.

That which is troubling England is revealed in the leader of the London *Telegraph* of Sept. 10, of which the following is a quotation:

"Has British industry entered upon a state of permanent decline, or is it merely suffering from accidental, temporary, and easily-removable evils? Is the gallant old ship afflicted with dry rot in her timbers, or has she only sprung a leak somewhere? Has her cargo been badly trimmed, has her crew got careless by too long sailing on summer seas, or have the navigating officers fallen behind in scientific capacity for meeting dangers hitherto unknown? Such questions will occur to many who, already predisposed by past discussions to take a gloomy view of our trade prospects, may think their worst forebodings verified by the official returns just issued. These, as explained in our money article yesterday, show a sudden and general falling off in the volume of British trade which would be serious, and even alarming, if no reassuring explanations could be furnished, or if we were to assume that it would continue.

"The unpleasant characteristic about these returns is that they follow a long series of complaints of dull times and depression, which they seem to confirm and emphasize.

"They add corroborative illustration to the laments prevalent for the last year or two, and appear to warn all skeptics how rash they were to seek to throw discredit on the grumblers and the croakers. The figures are certainly striking enough. A decrease last month of more than £6,500,000 sterling (or 18 per cent) in the value of our imports is accompanied by one of more than a million and a half (or [illegible] per cent) in the exports; while the diminution for the eight months was £24,000,000 of the former and nearly £3,000,000 of the latter. Thus we are not left to lay the flattering unction to our souls that these differences lose much of their importance by the fact of their not giving a fair average for the year. Eight months are two-thirds of the entire twelve, and, what is more, they are generally the busiest of the number; so that there is scarcely the shadow of a chance that the whole of the leeway will be made up during the remaining four. This conclusion is confirmed by a glance at the details which the Board of Trade supplies. The most remarkable circumstance is the universality of the decline last month that every really important item has suffered. It is not only that less food was received from abroad, for in so far as that could be explained by better crops at home it would be a source of satisfaction, the home producer gaining more than the foreigner lost. The serious feature is that the import of raw material of manufacture fell off so much. When we find that less of wool, cotton, jute, flax, and other commodities, to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling, came into the country last month than in the August of 1883, and that concurrently about one million's worth of cotton, jute, silk, linen, and other manufactures were sent out of the country, we are driven to the double conclusion that our home industries manufactured less because they could not realize a satisfactory profit, and also that one reason why their profit was smaller was that foreign markets were not so open to them, or not so lucrative as they had previously been. Pessimists, therefore, will be quite warranted in taking an unfavorable and even a gloomy view of these figures."

There is no question that the British [illegible] would welcome as the greatest means of relief the destruction of our American industries, which would result from such legislation as that proposed by the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and the election of Cleveland would give them assurances that the Carlisle-Morrison policy would be experimented with and insisted upon by a demagogic and aggressive ignorance. If the United States of America could be put under the sway of the late Southern Confederacy, consolidated as the Solid South, it would be a far better thing for British policy on this continent than if the Tories had succeeded in suppressing the Revolution or the Confederates had triumphed in their Rebellion.

A PANIC CAUSED BY FIREWORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—Arrangements had been made for a fine display of fireworks in connection with the demonstration in honor of Blaine, but after a couple of bombs had been exploded Mayor Smith prohibited it. One bomb did not go higher than the top of the church at Broad and Sansom streets. The stars fell in a profuse shower upon the crowd, burning many persons and causing a panic which the police had difficulty in repressing. The second bomb was even more disastrous than the first, and then Mayor Smith decided that the people should not be [illegible] perilled and stopped the fireworks. The crowd around the Union League was larger than had been seen there for years. Women and children were crushed and even men fell from exhaustion. These were carried off by the police and all recovered in a short time. The Mayor opened the line at various places and allowed the people to escape the crush.

A HUMAN TARGET.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Last Sunday afternoon the wife of a [illegible] farmer living near Carthage, Ala., was horribly assaulted by a negro named Short. The lady was out walking, when the scoundrel leaped from his place of concealment, and, seizing her, carried her to a clump of woods. He left his victim in what he supposed a dying condition. She recovered and gave the alarm. A posse went in pursuit of Short and found him in a cornfield. He was shot down in an [illegible], and his body was used for a target. Three hundred bullets were fired into it.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

JOHN BULL.

[...]markable Friendship for Cleveland and for the Democratic Party,

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COLE'S REPLY.

He Avers that Mrs. Cole Pulled His Hair and Loved Only His Purse.

Interesting Testimony Yesterday in the Defendant's Behalf—The Complainant's Motive.

The sensational divorce case of Cole vs. Cole, somewhat noted from the prominence of the parties, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Gardner. The complainant, Mrs. Cole, was on hand promptly in a handsome toilet of garnet silk, and accompanied by her sister, Mrs. L. C. Roberts, both young and pretty women, and wearing a smile of confidence. A large number of women were present in the afternoon.

Mr. C. F. Periolat, the fur-dealer, said he had been acquainted with Mrs. Cole for four years. She had visited his store and talked with him about separate maintenance and about her husband before the couple were separated.

In reply to an objection, Mr. Jenks, for the defense, said his object was to show that the whole purpose of Mrs. Cole in filing that bill was to get money out of her husband. The court said there was sufficient evidence already to grant a divorce, the only question being the credibility of the principal witness. In nearly every divorce case where there is any money the wife expects to get enough to support herself. Gen. Stiles, for the complainant, said it was the fact that any woman would indulge in a large amount of indiscreet talk. The court said the evidence might be admitted as a makeweight and to show the animus of the prosecution.

Mr. Periolat then resumed his testimony. Mrs. Cole had several times asked him how much Mr. Cole was worth, and asked Mr. Periolat to go to Mr. Cole and ask him how much money she could get out of him to leave him. Several times she said she would not live with Cole. She told him that she was about to commence a suit for separate maintenance, and always spoke about money. Mr. Periolat was well acquainted with Mrs. Cole, but only met her in his store and occasionally on the street. He never called on her. Mr. Periolat didn't know how much Cole was worth. Had sold him notes, but never was indebted to him. He understood that Mrs. Cole had an income outside of her husband, coming from Scotland. He had done work for Mrs. Cole for which he never had received pay. Mr. Cole had forbidden him to trust his wife, and he couldn't collect the debt. Mr. Periolat always gave her credit when she asked for it.

GUITEAU'S SISTER TESTIFIES.

Miss Frances M. Howe, formerly somewhat prominent as Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, a middle-aged woman, neatly dressed and with a remarkably fluent range of language, said she lived at No. 579 West Adams street. She knew of Mrs. Cole having left her husband. Mrs. Cole told her once after the separation that she would go back and live with Mr. Cole if he would settle $3,000 on her. Witness said she didn't think Cole would give her so much, and Mrs. Cole said she could pinch along on $1,000. After this Mrs. Cole raised her price to $15,000. Last summer Mrs. Cole told witness if she was sure Cole wouldn't live long she would go back and live with him; for if he should die she would get all the property. Mrs. Cole wanted to go to Scotland and settle up some of her property there. Perhaps $1,000 would settle all of Mrs. Cole's debts. Mr. Cole always said if his wife would drop the money matter he would live with her again. But he always refused to settle any certain sum on her.

Thomas W. Blatchford, a young coal salesman, living at No. 1823 Wabash avenue, and son-in-law of Mrs. Carter, the landlady, said Mrs. Cole had talked with him about desiring a divorce from her husband. She said she used to consult her lawyers in afternoons. Mrs. Cole had on a number of occasions told witness that she wanted a divorce and alimony with it. Mr. Cole and the witness were one evening playing cards and Mrs. Cole was sitting at the piano. Suddenly she jumped up, snatched the cards, and scattered them over the floor. Then she pulled her husband's mustache and ears, and pulled his pocketbook out of his pocket. Cole told her he would give her $5 to sit down and behave. When she got the money she sat down and the game went on. Her manner was that of extreme anger. Mrs. Cole frequently staid out late at night, and witness had heard Cole remonstrate with her, to which she made no reply.

George W. Wardell, an attorney, had been the legal adviser of Mrs. Cole up to the time of the filing of the bill. Mrs. Cole called upon him after he had withdrawn from the case. The reason for his withdrawal was a disagreement between himself and other counsel. He had been paid for his services. On one occasion Mrs. Cole told him that Mr. Cole had offered to settle a sum of money on her if she would go back, and he advised her as a friend, not as her attorney, to live with her husband.

Mrs. Jane McFarland of No. 18 Green street was employed by Mr. King to take charge of some furnished rooms on Harrison street, and on two occasions called at Mr. Cole's rooms at the Palmer House to see Mr. King. She was never put out of Mr. Cole's room. She called there the first time at 10 o'clock in the evening; the next time at 8 o'clock in the morning. She staid but a few minutes on each occasion. A man in the hall once asked her what her business was and she told him.

WANTED HER TO COME BACK.

Thomas E. Whelan was placed on the stand. He said he was a buyer and seller of "'orses"; once called upon Mrs. Cole at her residence by invitation. She said she had been at Cole's office, and he had put his arms around her and kissed her, and wanted her to come back and live with him, but she said she never would live with him unless he would settle some money on her. An effort was made by Mr. Jenks to introduce evidence showing that Mrs. Cole had said she could get married as soon as she was divorced, as plenty of fellows wanted her; but this was objected to. The witness said Mrs. Cole told him that herself and Cole were not at all mated and she wouldn't live with him. She said she would blacken Cole's character, and didn't care, for she would go to Scotland as soon as she got her divorce. Witness formerly kept a barber-shop, and Cole used to get shaved there.

Joseph Town, an athletic young man, industriously chewing a toothpick, said he had heard Mrs. Cole tell Mr. Cole that she would not go back to live with him. When she got $30,000 out of him she was going back to Europe and marry some Duke. If he would give her $30,000 she might come and live with him, but wasn't anxious, as he wasn't the man for her. At this time witness was collector and appraiser for Cole. Cole asked him what he thought of a woman like that. He refused to reply, but had his opinion. Mrs. Cole had employed him to ascertain the value and location of her husband's real estate, and gave him a note for his services, with a face value of $500, which he had sold.

THE DEFENDANT'S DRAMATIC STORY.

There was quite a little sensation in court when F. F. Cole, the defendant, was put on the stand. He was neatly dressed in a dark mixed suit, was pale of face, tall and slender, and wore a heavy brown mustache. He said three or four days after marriage they had a quarrel. They were boarding at the Palmer House. He asked her to change her hair on one occasion when she was wearing a "variegated wig." He overheard the elevator boy call her a "strawberry blonde." She said she would not change her hair for the King of Spain. She became angry, and said she had consulted a lawyer and found that all promises she had made to him were void. When they went to Wabash avenue to board he objected to her staying out late, but she never paid any attention to the objections. It was almost a perpetual quarrel. She would continually annoy him—pull away his paper, talk at unseasonable hours. Once she broke the buggy, then came home and lied about it. She was lazy and indolent, and wouldn't do anything. She would go down-town, stay until 7 or 8 o'clock, then come back and entertain him with what the lawyers she had been consulting had to say on the subject of divorce and alimony. Once she offered to leave him if he would give her $8,000. She wasn't satisfied with their rooms in the Tremont House, though handsomely furnished. She thought something was the matter with her ear, and had four different physicians examine her hearing apparatus, but refused to take the medicine prescribed.

THEY TRY LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING.

When they went to housekeeping in the flat they employed a servant girl who got drunk and was carried away in a patrol wagon. Mrs. Cole then became very mad and said it wasn't a fit place to live in, though it was far superior to the places she had lived in before her marriage. Then she began to run around to lawyers' offices, and sometimes she would say it was none of his business. She said the law gave her half of his property, and she was taking legal advice. Once she offered to keep house if her husband would give her $50 a week for expenses. He was glad of the chance, and gave her the money. At night he came home, and there was no supper, while she informed him that she had concluded to keep the $50 for pocket-money. She was at this time hoarding money to use in getting her divorce and alimony. She had a habit of putting her feet on the table, and on one occasion he reached over and threw her feet down. She got very mad and scuffled with him, and pulled his ears, and wanted to fight and scratch. She tore his collar off, screamed, and talked loud until he was afraid the neighbors would hear her. Mr. Cole told of the card party where his wife threw the cards in the fire and attempted to throw a piece of mantel statuary at him. She tried to bite and scratch, and he hit her with her own hand. At Mrs. Carter's boarding-house she continued to stay out late, and made it a point never to be in the dining-room when he was. Mrs. Carter didn't want her in her house on account of her colored hair and her general demeanor, and notified her to leave, but afterwards consented to let her stay. Mrs. Cole found fault with him because he didn't go out more evenings and couldn't dance the racquet to suit her ideas. Once she wanted him to go out because she expected other company. When she left her husband he understood that she was going to visit her sister. He paid her board for two months at $12 per week at No. 47 Ashland avenue.

CONSULTING THE FATES.

A few days before the bill was filed and afterwards she called at his office and wanted to know if he would make a settlement, provided she would come back. She said she had been to fourteen fortune-tellers, and all had said he wouldn't live a year, when she would have all the money anyway. She insisted upon his going to a fortune-teller, and they went. The only dollar she ever spent for his benefit was the one she paid the fortune-teller at that time. Afterwards she agreed to live with him if he would settle $20,000 on her. He couldn't do it, but offered to settle on her all the property he had in Cook County. Then she offered to come back if he would open an account with some commission house so she could speculate. The fortune-tellers had told her she was very fortunate. Mr. Cole offered to put up $250 in some house and let her "blow that in." She wanted $500 as a starter, but Mr. Cole couldn't stand the raise. He offered to pay her expenses to Florida or Scotland, but she wouldn't go without $6,000 or $8,000 in her fist. When Mrs. Cole left him they were on good terms. He had never had improper relations with women at the Palmer House. Women had called on him there for money. Mr. Cole denied having kissed the landlady of the flat at No. 48½ Congress street. Mrs. Cole often urged her husband to strike her in order that she could get separate maintenance. The alimony business came in later. He took Mrs. Cole's diamonds away from her on several occasions. He often found them hidden away in the lining of chairs, and sometimes she would ask the servant to keep her diamonds for her. He took her sealskin cloak away once to have it repaired at Periolat's. She got a hatchet and broke open his trunk, thinking he had locked it up. The diamonds belonged to him. He gave them to her on condition that she would be a good girl, before they were married.

AN HONEST WOMAN.

When he was notified at the Palmer House that he must not have women in his room he took no offense. The first woman who came was after a loan. He lent her $1,000 and took a mortgage on the furniture of a boarding-house. He wouldn't like to mention the woman's name because she was an honest woman and on an honest errand. Mr. Cole refused to tell the name. He didn't think this woman left any hair-pins in the room.

"Where does she live?" again asked Ben Stiles.

"I refuse to say," replied Mr. Cole.

The court was appealed to by both sides, and it was decided that Mr. Cole must answer the question. He had a private consultation with Mr. Jenks, his attorney, which lasted for several minutes, while the audience impatiently waited. Under the circumstances it was considered pretty rough on the woman.

Mr. Cole's reply was finally wrung from him. He couldn't remember the number, but it was over on the West Side. He couldn't remember whether it was a stone, brick, or frame house. He then stated the woman's name. He had taken several mortgages that he never put on record. Before his marriage he never represented himself as a wealthy man to his intended.

The woman whose name was given by Cole called at the office during the evening, accompanied by her husband, and indignantly denied that she had ever been at Cole's room, or had ever called to see him at the Palmer House or elsewhere.

THE COURTS.

Items.

Judge Gardner will open court hereafter at 11 a. m., and after motions he will commence the call of his trial calendar, continuing until 12:30, when he will take a recess until 2 p. m., and adjourn at 5 p. m. Monday contested motions will be heard, commencing at 11 a. m. Default divorce cases will be heard Saturday at 10 a. m.

Charles Drabek commenced a suit by capias against Josefa Cikanek, charging that he had called him "thief of thieves, dirt of dirt," and asking $1,000 for the injury to his feelings.

Judge Tuley will be in court Monday morning to hear contested motions.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

13,224—Marcellus Padrick vs. Southern Insurance Company of St. Louis. Asst., $2,000. Jesse A. Baldwin, atty.

13,225—Joliet Steel Company vs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Company. Attcht., $[illegible]. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. Hutchinson & Luff, attys.

13,226—Same vs. same. Attcht., $10,051. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. Same attys.

13,227—John F. Talmadge et al. vs. August Magnus. Asst., $2,000. Swift & Campbell attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

$[illegible]—Elizabeth Stamm vs. Mathias Stamm. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. August Marx, solr.

[illegible]—Henry Ehrhardt vs. Emma Ehrhardt. Bill for divorce for desertion.

[illegible]—Austin G. Day vs. Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company. Attcht., $22,000. Bisell & Long, attys.

[illegible]—Franklin K. Sherwood vs. Sarah Jane Sherwood. Bill for divorce for desertion. Osgood & Biggle, solrs.

[illegible]—William H. Coughtry vs. Anna Coughtry. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. D. L. Carmichael, solr.

[illegible]—Horace W. Chase et al. vs. Henry E. Willmott. Confession of judgment, $[illegible]. Rexford & Avery, solrs.

[illegible]—Julius M. Lyon et al. vs. Emanuel Isaacs. Asst., $1,000. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

[illegible]—Hugh Ritchie vs. Amos Bostwick, Michael Ward, John Ritchie, George B. Quiss, E. S. Taylor, the Illinois Land & Loan Company, J. W. Converse, and "all whom," etc. Petition to establish title. Lyman & Jackson, solrs.

[illegible]—Edgar Washburn et al. vs. T. B. Johns. Attcht., $[illegible]. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

[illegible]—Nancy S. Lucas vs. Smith Whittier. Asst., $1,5[illegible]. D. H. Hammer, atty.

[illegible]—Jacob Henley vs. Edwin Hinchcliffe. Asst., $[illegible]. [illegible] & Elliel, attys.

[illegible]—Hide & Leather National Bank of Chicago vs. Charles F. Blakeley, C. W. Marsh, W. W. Marsh, C. E. Thork, and E. H. Cook. Asst., $[illegible]. J. H. Hamline, atty.

[illegible]—Ann E. Webster vs. S. James Springer. Asst., $1,000. D. Webster, atty.

[illegible]—Herbert E. Willey vs. Adam S. and Emma Hetfield, Ferdinand and Gustav Bunte, C. A. Spoehr, D. F. Bremner, J. S. Watson, and Nate H. Salsbury. Creditors' bill on judgment for $[illegible]. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, solrs.

[illegible]—Patrick Edgeworth vs. Walter Cahill. Asst., $[illegible]. F. J. Smith and F. A. Helmer, attys.

[illegible]—Chicago Attachment Company vs. Magneton Appliance Company. Asst., $[illegible]. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.

[illegible]—Annie Freytag vs. Louise Hoffman and William Hoffman. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $[illegible] on Lot 1, Block 9 in Shipman, Bell & Merrill's sub. of the [illegible] of Sec. [illegible]. W. E. Mason and D. W. Medbury, solrs.

[illegible]—Clara A. Peer vs. Arthur H. Peer. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. J. Beattie, solr.

[illegible]—Charles C. Busse, administrator of the estate of Dorothea Busse, deceased, vs. Christoph Busse. Asst., $[illegible]. Moses & Newman, attys.

[illegible]—Town of Lake View vs. Anna Paus, August Longren, Michael Walsh, and Paulina Busch. Ejectment, $1,000. Jesse B. Barton, atty.

[illegible]—Katie Greene vs. Herbert Greene. Bill for divorce for adultery. C. J. Beattie, solr.

[illegible]—Wilhelmina Julika vs. George Peterson. Case, $1,000. M. Salomon, atty.

Suppressed Tuesday—[illegible]—Emil Dietzsch, late Coroner of Cook County, Illinois, for the use of Charles Gladding and Harrison H. Remington, vs. Catherine Beatty and Thomas Tully. Debt, $[illegible]; damages, $[illegible]. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—[illegible]. [illegible] vs. Babel; lv. to amd. by mkg. Katherine Beauchamp pty. deft.—[illegible], Heroux vs. Clark; demr. to narr. ovld. and lv. to pld. instr.—[illegible], Clark vs. Smyth; deflt. McGregor set aside.—[illegible], Fruchauf vs. Fenn; disd. n. c.—[illegible], Saever vs. Paus Co.; suit disd. p. c. and judgt.

Verdict—10,651, Emanuel Dougherty vs. Village of Hyde Park; verdict for pltf. $[illegible] and mo. n. t. by deft.

Judgments—[illegible], Green vs. Marshall; judgt. prop. in pltf. n. c.—[illegible], Adam L. Amberg et al. vs. The West Chicago Park Commissioners; judgt. on fdg. $[illegible] and ass.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—12,365, Heroux vs. Clark; demr. to narr. ovld. and lv. to pld. instr.—[illegible], Price vs. Johnson; ord. of March 4 vacated and set aside.

Verdict—[illegible], Walter, by Elizabeth West, vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; verdict for pltf. $[illegible].

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—[illegible], Dayton vs. Dayton; demr. to third rejoinder to repl. to second plea sustd.

Finding—[illegible], City vs. O'Connell; fdg. propty in pltf. n. c. and no das.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—[illegible], Plant vs. Plant; deflt.—[illegible], Edgell vs. Edgell; pl. on Judge Shepard's calr.—[illegible], Hedrich vs. Hedrich; deflt.—[illegible], Finan vs. Finan; rule contd. to first Monday in October.—[illegible], Eumack vs. Eumack; deflt.—[illegible], Noyes vs. Beckwith; contd. and pl. on calr.—[illegible], Craver vs. Hughes; lv. to resp. to borrow not to exceed $2,000.—[illegible], Galvin vs. Galvin; lv. to amd. bill and ord. apptg. Ellis trustee.—[illegible], Parsons vs. Armstrong; transfd. to Cir. Ct. of Cook County.

Divorces—[illegible], August Gaugart vs. Henry Gaugart; decree of divorce for cruelty.—[illegible], Mary Pryor vs. William Pryor; same, desertion.—[illegible], August Metzenauer vs. Pertina Metzenauer; same.—[illegible], Jennie C. Jarvis vs. Joseph R. Jarvis; same.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—Charles A. Bohaler vs. Christ Pagels. Appeal.

[illegible]—Otto Meyer vs. Seth F. Hanchett, Albert and Edward Harsfeld, and Samuel Friend. Replevin, $1,000. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

[illegible]—J. Goldenberg vs. M. C. Eppenstein. Appeal.

[illegible]—William W. Charles vs. Anthony Equi, John Lagarini, Joseph Lucchese, Peter Mariatt, Joseph Quiloni, and Francis A. Brokuski. Replevin, $[illegible]. Gilbert Wyman, atty.

[illegible]—Peter Nelson vs. L. P. Dewey. Appeal.

[illegible]—H. H. Schwietering and Sternberg & Co. vs. Harsfeld, Friend & Co. and Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $1,[illegible]. Horton, Hoyne & Sanders, attys.

[illegible]—Case. Withheld for service.

[illegible]—Moses A. and Max Weinberg vs. Gustav and Charles F. W. Eberlein. Bill to set aside judgment and for an injunction. B. M. Schaffner, solr.

[illegible]—Peter Sommers vs. John Sommers. Appeal.

[illegible]—Hannibal Forbes vs. Marcus W. Behals and about thirty others. Bill for partition of Lot 4, Block 4, Hagan & Brown's Subd. of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of [illegible]. J. R. Payne, solr.

[illegible]—Gardner T. Russell vs. Jane O. Russell. Bill for divorce for desertion. O'Brien & Spiesler, solrs.

[illegible]—Charles Drabek vs. Josefa Cikanek. Case slander, $1,000 and capias. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

[illegible]—John Green vs. Melvina Massy. Appeal.

[illegible]—Canton Glass Company vs. Hannah Allport. Appeal.

[illegible]—Burke Bros. vs. Joseph Cagno. Appeal.

[illegible]—August Leckelt vs. Franklin Lester. Appeal.

[illegible]—Replevin. Withheld for service.

[illegible]—Bill. Withheld for service.

[illegible]—Emma J. Henry vs. G. O. Henry. Bill for divorce for cruelty. F. H. Trude, solr.

Suppressed Tuesday—[illegible]—Kate Makarski vs. John Makarski. Bill for separate maintenance for non-support and for a writ of ne exeat republica. J. L. Allen, solr.

[illegible]—Kate Younkens vs. Henry Younkens. Bill for divorce for desertion and cruelty. G. S. Sandercock, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—[illegible], Grimm vs. Palmer; suit disd. n. c.—[illegible], Fitts vs. same; same ord.—[illegible], Maynard vs. Colehour; new bond appd. and rule disdhgd.—[illegible], Diehl vs. Cockburn; appl. disd. non-compl. rule and lv. to withd. bond.—[illegible], O'Donnell vs. Smythe; appl. disd. non-compl. rule.—[illegible], Collier vs. Toy Piano Co.; mo. for rule on Sheriff to pay procs. of sale to Joseph Hopson, judgt. cred. [illegible].—[illegible], Dignan vs. City; ord. reversing and remanding fld. and suit disd. n. c.—[illegible], N. Y. Lake Erie & W. Ry. Co. vs. Saltzer; lv. to file mo. and affdts. to restore files, etc. to disposed of in U. S. Cir. Ct.—[illegible], Day vs. McLanden; suit disd. as to deft. Elizabeth Phillips.—[illegible], Fox vs. Cammack; appl. papers fld. and rule disdhgd.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—[illegible], Waterholter vs. Schweinfurth; suit disd. want pros.

Verdicts—[illegible], Gardner vs. Jarvis; verdict issues for deft.—[illegible], Patrick O'Connell vs. Frederick W. Wandry; verdict for pltf. $[illegible] and mo. n. t. by deft.—[illegible], Sophia Schroeder vs. John Wolter; verdict for pltf. $[illegible] and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—[illegible], Legg vs. Legg; rule on compl. to show cause why court should not ord. decree sat. of record ret. Sept. 26 at 11 a. m.—[illegible], Barnett vs. Barnett; suit disd. c. c.—[illegible], Blatchford vs. Gateau; rule on compl. to present any amdt. to bill he wants to make by Oct. [illegible].—[illegible], Haltenhof vs. Haltenhof; mo. deft. in cross-bill 5 ds. addtl time to ans. same.—[illegible], Winston vs. Dorsett [illegible] Co.; deft. want ans. to cross-bill of Dorsett [illegible] Co.—Joseph Stockton vs. [illegible], Earl vs. Wood; dmr. to bill ovrld. and dfdt. to pld., ans. or demr.—[illegible], Miller vs. Wren; suit disd. without prej.

Divorce—[illegible], Frank Susans vs. Ann Susans; decree of divorce for bigamy.

Decrees—[illegible], in re Knowlton; grdns. rept. of sale confd. and decree.—[illegible], Fuller vs. Byrne; Master's rept. confd. and decree of sale.

County Court—New Suits.

5,125—Elias Hyams vs. C. A. Coutant & Co. Asst., $[illegible]. F. A. Herring, atty.

5,126—Petition of Ernest Mickels, a dependent boy. Daniel Donahoe, atty.

5,127—Same James Mickels. Same atty.

5,128—Same James Barrett. Same atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—[illegible]. In re vol. assgt. H. W. Hickox; ord. allg. exemp. of debtor nisi 10 ds. notice to be given.—[illegible], Same. Louder & Moss; assignee authorized to accept 50 per cent of claim against Odorne et al., also ord. for sale of accts. at auction, all nisi 5 ds. notice to be given.—[illegible], same Cushing, Thomas & Co. jdg. on pin. of Rogers that petnr. is entitled to poss. of prop. described now in hands of assg., ord. to turn over. and appld. by assg.—[illegible], Rich vs. C. & A. Ry. Co.; sub. to ct. and set for 10 a. m. Oct. 1.

Verdict—[illegible], W. J. Miller et al. vs. Louis B. Lehman and Albert Harsfeld, impleaded with Joseph and Martin Lehman; verdict for plffs., debt. $[illegible], das. one cent.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. E. Maria Elizabeth White; will proven and letters test. to John Schneider, bond $[illegible] apprd.—Est. Zacharias Ericsson; will proven and letters to John Nelson, bond $[illegible] apprd.—Est. Harry Bubert; will proven and letters to G. H. Bubert, ind. bond $3,000 apprd.

Guardianship—Est. Martin Theis et al., minors; letters to Gustavus Brauns, bond $1,000 appvd.

Administration—Est. Timothy Laughlin; letters to Maria Laughlin, bond $[illegible] appvd.

Orders—Est. Michael Doyle; inv., apprt., and wid. awd. apprd.—Est. [illegible] Crandall; inv., apprt., apprd.—Est. [illegible]; acct. pers. est. and debts apprd.—Est. Joachim Anderson; first anal. acct. appvd.—Est. John Trainor; attcht. vs. extr. ret. instr.—Est. Hannah Orcutt; lv. to admr. to surrender note on payt. to him of $[illegible].—Est. William Isell; second acct. acct. pers. est. and debts, and apl. bond for sale of real est. apprd., admr. to pay 8 per cent on clms. allod. as of class 6 and all clms. having priority of class 6 in full, reserving costs of admn.—Est. John Ryan; lv. to file dis[illegible].—Est. Ephraim Adderas; first anal. acct. apprd.; extr. to pay all clms. having priority of class 7 in full and 50 per cent on all clms. alld. as of class 7 on demand, reserving costs of admn.—Est. Nicholas Hilkens; pf. heirsp.—Est. Eliza Fitzgerald; same.—Est. J. B. Enneser; inv. and apprst. apprd.—Est. Harris Levine; pf. heirsp.—Est. William Marsh; ord. of admr. de bonis non apprd.—Est. Dr. J. Pinckney; anal. acct. apprd.—Est. Augusta M. Engle; hg. on clm. vs. C. S. Engle addj. to Sept. 26 at 11 a. m.—Est. L. M. Angle; lv. to admrs. to sell pers. prop. at private sale.—Est. A. L. Robb; wid. rel. and sel. fld.—Est. James Powers; acct. pers. est. and debts apprd.—Est. H. D. Preston; decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. Frank Olszewski et al., minors; same.—Est. Annie L. Wentworth, minor; inv., acct., and new bond apprd., surety on ord. bond disdgd. and rule disdgd.—Est. Martine Olsen; extr. to pay $[illegible] bal. to admr. de bonis non with will annexed, and appld.—Est. Charles Hoefke; pf. heirsp., wid. sel. fld., acct. pers. est. apprd., ind. bond for sale of real est. apprd. [illegible].—Est. Ole Pedersen; decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. Anton Tauber; [illegible].—Est. [illegible] Maguire; ren. of [illegible].—Est. William Barrock; acct. pers. est. and debts apprd.—Est. John McMahon; inv. apprst. and wid. awd. apprd.—Est. Enoch Wood; attcht. vs. extr. ret. instr.—Est. Felix Bartley; wid. sel. fld. and decree for sale of real est.—Est. H. C. Gruenhagen; clm. William Gottschalk alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Daniel Adams; g. a. l. apptd.—Est. John Kuhn; pf. heirsp.—Est. John Bick; rept. of sale of pers. prop. apprd.—Est. Paul Brinker; decree for sale of real est.—Est. Mary J. Hart; pf. heirsp.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SHEPARD—[illegible], James Collinan, murder; plea not guilty; trial set for Sept. [illegible]. [illegible], Tabor Ball, murder; testimony completed, argts. and instructions heard; jury to bring in a sealed verdict.

JUDGE BARNUM—[illegible], Joseph Purtell, assault to kill, etc.; jury trial; further evid., argts., and ins. hd.; term fixed at eighteen months in the penitentiary.—117, John Mohyde; murder; jury trial; six jurors chosen.

The Call.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 459 to 489. No. 455, Wichman vs. Shedd, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Cases from Judge Williamson's call. No. 6,[illegible], Jones vs. Dunlap, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. [illegible], McNamara vs. Vanderkloot, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, Nos. [illegible].

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31. No. 24, Cole vs. Cole, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. [illegible], 45, 47, 55, 60, and 62. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. [illegible]. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions Monday.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 15, 19, 20, 21, and 22. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases at 10 a. m. At 1 p. m., Nos. 4,553, 4,[illegible], 4,611, 4,654, and 4,655. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 240, 247, and 252.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 117, the Mohyde murder case, on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The docket of the United States Supreme Court for the October term has just been completed. The following are the titles and numbers of the Northwestern cases:

No. 8. Harriet Skidmore et al. vs. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; from Northern Illinois.

No. 9. Aline P. Woodworth vs. John I. Blair, et al.; from Northern Illinois.

No. 10. Charles T. Price vs. George P. Bersell, trustee, et al.; from Indiana.

No. 13. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Johnston Wilson; from Minnesota.

No. 17. Joseph J. Mersman, appellant, vs. Casper A. and Lucy W. Werges; from Iowa.

No. 20. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company vs. Duane O. Ross; from Minnesota.

No. 27. John Eik vs. Charles W. Elkins; from Nebraska.

No. 30. Peter C. A. M. Van Weel vs. Frederick H. Winston et al.; from Northern Illinois.

No. 32. Adams County vs. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company et al.; from Iowa.

No. 39. John A. Horbach vs. Edward B. Hill; from Nebraska.

57. The County of Buena Vista, Iowa, vs. the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad Company; from Iowa.

58. The City of New London vs. William Long; from Eastern Wisconsin.

59. The Schooner Bertie Calkins, James Godman, et al., claimants, vs. W. H. Wolf et al.; from Eastern Wisconsin.

67. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company vs. Lewis Dunmeyer; from Kansas.

68. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company; from Kansas.

71. Harris Reynolds vs. the First National Bank of Crawfordsville, Ind.; from Indiana.

82. Marshall N. and Henry H. Jones vs. James R. Slawson et al.; from Northern Illinois.

85. Charles A. Richardson vs. Henry J. Traver; from Northern Illinois.

91. John Hewitt vs. Robert L. Mcouat; from Indiana.

92. Adolphus Brandies et al. vs. John Cochrane et al.; from Northern Illinois.

93. The Union Pacific Railway Company et al. vs. the Kansas City Elevator Company; from Western Missouri.

94. The Union Pacific Railway Company et al. vs. the Kansas City Elevator Company et al.; from Western Missouri.

110. The Torrent & Arms Lumber Company vs. Alexander Rodgers; from Western Michigan.

111. S. W. Wheelock et al. vs. Henry H. Gilman; from Northern Illinois.

112. James H. Pattee et al. vs. The Moline Plow Company et al.; from Northern Illinois.

114. Emeline S. Whitney and James S. Barker vs. Elisha Morrow; from Wisconsin.

116. William H. Warder vs. Enos T. Throop; from Northern Illinois.

118. Solomon Hufferty vs. Herman Wilmering; from Iowa.

119. The Independent School District of Ackley, Hardin County, Iowa, vs. F. G. Hall; from Iowa.

120. Thomas E. Bond and Joseph Allerdice vs. William M. Dustin; from Southern Illinois.

121. John C. McCord vs. Susan D. Maclay et al.; from Northern Illinois.

122. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company vs. Ambrose H. Barney et al.; from Minnesota.

123. John S. & Ira Russell vs. Edmund J. & William Lindsay; from Eastern Wisconsin.

127. William K. Parcher et al., owners of the steam yacht Mamie, etc., vs. James Cuddy, administrator, etc.; from Eastern Michigan.

128. William McCarthy vs. Seth T. Bane; from Eastern Michigan.

129. The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company et al. vs. the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company; from Minnesota.

143. The Ellipers Pneumatic Gas Company vs. Joseph H. and Thomas Berry; from Eastern Michigan.

148. Harvey D. Ketchell vs. The City of Chicago; from Northern Illinois.

149. David L. Magruder vs. the City of Chicago; from Northern Illinois.

151. Henry Allerton vs. the City of Chicago; from Northern Illinois.

153. Thomas W. Edwards et al. vs. Franklin Farrell; from Western Michigan.

156. Isaac N. Pearce et al. vs. Charles J. Ham; from Southern Illinois.

161. Willibald Voss vs. Charles J. Fisher; from Western Michigan.

162. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway Company et al.; from Northern Illinois.

167. Maggie O. Flagg and William F. Flagg vs. Samuel Walker; from Southern Illinois.

170. Martha E. Young vs. John Ruslie et al.; from Kansas.

182. Elisha Hyatt et al. vs. the Vincennes National Bank of Vincennes et al.; from Indiana.

184. The Chicago Life-Insurance Company vs. Thomas B. Needles, Auditor, etc.; from Illinois.

186. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company et al. vs. Christian Waterman et al.; from Indiana.

[illegible]. Daniel Chapman vs. Joseph W. Brewer, assignee, etc.; from Western Michigan.

[illegible]. Frank Deakin, for the use of Charles E. Pope, vs. Charles W. Lea and James D. Perrins; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Horace Tompkins vs. Seymour Cooper; from Michigan.

[illegible]. Nathan A. Walden vs. Sherman W. Knevals; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. Robert W. and Benjamin F. Wood vs. Robert O. Fowler et al.; from Kansas.

[illegible]. Charles Streit vs. Henry Lauter; from Indiana.

[illegible]. The Fort Leavenworth Railroad Company vs. Percival G. Lowe, Sheriff of Leavenworth County; from Kansas.

[illegible]. John F. Wollensak vs. Frank A. Reiher; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company vs. William McGinn; from Kansas.

[illegible]. William R. Schofield vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. Catharine Freeney, nee Tallon, et al. vs. the First National Bank of Plattsmouth; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. The Board of County Commissioners of Labette County, Kansas, et al. vs. the United States ex rel. C. F. Moulton; from Kansas.

[illegible]. John S. Pirie et al. vs. Evan J. Tredt et al.; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Abram Myers; from Kansas.

[illegible]. Thomas J. Pope et al. vs. Edward P. Allis; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. Humphrey Bell et al. vs. The First National Bank of Chicago; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Avahel Gage vs. Maria B. Pumpelly et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Town of Richland vs. Augustus T. Post; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. John W. Truer et al. vs. Henry Clews; from Iowa.

[illegible]. H. W. Putnam vs. George C. Hutchinson; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. H. W. Putnam vs. John A. Lomax; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. H. W. Putnam vs. Charles G. Hutchinson; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. H. W. Putnam vs. Charles G. Hutchinson; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company vs. W. B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company, etc.; from Kansas.

[illegible]. Clay County, Iowa, vs. The United States, ex rel. Hugh McAleer Sr., and Hugh McAleer Jr., administrators, etc.; from Iowa.

[illegible]. Asa C. Call vs. Henry H. Palmer; from Iowa.

[illegible]. The Town of Keithsburg vs. The Dixon & Quincy Railroad Company et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Herman Presser vs. The People of the State of Illinois; from Illinois.

[illegible]. George S. Popper vs. James Stinson; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. James Anderson vs. The Township of Santa Ana; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. John Conrarr vs. The Township of Santa Ana; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. William H. Lee vs. Enos Johnson; from Michigan.

[illegible]. James C. Jones et al. vs. Benjamin F. Simpson; from Kansas.

[illegible]. James C. Jones et al. (vide No. 357) vs. George Holsington; from Kansas.

[illegible]. R. W. Hefley et al. vs. the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company et al.; from Illinois.

[illegible]. Susan M. Hibbard et al. vs. the National Feather-Duster Company; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. L. M. Marshall vs. Stephen Hubbard; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al. (vide No. 480) vs. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company; from Indiana.

[illegible]. The Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn vs. The Erie & Western Transportation Company; from East Wisconsin.

[illegible]. Susie M. Kerr et al., executors, etc., vs. The South Park Commissioners; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. F. W. Inbusch vs. Bailey, Maxwell & Miller et al.; from Iowa.

[illegible]. The Singer Rocking-Chair Company vs. Joseph Zangerle & Co.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Michael Neacy vs. Edward P. Allis; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. The Town of Mahomet vs. John M. Quackenbush; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Town of Blue Ridge vs. Sarah Hyde; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Jonathan Young Scammon; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company et al. (vide No. 347) vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; from Iowa.

[illegible]. John Rohde, assignee, etc., vs. John A. Moloan and William Hasman; from Iowa.

[illegible]. George W. Morley et al. vs. Peter L. Kimberly; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. Alfred Mitchell vs. Seth Wheeler; from Kansas.

[illegible]. Elisha T. Loring et al. vs. Charles H. Palmer; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. The United States vs. John W. Murphy; from Indiana.

[illegible]. The Phoenix Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. John S. Walruth; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company (vide No. 355) vs. the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company et al.; from Indiana.

[illegible]. G. B. Hunt et al. vs. David P. Oliver; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. Augustus B. Allen et al. vs. the St. Louis National Bank; from Southern Iowa.

[illegible]. Charles C. Cadman vs. William Peter; from Western Michigan.

[illegible]. Roe Stephens vs. Sarah S. Whittemore; from Michigan.

[illegible]. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company vs. The People of the State of Illinois; from Illinois.

[illegible]. J. A. Fay & Co. vs. Norman D. Fraser, administrator, etc.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company vs. the United States; from the Court of Claims.

[illegible]. Washington Libby vs. William H. Clark; from Kansas.

[illegible]. The United States (intervenor) vs. the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company; from Indiana.

[illegible]. Charles McGrath, Receiver, etc., vs. Lewis Griswold et al.; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. Thomas Hopper vs. The Town of Covington, Ind.; from Indiana.

[illegible]. The Consolidated Safety-Valve Company vs. Erastus B. Kunkle; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Charles H. Hagood et al. vs. Horace L. Hewitt; from Indiana.

[illegible]. Richard Wood et al. as R. D. Wood & Co. vs. The City of Fort Wayne, Ind.; from Indiana.

[illegible]. The People's Bank et al. vs. Levi M. Bates et al.; from Eastern Mich.

[illegible]. Joseph Campbell vs. Oswego Township; from Kansas.

[illegible]. August W. Goetz Jr. et al. vs. The Bank of Kansas City; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. John M. O'Neil; from Northern Iowa.

[illegible]. Jacob Johnson and James B. Carter, owners of the tug-boat Pacific, et al. vs. The Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company; from Illinois.

[illegible]. Stewart Hartshorn vs. the Saginaw Barrel Company, et al.; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America vs. Albert Scheffer et al., executors, etc.; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. Robert Newton vs. the Furst and Bradley Manufacturing Company et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Louis P. Sutter et al. vs. Isaac Robinson and Julius Rosenthal, administrators, etc.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. William L. Huse et al. vs. Joseph O. Glover et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Mark Paine; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. Felix A. Borer, administrator, etc., et al. vs. George Chapman, executor, etc.; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. William Mueller et al. vs. William A. Phelps et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Charles A. W. Sherman, administrator, etc., et al. vs. David H. Jerome et al., executors, etc.; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. Caroline M. Forsyth vs. James O. Doolittle et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Alva Worden et al. vs. Anson Searle; from Western Michigan.

[illegible]. James A. Wisner vs. William N. Brown et al.; from Michigan.

[illegible]. The Backus Water Motor Company vs. Frederick W. Tuerk Jr. et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The German-American Hall Insurance Company vs. F. J. Schreiber; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company vs. James Milliken et al.; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company vs. Benjamin W. Lewis Jr.; from Kansas.

[illegible]. The Winthrop Iron Company et al. vs. Arthur B. Meeker et al.; from Western Michigan.

[illegible]. The Town of Concord vs. Silvia J. Robinson; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. William Barnes, trustee, vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. The Central Construction Company vs. George Paul; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company vs. Charles D. Rhodes et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Asa C. Call vs. The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company; from Southern Iowa.

[illegible]. Asa C. Call vs. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; from Southern Iowa.

[illegible]. Lizzie Tuttle, administratrix, etc., vs. the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. Charles W. Boynton vs. Plowden H. Ball; from Illinois.

[illegible]. Frances E. Henckley vs. The Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Company; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Town of Urbana, Ill., vs. Mary A. F. Seymour; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. Charles W. Gauthier vs. Darius Cole et al.; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. William D. Andrews et al. vs. George Hovey; from Southern Iowa.

[illegible]. The United States vs. Baptiste Le Bris; from Minnesota.

[illegible]. Peter Magler vs. The State of Kansas; from Kansas.

[illegible]. Peter Magler vs. The State of Kansas; from Kansas.

[illegible]. John Miller, Treasurer of Colfax County, Nebraska, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. Mary Wall et al. vs. George H. Bissell et al.; from Indiana.

[illegible]. Frederick S. Ayers et al. vs. Charles E. Wiswall et al.; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. Erwin Davis vs. Algernon S. Patrick; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. The Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Lucia Knuth; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. The Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company vs. the Brooklyn Locomotive Works; from Eastern Wisconsin.

[illegible]. The Peninsular Iron Company et al. vs. Andros B. Stone et al.; from Southern Iowa.

[illegible]. George W. Frost et al. vs. Martin Spitley; from Nebraska.

[illegible]. The Western Electric Company vs. John B. Odell et al.; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. Morris Richter vs. George Jerome, survivor, etc., et al.; from Western Michigan.

[illegible]. Charles E. Hess vs. William Reynolds, administrator, etc.; from Eastern Michigan.

[illegible]. The City of Fort Scott vs. Samuel G. Hickman; from Kansas.

[illegible]. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company (vide No. 443) vs. the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company et al.; from Iowa.

[illegible]. The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Anderson vs. Thomas P. Beal; from Kansas.

[illegible]. The Town of Martinton vs. J. H. Fairbanks; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Town of Sheldon vs. C. W. Day; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Town of Sheldon vs. J. H. Fairbanks; from Northern Illinois.

[illegible]. The State National Bank of Springfield, Ill., vs. The St. Louis Rail-Fastening Company; from Southern Illinois.

[illegible]. The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. William Pendleton; from Indiana.

[illegible]. William C. Wilson vs. The Board of Commissioners of Cherokee County, et al.; from Kansas.

[illegible]. William C. Wilson vs. The Board of Commissioners of Cherokee County, et al.; from Kansas.

[illegible]. Marcus A. Hanna et al. vs. John B. Mass et al.; from Western Michigan.

[illegible]. The Davenport National Bank vs. The Board of Equalization in and for the City of Davenport Township, Scott County, Iowa, et al.; from Iowa.

[illegible]. Matthew Bolles et al. vs. The Town of Springfield; from Northern Illinois.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Benjamin E. Wallace vs. William E. Kirtley; Miami Circuit Court. Affirmed. Hammond, J.

Dewitt C. Fitch et al. vs. the Citizens' National Bank of Greensburg, Ind.; Dearborn Circuit Court. Affirmed. Zollars, J.

James F. Boots, administrator, etc., vs. Ephraim C. Griffith; Montgomery Circuit Court. Affirmed. Elliott, C. J.

Deborah A. Smelser vs. Ephraim Lockhart et al.; Gibson Circuit Court. Reversed. Howk, J.

William H. Wilson vs. Michael Kaufman; Wabash Circuit Court. On motion of appellant dismissed at his cost.

August Harman et al. vs. Henry Moenke et al.; Ripley Circuit Court. On motion of appellants dismissed at their costs.

WHAT HE WANTED STRAW FOR.

Arkansas Traveller: Man with business air drives up to the gate and calls the farmer.

"How are you, sir? I want to buy a large quantity of first-rate fodder."

"I've got plenty of it."

"Bright and well cured?"

"Yes, sir."

"Never been rained on, eh?"

"Never has been damaged."

"Well, I'll take all you've got. I'll send after it to-morrow."

"He must own a big livery-stable in town," says the farmer when the man drives away.

"O, no," replies a bystander. "He is the manufacturer of a popular brand of smoking tobacco."

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S

English and French Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Reopens Sept. 17. Enlarged school-rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Resident native French teachers. Superior teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Art teacher, C. H. McCord, A. N. A. Board, and tuition in English and French, $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL

(For Boys). 2101 Indiana-av., Corner Twenty-first-st.

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 24. Primary and higher departments. Preparation for college, scientific school, or business. Building open for inspection daily. For information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES. 647 MADISON-AV., NEW YORK.

The MISSES MOSES, formerly Principals of the Young Ladies' High School at Cologne-on-the-Rhine, will open their Day and Boarding School Sept. 22; first-class foreign and native teachers; thorough education and a pleasant home for boarding pupils; high references.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.

Circulars may be obtained at the office of S. C. Griggs & Co., 87 & 89 Wabash-av.

Allen Academy,

144-146 22d-st., near Michigan Boulevard.

A thoroughly-equipped Day School for both sexes of 5 to 20 years of age. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President and enjoy the advantages of a refined, Christian home. Term opens Sept. 15. IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL. D., President. 1832 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHESTER. 23d year opens Sept. 10. New Buildings; Superior Equipment; Thorough Instruction. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Catalogues of D. C. NICHOLES, Esq., No. 80 La Salle-st., city, or COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

A First-Class Preparatory School for Boys.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Mrs. Loring's School,

No. 2535 Prairie-av., reopens Sept. 24. Pupils who have not been examined will present themselves for classification on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 22 and 23, from 9 to 1.

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL

487 and 489 La Salle-av., Chicago.

Ninth year begins Sept. 15. Full classical and English courses. Family and day school.

MRS. R. A. S. COOLEY. MISS R. S. RICE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

48 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.

Boys prepared for College or the Scientific Schools. Term begins Oct. 1.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER

Will reopen her French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Oct. 1. 450 MADISON-AV. cor. 50th-st., New York. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. German, Italian, Drawing. Music taught by the best masters.

Misses Grant's Seminary,

247 and 249 Dearborn-Av., Chicago.

For Boarding and Day Pupils. Sixteenth year begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Send for circular.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY,

AURORA, N. Y.

MAJ. W. A. FLINT, Principal.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL, 275 and 277 Huron-st.,

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 17. Kindergarten attached. Private omnibus from South Side.

Proposals for Construction of Post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 18, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing the materials and constructing in accordance with plans, specifications, and drawings the following-described buildings—viz.:

2 Company Barracks.
2 Sets Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters.
2 Sets Field Officers' Quarters.
5 Sets Captains' Quarters.
1 Commissary Building.
1 Quartermaster Building.
1 Oil-House.
1 Magazine.
1 Engine-House, and
1 Bath-House.

All the above to be of brick. Also the following of wood:

1 Building for Workshops, and
1 Ice-House.

These buildings to be located on sites to be designated at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, the work to be commenced by Oct. 25, or as soon thereafter as contracts are completed. Two sets Barracks and two sets Captains' Quarters to be completed by Dec. 31, 1884, and the remaining buildings by June 30, 1885, if practicable.

Proposals may be made for either or all of the buildings, the price of each to be stated separately.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the sum of $5,000, executed in accordance with forms furnished by this office. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at this office.

Blank proposals and instructions as to bidding, terms of contract, payment, and circular giving full information to bidders, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for construction at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. B. DANDY, Chief Quartermaster.

Repairs of United States Custom-House.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 23, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m. on the 27th of September, 1884, for all the labor and materials required for the repairs of the United States Custom-House building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with specifications for same, which may be seen and any additional information had on application at this office.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check. Those received after the time of opening will not be considered.

G. A. C. SMITH, Superintendent of Repairs.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the undersigned until noon Saturday, Oct. 4, 1884, for the entire furnishing of materials and construction of a Presbyterian Church Building in the City of Clinton, Illinois, according to plans and specifications which can be seen and examined at the office of Palmer, Fuller & Co., West Twenty-second and Union-sts., where bids will be received. The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WM. BISHOP, Chairman. S. F. LEWIS, Clerk.

THE STILLMAN

EUCLID AVENUE,

CLEVELAND..........OHIO.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY RUN BOTH ON THE

European and American Plan.

This Hotel, newly furnished, thoroughly fireproof, is beautifully situated on the FINEST AVENUE IN AMERICA, and is the most elegantly-finished west of New York.

Rooms single and en suite, with baths and closets attached.

Regular Rates, $3.50 per Day.

A. SOULE..........Manager

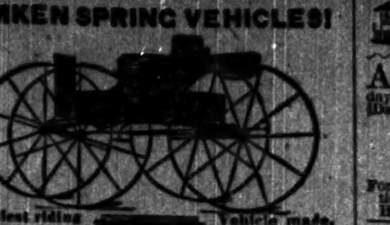
RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 53 years. H. WOODRUFF, Residence 338 West Jackson-st. Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.

DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc. Office and factory, 59 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 179 La Salle-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. BROWN, YOWELL & CO., successors to Jno. M. Fairfield, sole Agents for N. W.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis. Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. Annual Sale, 8,000,000 jars.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable tonic. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful." —See "Medical Press," "Lancet," &c.

Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and photograph having been largely used by dealers with no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are informed that the Liebig Company alone can offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch-avenue, London, England. Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Sail from New York every Saturday for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Anchoria, Sept. 27, 11 a. m. | Ethiopia, Oct. 11, 10 a. m.
Circassia, Oct. 4, 5 a. m. | Furnessia, Oct. 18, 5 a. m.

Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second class, $35. Steerage Passage (to or from), $15.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service.

From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York.

CITY OF ROME..........Sails Oct. 4, Nov. 1.
AUSTRAL...Sails Oct. 18 for London DIRECT.

Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers. Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Class, $40. Steerage as above.

For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 6 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take their old established LANE ROUTE. "Umbria" and "Etruria," now building, 8,000 tons and 13,500-horse power. "Oregon," "Servia," and "Aurania," 8,000 tons and 10,500-horse power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD, with fifteen others for the Atlantic service alone.

This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest line in existence.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.

P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't, Corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (Under Sherman House).

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 21 others. Accommodations unexcelled. British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them.

To and from all parts of Europe.

ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents, 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

GUION LINE.

LIVERPOOL. NEW YORK.

MAIL STEAMERS.

Secure Berths through CRAMER & CO., General Western Agents, 51 Dearborn-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 186 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.

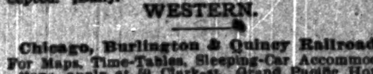
Daily for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, 9 a. m.

Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 9 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sundays. ‡Daily except Saturdays. §Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & North-western Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 107 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil'phia, B'f'alo & Pittsb'g Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. *Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., corner State and Randolph, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Pittsburg Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 65 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket Offices, 229 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N.Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest Agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

UNIVERSAL INTEROCEANIC PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

Office of American Committee, 18 Broad Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION TO

387,387 BONDS OF 500 FRANCS EACH,

Now received up to Sept. 25, 1884. Payments in five installments, between Sept. 25, 1884, and July 1, 1885. Bonds issued at 333 francs, interest 30 francs (4 per cent), commencing Oct. 1, 1884, payable semi-annually, redeemable at par within 75 years in semi-annual drawings. Option given to subscribers to pay in full on delivery of bonds. Such payments will net 8 12-100 per cent on the investment. Preference given to the owners of shares of the company at the rate of one bond for every two shares.

C. COLNE, Secretary. R. W. THOMPSON, Chairman American Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were active and a shade firmer, although the advance was somewhat irregular. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, 79¾c; October, 80c; November, 81¼c; No. 2 hard, cash, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73¾c; No. 3, cash, 61c; receipts of wheat, 90,853 bu; shipments, 45,000 bu; in store, wheat, 1,257,335 bu; oats, 7,600 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash higher; options opened higher, declined, and closed a fraction below yesterday: No. 2 red, 78@78¾c cash; 78½c bid September; [illegible] closing at 79c October; [illegible] closing at [illegible] November; [illegible] year; [illegible] May. Corn—higher for cash and September, lower for October; other months unchanged; [illegible] cash; [illegible] September; 45¾c October; [illegible] November; 35¾c year; 35¾c May. Oats—Very slow; 26½c cash; 26c year. Rye—Unchanged. Barley steady; prime to choice, 60@65c; fancy, 75@80c.

LEAD—Higher and firmer at $3.60.

BUTTER—Higher; dairy, 18@25c; creamery, 20@25c.

EGGS—Lower at 17c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.29@1.30.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Steady at 56@58c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at $2.50@2.55.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; Pork at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats—Long clear, $9.75; short ribs, $9.90; short clear, $10.50. Bacon—Long clears, $10.75; short ribs, $10.87½@11.00; short clears, $11.25. Lard nominally $7.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 25,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher: 79¾c October, 82¼c November, 84¼c December; [illegible] May. Corn quiet; 50c bid September in settlement; 44c asked; 45c bid November; 35¾c December; 35¾c year. Oats, nothing done.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super, $2.25@2.65; extra, $2.75@3.50; family, $3.75@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; fairly active; No. 2 winter red, spot, 85¼c bid fresh; October, 85¾@86c; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Corn—Western nominal; mixed, year, 52c bid. Oats steady; white, 35@37c; mixed, 32@33c. Rye steady at 55@60c.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess pork at $17.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7½c and 11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 12c. Hams, 14@15c. Lard—Refined, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 10@18c; creamery, [illegible].

EGGS—Firm at 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; refined, 7¾@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¾@10¼c. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 6c.

COPPER—Refined steady at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.18@1.19.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, [illegible]; flour, 1s; grain at 2½@3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 600 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat steady at advance; No. 2 Milwaukee, 79¾c; September, 79¾c; October, 79¾c; November, 79¾c. Corn—Rejected plentier and lower, 41@50c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 25c. Rye firmer; scarce; No. 1, 55½c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring, 59¾c; No. 3 spring extra, 46½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $16.00 cash and September; $16.10 October. Lard—Prime steam, $7.10 cash and October; $7.25 November. Hams—Sweet-pickled firmer at 11¼@12c.

HOGS—Dull; $4.75@5.25.

BUTTER—Firm; choice creamery, 25@27c; fair to good, 23@24c; best dairy, 17@19c.

CHEESE—Steady; best new cream, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Higher at 17@18c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 1¾c; corn to Buffalo, 1½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; barley, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, none; barley, 24,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and active; No. 2 cash and September, 77¾c; October, 78¾c; November, 80c; December, 81¾c; No. 2 soft, 80c; No. 3 do, 76c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash and September, 59c bid; November, 46c asked; rejected, 55c; no grade, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26¾c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull at $4.65.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 red, cash and September, 77¾c; October, [illegible]; November, 80¼c; December, 82c; No. 2 soft, 80@80½c. Corn—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2, cash and September, 55c bid; October, 50½c bid. Oats steady; No. 2, cash and September, 26¾c; October, 26¾c.

CLOVER—Dull; prime medium, $4.65 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 173,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, none.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 78@79c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed, 56½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56½c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16.75. Lard stronger at [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c; short rib, 11¼c; short clear, [illegible].

BUTTER—Strong and higher; extra creamery, 30c; dairy, 16@20c.

HOGS—Weak; common and light, $4.00@5.70; packing and butchers', $5.25@6.00; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet, but firm; No. 2 red, September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Corn—Weak; mixed, [illegible]; steamer yellow, [illegible]; sail mixed, September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Oats quiet, but steady; rejected white, 30c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31c; No. 2 white, 32c.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

BUTTER—Strong; active; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 18@25c; Western dairy extras, 20c; Western good to choice, 18@21c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; Ohio fair to prime, 7¾@9¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.20.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, [illegible]; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn quiet; in sacks mixed, 54c. Oats—Western quiet at 36c; Texas dull; choice, 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at $2.75.

HAY—In good demand; prime to strictly prime, $15.50; choice, $16.00@16.50; fancy, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand at $17.25. Lard steady; tierce, refined, $7.75; keg, $8.00. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, 7c; long clear and clear rib, 10½c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 7¾c; long clear and clear rib, 11½c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured in good demand and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 8@11¼c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet but firm at 75c.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, cash, and September nominal; 80¼c for October; 81½c for November; No. 2 red, 80¼c cash, September, October, and November; No. 3 red, 75½c; receipts, 71,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, 55½c. Oats—Light mixed, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 30¾c; No. 2, 27c.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat higher at 51c cash; 51¾@51⅞c September; 51¼c October; [illegible] November. Corn unsettled at 40@45c cash; [illegible] October; 28¾c bid November; 25½c bid, 26c asked May. Oats dull and nominal; 21¼c bid, 22c asked.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIFE-INSURANCE.

All the interesting statistics do not get into the census returns. The *Standard*, a Boston insurance journal, has just published a table showing the geographical distribution of life-insurance in the United States, and giving, so far as the figures are accessible, the number of persons to each policy in force and the amount of insurance in force to each inhabitant in each of the States and territories Dec. 31, 1883, the date of the various companies' last annual statement. The showing, which will be somewhat of a revelation to the general reader, is as follows:

State or Territory.	Policies in Force. No.	Policies in Force. Amount.	No. of persons to each policy.	Am't of insurance to each person.
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts at the Custom-House yesterday: R. W. McCready, 163 bales cork wood; Philip Bonto, 13 cases paper goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 14 cases cigars; Willoughby, Hill & Co., 1 case dry goods; E. H. Welch Clock Company, 8 cases clocks; Morrison, Plummer & Co., 2 cases drugs; Roundy & Sons, 2 cases trimmings; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 1 case brushes; Davis W. H. & Supply Co., 23 cases farina; Morrison, Anderson & Dutchart, 8 bales burlaps; W. H. Hayden, 3,000 sacks salt; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 567 boxes tin plate; A. L. Cork, 275 boxes tin plate; collections, $5,857.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Still Weak but a Better Feeling—Large Transactions in Chicago.

The Corn Deal Dragged Badly—Lower Prices and Less Trading—Wheat Closed Higher.

Provisions Unsettled—October Lard in Brisk Demand—Other Produce Tame.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.
New York	$73,850,791	$89,070,457
Boston	8,654,489	10,070,573
Chicago	6,949,000	6,784,000
Philadelphia	7,215,300	8,730,120
St. Louis	2,263,401	2,338,176
Baltimore	1,811,309	1,960,035
New Orleans	763,457	756,379
Totals	$100,801,567	$116,620,655

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, 10@20c premium.
St. Louis, 75c premium.
Cincinnati, 65@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

Only a moderate demand for money was reported by the bankers yesterday, but the old heads persist in the opinion that better times for lenders are not very far in the future. The rates are steady as previously quoted. Complaints of the stringency of money in the country are still common, but the readiness with which many people to the west of us pay these rates rather than sacrifice their property at prices that they consider too low is proof of their financial strength. Cases are reported of the payment of as high as 15 per cent at Kansas City by cattle-dealers who cannot market their animals at the value they set on them. They, by the way, are a class of men who seem to have less reason for despondency than others, and about the only stimulus that trade has received west of Chicago this summer and fall has come from their industry. The sale of corn at the high prices prevailing of late has put some funds in circulation, and the effect is felt in this city.

There was a fair demand for investment securities yesterday. The supply of strictly local bonds is small, but there is something doing in outside country and municipal securities and railroad bonds. Among yesterday's sales over the counter were $10,000 Duluth Gas & Water Company first mortgage 7 per cents at 101 and interest. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 95⅛, $5,000 at 95¾, $10,000 Mutual Union 6s at 69¾, $15,000 at 69¼, $200 Board of Trade 5s at 100, $500 at 100¼, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 88¾, $8,000 Mineral Point 5s at 92¾, $1,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 67, $300 Denver Extension 4s at 86½, and 10 shares of Consumers' Gas stock at 40.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	137½	Cook County 7s, 1889	109
†Continental N. Bank	127½	Cook County 7s, 1890	108½
†First National Bank	220	Cook County 5s, 1899	105
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	220	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	104½
†Metropolitan Bank	100	N. C. C. R. M. 6s, 1909	104½
Metropolitan Nat. Bk.	102½	N. C. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	105½
Chicago City 7s, 1888	107	South Park 6s, 1899	102½
Cook County 7s, 1889	109	South Park 7s, 1881	107½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	110	W. D. Ry. cp. 5-20 6s	106½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	113½	W. Dv. R. Reg. 6s	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	115½	West Park 7s, 1890	105
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117½	West Town 5s, 1899	100
Chicago City 7s, 1896	118	Min. State 4½s, 1912	101
Chicago City 7s, 1897	120	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s	69
Chicago City 7s, 1899	122½	Chi. Bd. of T. 10-50 5s	100
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	C. G., F. & L. Co. 6s, 1913	88½
Chicago City 6s, 1897	110½	Chicago City Ry	200
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111	Chi. Gas. L. & Coke Co.	115
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	95½	Con. Gas. F. & L. Co.	39½
Cook County 7s, 1885	100	Cen. Un. Tel. Co.	45

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 290,000 shares. While the market did not make any improvement, and some of the stocks—notably the Vanderbilts—were very weak, there was more confidence on the part of the bulls. It could be seen that the expectation of a rally was quite common among the operators and brokers in this city. Dealings in Chicago were large and were mostly for the account of bears who were covering. One house executed orders for 20,000 shares, another a little less than that, and the transactions here could not have been below 50,000 shares. This is quite in contrast with the daily records of three or four years ago, when 5,000 shares constituted a pretty good day's work. Some very handsome profits were made on the short side, and those brokers who had given their customers the correct "steer" are naturally gratified. The dealings were mainly in pretty large blocks, the smaller speculators not being in the market to a very great extent. Among the stocks bought to cover were Northwestern, St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, Lake Shore, and New York Central. So far as appears there was not much Northwestern bought here for the long account, though some New York houses were reported as purchasers who frequently act for Chicago investment buyers. There were conflicting accounts of the position of Mr. Vanderbilt with respect to Northwestern, but the straightest story seems to be that he has recently sold 30,000 shares, which is supposed to have been stock that he took up to save his wayward son some weeks ago. It was the gossip of the bears yesterday that the Lake Shore Road would pass the next dividend or pay only 1 per cent, but Vanderbilt is quoted as saying that 1½ will be paid. One cause of the weakness of Northern Pacific preferred was the announcement that all idea of leasing the Oregon Railway & Navigation had been given up. It is said that the earnings of the Navigation are on the gain, and that the expenses have been cut down. The next dividend will be 1½ it is reported.

There was a decrease of $12,229 in the earnings of the St. Paul Road the third week of September; Northwest, $90,100; Omaha, $600; Northern Pacific, $26,367. It is claimed that the earnings of the Northern Pacific for the month will show an increase, and that the decrease for the third week was due to the large amount of construction material carried last year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Stocks were stronger in the early trading, but those which advanced most in the morning were weakest in the afternoon. Most of the bearish stories of yesterday were contradicted, but it was admitted that there is trouble with the Grand Trunk in the pool, and there is no denying the palpable falling-off in the earnings of the great railroad lines all over the country. The principal trade during the morning hours was in Northwestern, St. Paul, Lackawanna, and Union Pacific, the advance in them before noon running up to 1¾ per cent. Western Union, Lake Shore, and Louisville & Nashville were also fairly active. Northwestern showed the greatest advance, but when it became known that its earnings for the third week of September showed a decrease of ¾ per cent from the same week of 1883 it reacted 1 per cent. After noon the whole list declined, the falling being greatest in the Vanderbilt stocks and St. Paul and Northern Pacific preferred. Michigan Central declined 2 per cent, New York Central 1½, and Lake Shore 1 per cent. After 2 o'clock the market became firmer, but continued feverish. A few stocks, however, continued to decline, Michigan Central dropping 2 per cent, to 60, and Northwestern preferred 1 per cent, to 124. The general list was steady at the close.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange quiet and unchanged; Governments firm. Up to Saturday last the net balance of exports of specie since Jan. 1 amounted to $34,460,959. The table of exports and imports for the four weeks ending Sept. 13 shows, however, a balance in our favor of $68,104.

Petroleum brokers explain the activity and general demoralization in the oil market as due to a variety of causes, the chief of which is the discovery of the new district in Pennsylvania, the yield of which is phenomenal, with strong evidence of its being permanent. Another reason is that no set of figures exists to prove what the cost of producing petroleum is. It varies at different wells. The European demand for refined oil is practically over for the season, and the late news from Russia indicates a large improvement in the yield of that country. The question of percentages in the coal combination is not settled. Aside from small parcels taken to meet current wants there is very little movement in ingot copper. Standard brands of No. 1 X foundry iron are selling to a fair extent in a quiet way, and some furnace agents even report deliveries running ahead of current output. Scrap-iron remains very quiet and barely steady.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Sept. 24.	Last Sept. 23.
Canada Pacific	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I., B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	103
American	93	United States	53

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100½	S. P. & S. C. 1sts	117½
U. S. 4½s	112¾	Tex. Pac. L. gts	32
U. S. new 4s	120½	Tex. Pac. Rio Grande	46
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pac. 1sts	110½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	111¼	Union Pac. L. gts	109
Erie 2ds	53½	Union Pac. sink'g fnd.	109
Lehigh & Wilkesb'r c'd	93		

STATE SECURITIES.

La. consols	70	Tenn. 6s, new	39
Missouri 6s	102½	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joe	106	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	35
Tenn. 6s, old	39½	Va. con. deferred	4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M. — 12 M. TO 2 P. M. — 2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[Bond transaction lists: illegible in detail; among the items, B C R & N 1st, Can Southern 2d, C & O cur, C C C & I 1st, C R I & P cal 5s, D & H reg 1891, Ft W & Den 1st, Mo Pac 1st cons, Met El 2d, M & S P 1st, N Y L E & W 2d con, M K & T gen 5s, N Y C 1st con, N Y W S & B, N Y Ele 1st, N W s f deb 5s, N Y C & St L 1st, No Pac 1st coup, S P & S C 1st, U P 1st, A & P inc, C & I F 1st, Cleve & Tol s f, C & N W cons, D & H c p, L Island R R 1st, Mich Cen 7s, Mo Pac 1st cons, U S 4s reg, A & S F, C S P M & O con, D & R G W 1st, L & M R 1st, M K & T gen 5s, Met Elev 2d, Mid of N J 1st, N Y C & St L 1st, O Cent inc, Pa Co 4½s coup, R & A 1st, So Pac of Mo 1st, Tex P 1st—RGD, U P 1st, Phenix Bank, Irving Bank, Adams Ex, Wells Fargo Ex.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Money market easy at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 482¾; do demand, 484¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The clearing-house rate continues at 2 per cent and New York funds 10c to 20c premium. Call loans 4 to 4½ per cent, and time do from 4 to 6 per cent is about the condition of today's market. Exchanges $8,654,489 and balances $1,320,240. Prices ranged a shade higher in the local market this morning than at the close yesterday and a fair amount of business in the aggregate was transacted. In its general characteristics the list presented the same condition as for some time, and was still devoid of interesting features. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]	10	10	10	10
Am. Bell Telephone	[illegible]	157	157	157	157
N. E. Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cal. & H. Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second board—					
Am. Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Mex 7s (scrip)	72½	1000 Sonora 7s	92½
1000 do	72	5000 N Y & N E 6s	99½
5000 N Y & N E 7s	105½		

SECOND BOARD.

7000 A. & P. 6s	14½	7000 Ore. R. & N. 7s	98
10000 Mex 7s	54½	3000 N. P. 6s	103¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—Clearings, $7,215,300; balances, $1,001,159. Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call. The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	17¾	18¼
Northern Pacific preferred	42	42¼
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½
B., N. Y. & P.	4	4¼
New Jersey Central	45¼	46¼
O. Trans	11¾	11¾
Reading general 6s	78¾	79¼

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—New York exchange was in moderate demand at prices ranging up to 75c premium between banks. Clearings, $2,263,401; balances, $431,025.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—New York exchange firm at 65c and 75c premium between banks and $1.00 premium over the counter.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 24—5 p. m.—United States 4½s, 115¼; do 4s, 123¼.

Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania Central, 54½; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 126; Canadian Pacific, 44⅝; St. Paul, 81⅝.

Silver, 50 13-16d.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Rentes, 78f 40c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The mining market continues without feature other than extreme dullness. Sales today included Consolidated Pacific at 61c; Consolidated Virginia, 27c; Horn-Silver, $6.00 buyer 10; Navajo, $3.85 regular and $3.89 buyer 10; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Sutro, 17@18c; Best & Belcher, $2.00. The Ontario Silver Mining Company declared a dividend of $75,000 payable Sept. 30. This makes the total dividends to date $825,000. The Andes Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents per share.

Homestake	9¾	Quicksilver, pfd.	27
Ontario	19	Sutro	18
Quicksilver	3		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	162	Quincy	35
Franklin	9¾	Osceola	10
Pewabic	1½	Huron	1

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$2.00	Mount Diablo	$2.37½
Belcher	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie Consolidated	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Va.	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]		

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active in the aggregate yesterday and averaged weaker. There was not much demand for anything except October lard; and larger receipts of grain, with fine weather, tended to reduce prices in the cereals, as it was supposed the equinoctial storm had dwindled this year to a shower of a few minutes' duration. The people at other points were apparently disposed to watch the struggle here without joining in, except as they were willing to send in all the corn that can be raked and scraped together before the close of the month to add to the load borne by the longs in that article. The later feeling was strong in wheat and provisions.

Provisions were generally quiet, there being very little trading in anything except lard for October, which was bid for rather vigorously, though it was pretty hard to tell whether it was most wanted by the longs or the shorts. The local hog market was quoted easier, and foreign advices were of little import either way. But the idea obtained that foreigners are more disposed to take cash lard, the recent low prices being aided by cut freight rates as an inducement to operate, and this movement is expected to reduce our stocks to a low point by the close of the month. The disposition was to further discount the long futures in spite of the understanding that arrivals of hogs will not be large till the last half of the winter packing season. October sold early at $7.35, being a decline of 5c, then advanced to $7.67½, and closed at $7.60. November and January closed 10c higher, at $7.30, after having sold at $7.33½; and December was about 5c less than those figures. Ribs for this month and next were unchanged at $10.12½ till near the close, when October sold at $10.30, advancing in sympathy with lard, and November sold at $7.40. Pork was lower, October selling at $16.00; the year declined 20c, to $11.75, but closed at $11.85, and January closed at $12.10 bid, after selling down to $12.05.

Flour was dull and unchanged, one lot of 1,000 sacks of low grades constituting the bulk of the trading. The coarse millstuffs were tame and steadier.

Wheat was quiet and irregular. November advanced ⅝c early, to 79¾c, declined to 78⅝c, closed at 1 o'clock at 78¾c bid; then advanced to 79¾c bid at the close, with December at 1¼c premium; January very quiet at 2¼c premium; October at 1¾c discount, and May at 8¾@8¾c premium. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 75¾@76¾c, with No. 3 at 60@62c and rejected at 44c. The British telegrams noted a firm tone, with more inquiry for cargoes off coast, and New York was firmer, while our receipts were much smaller. This accounted for the early firmness here, Singer and Jones being free buyers. But some people suspected them of trying to put up the market to sell on, and just then Minneapolis reported the receipt of 1,000 cars for the first three days of this week, against 700 for the whole of last week. Also New York reported nearly 3,200,000 bu increase in the visible supply. About this time Adams started in as a free seller, and the crowd "assisted," the result being that the early buyers began to unload, making the tone quite weak, especially as corn did not hold up. Throughout the principal session the market seemed to be only a local one and devoid of much interest in the absence of outside trading orders. In the afternoon New York sent some buying orders and reported an advance there, with very strong cables from France, while one party here got the news that flour is cornered in Paris for September. In consequence our market advanced about 1c, as above noted, and closed strong.

Red winter wheat advanced about 1c per bu, No. 2 selling at 79c and No. 3 at 64½@66c, the outside in preferred houses. There was not much demand, but our receipts were only about a quarter as large as those reported Tuesday, and St. Louis also showed a decrease, while those of Kansas City and Toledo were larger. The reduced supply here made shorts a little more anxious to cover, and they bid up; it was said that none of the demand was for shipment, but this may have been an error, as freight room was taken for an unusually large quantity. The receipts at Western points in the aggregate do not show such a decrease as was expected, while those of spring are growing in magnitude.

Corn was quiet and irregularly weaker. Our receipts were smaller, but that was regarded as only an incident, there being plenty to come in before next Wednesday, and New York was easier. Dullness in Liverpool was scarcely referred to; it had no effect here, the influences at work being altogether domestic and nearly all local. September was quiet all through. It opened 1c lower, at 75c, and declined to 73c, but the market most of the time was steady at 74c, there being free sellers at that figure, and very little demand. Towards 1 o'clock there was a seller at 71c, and then 71c was bid. In the afternoon 70c was the best bid heard for a long time, and then one sale was made at 71¼c, no other being heard of before adjournment. October was more active, especially in the early part of the day; it opened ¼c lower, at 55¼c, and declined to 56¼c at the close, except that the last sale was at 56⅝c. November declined 1c, to 46¼c at the close, the sellers being men who thought they saw signs of weakening in the October deal, while buyers were less free. The same increased freedom on the part of sellers was noticed in the year, which was much more active, closing easy at 39¾c, after having sold early at 40¼c. May was quiet. Car-lots of No. 2 and high mixed sold at 73@75c, part to arrive, and closed with 70c bid. Rejected was ½c lower, at 47¼@48c, and most of the purchases of that grade in store were said to have been made for the clique, as for two or three days previously.

Oats were quiet and an easy feeling prevailed early when it was generally believed that corn would break, but later there was a slight reaction, the market closing easy and ⅝c lower than the latest prices of Tuesday, at 25⅝c for September, 26c for November, and 29c for May. Cash No. 2 sold sparingly at 25¼c. Sample lots were in request by shippers and ruled quite firm early, but eased off toward the close, when No. 2 white were about 28¼c after having sold at 28¾c, and No. 2 mixed were 26¼c.

Rye was rather active under a shipping inquiry for cash No. 2, 30 cars selling at 55¼c, being steady, but by the close September, which sold early at 55½c in settlement, was held at that and 55¼c was the best bid being easier. October was nominally 55c, and November was not mentioned. Samples were in moderate request, sales being at 48½@50½c for rejected.

Barley was quiet. Cash No. 2 was steadier, selling at 66c early and 67c afterward. For September 66c was the best bid at the close, and 68c was paid for October, being 2c lower. Good barley on the sample market was wanted, but sales were rather slow at 41@66c for No. 3, 38@45c for No. 4, and 30½c for No. 5.

Seeds were quiet. Flax was ½c lower, sales of No. 1 in store being chiefly at $1.32, which was the best bid at the close. Timothy was steady at Tuesday's prices, prime being about $1.23@1.24. Clover was almost nominal at $4.50@4.80 for common to extra high grade.

Aside from dry goods, which are reported about as active as usual at this time of year, the wholesale markets average rather quiet. Groceries are less active than a few days ago, but this is thought to be only a temporary lull. Prices remain about steady. In the cheese market there is a continued active home demand, but the prevailing high prices have driven exporters from the field. Holders entertain confident views. Butter is quieter than before the advance, but there is still a liberal movement. Dried fruits are as dull as before; so also are canned goods. There was a fair demand for coal at steady prices. Hay was steady. Hides and tallow were moderately active and firm at about previous prices. Wool is reported quiet, manufacturers buying sparingly, principally of the coarse fleeces; still holders are confident of coming improvement and prices are very steady. The market for green fruits is not quiet so active, owing to the cool weather. Eggs are in light receipt and very firm under an active local and shipping inquiry. Poultry is very steady. Broom-corn quiet, but rather firm, and potatoes dull at quotations. Whisky is firm at $1.13.

The receipts of wheat at New York for the first three days of this week aggregate 795,000 bu, and the exports for the first two days only 70,000 bu.

It is as difficult as ever to define the status of the corn deal. We may say, however, that several well-posted parties estimated the September deal to be about all closed up, except on such corn as receivers have sold to arrive this month. There would seem to be a minor avalanche of it in motion towards this city, and it will be a wonder if it all gets into store in time to deliver the receipts before the close of business next Tuesday. In that case there may be some lively flying around to fill shorts at the last moment, and no one can tell how high the price may be forced on those who are not ready to go in till after the door is shut. News was received here yesterday that about 90,000 bu is on the way from Buffalo by rail, that some is en route from Toledo, and even from New Orleans, while of course St. Louis and Kansas City are moving heaven and earth to get corn to send hither before the close of September. The idea prevails here that the October part of the deal is far from being done with, but opinions are widely at variance in regard to the wishes of the longs for next month. Some parties think they are anxious to get out as quietly as possible in order to avoid legal complications, and others even affect to believe that orders to that effect have been issued. But there are not wanting those who say that the October deal will be fought through to the bitter end, the clique policy being to hold on to the enough already in hand and not increase the pile unless forced to do so by hammering on the part of the bears. Truly this is a parlous world.

Of course an effort will be made to bring in the corn that is side-tracked within a few miles of this city. It is stated that the inspectors will find all they can do Sunday without going to church. With all the efforts that can be made it is probable that big receipts will be the order of the day all through next week, and some local grumbling may be heard from those who are unfortunate enough to find it "a cold day" in old corn long before frost visits the new crop.

A parcel of new corn is on the way here from New Orleans, the owner wanting to see how it will grade. Probably he does not expect that it will apply on September contracts, but is quite willing that it should do so.

A party in Kansas who has hitherto been a large and steady shipper of wheat to this market writes to his correspondents here to say that he is now about to patronize Kansas City. He says our grading on No. 2 wheat is too strict, so that a great deal of his wheat has missed grade recently, and he cannot afford to continue.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than ⅛c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
September	$16.10	[illegible]	$16.00
Year	11.97½	11.75 @ 11.90	11.85
January	12.20	12.05 @ 12.20	12.10

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	$7.57½	$7.37½@ 7.60	$7.62½
October	7.37½	7.35 @ 7.67½	7.62½
November	7.20	7.17½@ 7.33½	7.30
January	7.27½	[illegible]	7.30

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$10.27½	[illegible]	$10.30
September	10.27½	[illegible]	10.30
October	10.12½	10.12½@ 10.30	10.30

WHEAT.

No. 2, spring	76	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	*75	73 @ 75	71¼
September	*75	71¼@ 75	71¼
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

No. 2	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	10.17½	10.17½	10.10
Lard	7.82½	7.82½	7.65
Short ribs	5.70	5.67½	5.60

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.50	@ 6.55
Long clears, loose	9.50	@ 9.60
Short clears, loose	10.25	@ 10.30
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	10.00	@ [illegible]
Sweet-pickled hams (15@15 lbs)	11.87½	@ 12.12½
Bacon, short ribs	10.50	@ 10.62½
Bacon, short clears	11.00	@ 11.25
Bacon, hams	13.00	@ 13.25
Mess beef	9.25	@ 9.50
Beef, hams	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Choice to favorite winters	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Fair to good brands of winters	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Good to choice red winters	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Prime to choice springs	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Good to choice export stock	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Fair to good Minnesota springs	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Patent springs	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Low grades	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts. 1884.	Receipts. 1883.	Shipments. 1884.	Shipments. 1883.
Flour, brls	24,085	14,062	6,091	8,849
Wheat, bu	153,278	126,609	121,559	56,707
Corn, bu	221,147	158,068	65,076	221,885
Oats, bu	225,742	198,703	141,179	170,922
Rye, bu	71,072	45,402	29,676	24,936
Barley, bu	42,965	46,421	67,942	19,296
Grass-seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	14	29	10	53
Spring wheat	31	31	8	112
Corn	253	..	271	559
Oats	102	..	36	145
Rye	31	5	4	41
Barley	8	36	17	61
Totals	509	94	355	949

Also 28,500 bu corn and 19,000 bu oats by canal. Total about 575,000 bu. Inspected out: 58,434 bu wheat, 32,529 bu corn, 1,556 bu oats, 12,552 bu rye.

Lake freights were a little steadier under a slightly improved inquiry for tonnage. Rates were about 1¼@1½c for corn and 1¾@2c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 30,000 bu wheat, 152,000 bu corn, 115,000 bu oats, and 50,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were quiet and rates nominally unchanged at 20c per 100 lbs for grain or provisions to New York.

The following were the direct exports from this city to foreign ports (Canada excluded) for the week ending Sept. 20: Flour, 12,390 brls; lard, 8,375 tcs; pork, 30 brls; beef, 770 pkgs; cured meats, 2,791 boxes; butter, 114,900 lbs; cheese, 241,925 lbs; tallow, 1,552 pkgs; oil, 62 brls; oil-cake, 459,133 lbs; clover-seed, 79,838 lbs; oatmeal, 9,429 brls; cornmeal, 1,250 brls; canned meats, 34,587 cases; lard, miscellaneous pkgs, 7,650; tobacco, 29,435 lbs; miscellaneous, 356,086 lbs.

The Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange estimates the visible supply as follows, not including the stocks in Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Newport News:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Sept. 20, 1884	22,312,554	5,448,938	3,611,569	1,127,302
Sept. 13, 1884	20,124,862	5,072,012	2,838,396	849,481
Sept. 22, 1883	28,171,615	13,652,061	5,700,146	1,637,315
Sept. 23, 1882	13,287,561	6,700,538	5,739,702	799,785
Sept. 24, 1881	19,651,811	25,908,083	6,437,305	829,939
Sept. 25, 1880	14,955,000	19,191,000	2,105,000	602,000

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1884.	Week ending Sept. 13, 1884.	Week ending Sept. 22, 1883.
Flour, brls	170,000@175,000	145,000@150,000	not reported.
Wheat, qrs	375,000@370,000	430,000@435,000	385,000@390,000
Corn, qrs	130,000@135,000	95,000@100,000	100,000@105,000

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Sept. 24, bu.	Sept. 23, bu.	Sept. 22, bu.	Sept. 20, bu.
Chicago	153,278	129,355	95,323	111,666
Milwaukee	37,678	89,331	28,575	51,270
St. Louis	48,359	69,035	32,054	72,000
Toledo	173,000	146,000	133,000	100,000
Detroit	56,789	79,678	49,098	29,190
Kansas City	103,930	69,940	67,400	79,100
Baltimore	73,300	30,547	60,300	43,500
New York	36,953	311,173	446,860	83,300

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 121,559 bu; St. Louis, 63,000 bu; Toledo, 115,000 bu; Detroit, 19,501 bu; New York, 9,414 bu.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—50 brls springs, 100 sacks low grade, and 400 sacks rye on private terms. Total about 1,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—12 cars bran at $10.25@12.00; 11 cars middlings at $12.00@13.25; 1 car rye feed at $13.75; 2 cars shorts at $13.00.

WINTER WHEAT—16 cars No. 2 red at 79c; 30 cars No. 3 red at 64½@66c; 26 cars by sample at 65@70c for No. 3 red and 70c for No. 2 Turkish. Total about 35,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—8 cars No. 2 at 75¾c, 5 cars at 75¼c, 21 cars at 76c, 26 cars at 76¼c, 25 cars at 76¾c; 2 cars No. 3 at 60, 2 cars at 61c, 6 cars at 61½c, 2 cars A. D. & Co. at 63c; 1 car rejected at 44c; 25 cars by sample at 60@65c for No. 3. Total about 62,000 bu.

CORN—2 cars No. 2 and high mixed to arrive this month at 73c; 15 cars spot at 75c; 22 cars at 73¾c; 17 cars at 74c; 6 cars at 74¼c; 15 cars at 75c; 5 cars rejected at 47½c; 187 cars at 48c; 165 cars by sample at 48@50c for rejected. Total about 198,000 bu.

OATS—6 cars No. 2 at 25¾c; 105 cars and 6,500 bu by sample at 25½@29¾c for No. 3, and 27½@29¾c for No. 2 white. Total about 114,000 bu.

RYE—34 cars No. 2 at 55¼c; 1 car rejected at 47c; 9 cars by sample at 48½@50¼c for rejected. Total about 23,000 bu.

BARLEY—33¾ cars No. 2 at 66@67c; 73 cars by sample at 30@66c, according to quality. Total about 70,000 bu.

MESS PORK—500 brls repacked at $16.50.

LARD—2,000 tcs at $7.37½@7.45.

MEATS—150 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) Tuesday afternoon at 12c; 25,000 lbs dry salted shoulders (12 lbs) at 6c.

GREASE—60 tcs No. 1 white at 6¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The demand for fine creamery and the best makes of dairy butter keeps ahead of the supply and the market continues to show great firmness. Since the advent of cool weather the butterine men have begun to buy freely, and to that fact is principally due the recent big advance in prices. The general movement is less active than before the advance. Creamery, fancy, 29@30c; do common to choice, 24@28c; dairy, choice to fancy, 22@25c; dairy, fair to good, 16@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Is still meeting with a generous local, Western, and Southern demand and the market remains firm at the advance gained at the beginning of the week. Stocks of fine goods are short of the demand, while of off grades there is a surplus. We quote: Young America, full cream, 11@11½c; full cream, cheddar, August, 10@10¾c; do September, 10¾@11c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12¼c; choice skimmed, 8@9½c; skimmed, poor to good, 3@7c; choice Swiss, 14c.

EGGS—Were very firm under an active local and shipping inquiry. For choice stocks 18c was obtained in a jobbing way.

GREEN FRUITS—Steady at the following prices: Green apples, $1.50@2.50 per brl; lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box; oranges, $5.50 per box; pears, $4.00@7.00 per brl for choice domestic Bartlett; peaches, 60@90c per peck basket for Michigan grown and 75c@1.25 for ¼-bu Delaware grown; plums, $1.00@1.25 per ⅓-bu box for prime Lombard, Blue Damson, or Green Gage.

GROCERIES—There was a slightly freer movement than at the beginning of the week, but the volume of business was not satisfactory. In prices no important changes were noted. The prevailing feeling was steady. Coffees—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@16c; Mexican, fair to good, 13@15c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11¾@12½c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 7½c; standard, granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¾@6c; yellow, 5@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5½@6¼c.

HAY—Receipts, 312 tons; shipments, 27 tons. Demand good for choice sound hay and market steady. Low grades very dull. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50; No. 2 do, $8.00@9.00; mixed do, $7.00@8.00; upland prairie, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $6.00@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady at the following prices: Light green salted, 8¾c; heavy cows, 8¼c; green salted calf, 12@12½c; No. 2, 9c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6¼c; damaged No. 2, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Business is active. Prices again ruled steady as follows: Carbon, 110 test, snow white and water, 10¾c; 150 test, prime white, 9¾c; 175 test, headlight, white, 14c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin, test, water white, 10¾c; Michigan test, prime white, 11¾c; Michigan test, water white, 13½c; lard, extra, 86c; lard, No. 1, 60c; lard, No. 2, 45c; linseed, raw, 49c; linseed, boiled, 52c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 60@65c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 34c.

SEEDS—Flax was quiet and ½c lower at $1.32 for No. 1 seed in store. Timothy was steady at $1.23@1.24 for prime. Clover was very quiet at $4.50@4.75.

TALLOW—Was steady at 6¼@6¾c for city, 6¼@6½c for No. 1 country, and 5¼@6c for No. 2 country.

WOOL—Is quiet, but stocks are rather firmly held, with the belief that an improvement will soon materialize. Bright wools from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa are quoted as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	28@30c	Fine light	19@21c
Medium	34@36c	Fine heavy	16@18c
Quarter blood	32@34c	Medium	21@25c
Coarse	27@30c	Quarter blood	21@23c
Cott'd and rugh	21@25c	Coarse	16@18c
		Cott'd and rugh	13@16c

WHISKY—Was firm at $1.13 for the raw spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,370	9,356	3,056
Tuesday	7,087	15,683	2,942
Wednesday	7,300	14,000	3,000
Total	22,757	39,039	8,998
Same time last week	18,732	36,056	7,001
Shipments—			
Monday	3,322	4,209	503
Tuesday	2,565	4,565	40
Total	5,887	8,774	543

There has been little or no improvement recently in the quality of the hogs. Tuesday's receipts averaged 64 head to the car and yesterday's fully 65 head.

Six of the local packers had buyers in the market. Their takings reached 6,842. About 4,500 were shipped eastward and between 6,000 and 7,000 were left in the pens, partly in scalpers' hands.

Thus far this week Gregory, Cooley & Co. have sold nearly 100 cars of the Hughes & Simpson cattle. The last arrivals included ten loads, all black. It was an unusual sight and attracted much attention. These cattle were shipped from Dickinson, Dak., and averaged 972 lbs and sold at $4.55.

There were liberal receipts of the several kinds of live stock and a fair volume of trading was done. Cattle were active and sold at quite as good prices as the day before, choice grades being strong. Sales ran from $2.50@3.00 for scrubs to $6.95 for choice. Range cattle comprised more than half of the supply. Hogs were dull all day and closed flat at 5@10c decline. About 12,000 changed hands, at $3.50@6.20. Sheep were active and easier, with trading at $2.25@4.25.

The present activity in stockers and feeders is almost unprecedented at this time of year. Farmers having secured big crops of corn and fodder are now scrambling for the wherewith to profitably consume it. The supply of suitable cattle is totally inadequate, and the resulting sharp competition has already caused an advance on the prices of a fortnight ago of 25@50c. The demand from Iowa, where there is said to be an unusual scarcity of young cattle, is the most urgent. The inability to get the desired bank accommodations is causing much annoyance in some quarters. Common to good thrifty stockers are now selling at $3.25@4.50, and fair to prime feed ers at $4.00@4.75. Stock-calves are in active demand at $8.00@14.00 per head.

CATTLE—It would be difficult to say wherein yesterday's market differed materially from that of the day before. The quantity and quality of the supply were essentially the same as for Tuesday; so also was the character of the demand and the course of prices. While the receipts reached a liberal aggregate the offerings of good to prime shipping steers were comparatively few, and for that class the market was to advantage remained with sellers. The demand was not particularly sharp, but there were not enough decently-fatted cattle to satisfy it, and holders of anything possessing any merit found ready buyers at at least previous prices. There were instances in which a slight advance was paid for attractive lots, but the change was not general, the market averaging steady and firm. Thin, rough grass-cattle remained under neglect. Had there been an adequate supply of native grades these common cattle must have sold much lower, but as it was they held their own. Sales to shippers ran from $4.25@4.75 for common to $6.95 for extra. Two loads of 1,616-lb Illinois steers fetched the outside quotation. Most of the trading was at $4.90@5.85, few prime steers being offered.

The market for native butchers' stock was fairly steady. There were signs of weakness in low grades, but for really good fat cows and heifers the supply was rather light and the demand fairly up to the average, and a clearance was made at $2.40@4.50 for inferior to choice cows, at $2.75@3.50 for bulls, and at $4.10@4.50 for common to fairish little steers. Veals were scarce and firm at $4.50@7.50 per 100 lbs.

About 200 cars of range cattle were received. This supply, amounting to about 4,000 head, proved no larger than required, and the market remained steady. Texans and dressed-beef men bought liberally and all sold. Texans at $3.55@4.25 and Westerns at $3.80@5.00. Five loads of Indian cattle averaging 1,257 lbs sold at $4.85.

There was no diminution in the demand for stockers and feeders, and as the supply continued rather light the market remained strong. The former were salable at $2.50@4.50 for poor to choice, while the latter were salable at $4.00@4.75. There was also an active inquiry for stock-calves, and sales were reported at $11.00@17.00 for common to prime lots. It was thought that $20.00 could readily have been obtained for some choice ones.

HOGS—There was a want of activity in this branch of the market. Barely six of the local packers were buying and the shipping demand was by no means sharp, and of the 18,000 hogs in the pens only about 12,000 were taken. Prices were weak from the start and grew worse as the day advanced, showing at the close an average decline of about 10c. Choice heavy lots were not that much lower than Tuesday, the supply of that class being limited, but there were many sales of poor and common hogs which were 15c lower. Between 6,000 and 7,000 went over, and the market finished weak at $5.10@5.90 for poor to prime light weights, and at $5.10@6.15 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Sales of skips and grassers were at $3.50@5.00.

SHEEP—The market was a little weaker, in fact poor and common lots sold considerably cheaper, about 10@15c of the recent advance being lost. Good to choice grades did not show much change, that class continuing in small supply. There was, however, a surplus of low grades. Sales were at $2.25@4.25 for inferior to good lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 800; good grades in demand, but poor quality dull, weak; exports, $6.40@6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.90@6.30; common to medium, $4.50@5.50; Colorado steers, $4.00@5.00; grass Texans, $3.50@4.40, mostly at $3.60@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 800; steady; good grades steady; poor dull; inferior to fair, $2.25@3.00; medium to good, $3.10@3.50; choice to extra, $3.60@4.00; lambs, $3.00@4.50; Texans, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Dull and lower; Yorkers, $5.35@5.50; packing, $5.25@5.75; butchers', $5.80@6.00. Receipts, 7,400 head; shipments, 600.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,300 head; easier; sales slow; native steers lower; Texas-Colorado cattle a trifle higher; extremes, $4.80@6.35 per cwt Texas steers; $5.25@5.60 Colorado steers; $4.90@7.00 native do; general sales, $4.95@5.30 Texas steers; $5.50@6.50 natives. Shipments, 1,680 quarters beef, 300 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; market prostrated; no prospect of clearance; sheep, $2.75@4.50 per cwt; $4.75@6.00 lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,300 head; live hogs quiet; $5.65@6.30 per 100 pounds.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 24.—CATTLE—Dull; prime, $6.25@6.50; fair to good, $5.75@6.00; common, $4.50@5.00; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 598.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 2,750 head; shipments, 1,400; Philadelphias, $6.20@6.30; Baltimores, $6.10@6.20; Yorkers, $5.45@5.90.

SHEEP—Demoralized; 20 car-loads unsold, and no buying; prime, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, $2.75@3.25; common, $1.50@2.00; lambs, $3.00@4.50; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; offerings light; market steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; weak, 5c lower; assorted light, $5.00@5.25; heavy, $5.00@5.75; mixed, $5.35@5.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; steady; fair to good muttons, $2.00@2.75.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE DAIRY DAY.

The attendance yesterday was very good, larger than at either of the previous ones, with representatives from nearly all the Northwestern States and New York and Ohio. The offerings represented about $15,000, and the sales aggregated $10,000. Among the principal sales were the following: 400 tubs creamery August make at 26c; 50 tubs extra creamery at 30c; 60 tubs firsts at 28½c; 30 cases Young America cheese at 11¾c; 200 boxes fair part skims flats at 5c; 250 boxes fine part skims cheddars at 8¾c; 125 boxes full cream cheddars at 10¾c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 6s 9d@7s; spring, 6s 6d@6s 8d; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn—New, 5s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western dull at 38s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—3 p. m.—COTTON—Free sellers; unchanged prices; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 7,200.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 90s. Lard—American, 39s 6d. Bacon—Short clear, 51s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 25s.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—23s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 24.—PETROLEUM—19¼@19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11:30 a. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—Winter, 6s 9d@7s; spring, 6s 6d@6s 8d; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn—New, 5s 1d. Lard firmer at 39s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 50s 6d; S. C., firmer at 51s. Tallow, 35s 6d. Cheese, 53s 6d. Pork at 73s. Beef dull at 90s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat attracted a very moderate share of attention for early delivery, especially from export buyers, partly as resulting from the lighter offerings and higher prices asked, graded stock having been quoted up for the day about ⅝c a bu; and in futures, on a fairly active speculative movement, No. 2 red advanced through various fluctuations about ¾@⅞c a bu, closing about steady; spring was in more request for shipment at unchanged figures. Sales: No. 1 red in elevator, 94c bid; No. 2 red, 87¼@88c in elevator and 88@89c afloat for canal and rail, closing at 87½c in elevator; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, part at 88¾c; No. 1 hard Duluth spring to arrive from canal, 93c. No. 2 red futures: October 86⅞@87½c, closing 87½c; November [illegible], closing [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at 90⅞c; January [illegible], closing at [illegible]; February [illegible], closing at [illegible]; March [illegible], closing at [illegible]; April [illegible], closing at 98c; May [illegible], closing at 99c. Corn gave way on prompt deliveries about 1½c a bu, and in futures on September 1¾c and later deliveries ¼@⅜c a bu on a comparatively lifeless movement, closing weak. Sales: No. 2, odd lots, in elevator, 60½@60¾c. No. 2 futures: September [illegible], closing at 60c; October [illegible], closing at 59¼c; November [illegible], closing at 58¾c; December [illegible], closing at 51¾c; January 49@49⅛c, closing at 48½c; February 48½c, closing at 48½c; March closing at 49c; May 49c, closing at 49c. Oats likewise yielded slightly on early deliveries on a very moderate business, almost wholly for home use, and in futures No. 2 oats also a shade on more urgent offerings, leading to increased activity, chiefly for October and November. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator, 35c; No. 2 white in elevator, 34c; No. 2 in store and elevator, [illegible] and delivered, [illegible]; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago afloat, [illegible]. No. 2 futures: September [illegible], closing at [illegible]; October [illegible], closing at [illegible]; November [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Rye in more demand and firm; prime Western, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, [illegible]; No. 1 in elevator, 69c; No. 2 in elevator, 68c. Barley dull; quoted nominal.

PROVISIONS—A further rise occurred in the leading products, notably in lard, which, however, exhibited less activity. Pork met with less inquiry for early delivery; new mess, [illegible]; family do, [illegible] in lots, [illegible]. Cut meats in fair demand at full prices; pickled bellies, medium averages, [illegible], and sundry odd lots of other classes at former rates. Western steam lard higher, but less freely dealt in for early delivery; contract grade quoted up to $7.80@8.00; sales at $7.82@8.00. Futures: September $7.87½, closing at $7.85; October $7.75@7.78, closing at $7.78; November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible]; year [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January [illegible], closing at [illegible]; February [illegible], closing at [illegible].

TALLOW—Very quiet at 6¼@6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw in light demand and weak at 4¾@5c for fair to good refining Muscovado; Porto Rico, 5c; low grades, 4¼c. Refined dull, with cut loaf and crushed at 6¾@7c; granulated at 6⅛c; and standard A at 6c; other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Held their own very well, though without essential animation. Of grain room for berth by the steam-packets were: Liverpool—Hence, wheat at 3d. London—Do, at 3d. Bristol—Do, at 3¼@3½d. Avonmouth—Do, 3¼d. Antwerp—Grain, 4@4½d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—COTTON—Dull and easier at 10@10½c; new cotton from wharf, ⅛c less; options barely steady; September, 10.11c; October, 10.11c; November, 10.05c; December, 10.15c; January, 10.22c; February, 10.35c; March, 10.50c; April, 10.64c; May, 10.78c; June, 10.89c.

FLOUR—Steady; good to choice, $3.55@5.75.

HAY—Steady and fairly active.

HOPS—Dull and easy.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot, fair Rio steady at 10¼@10½c; options a shade firmer and quiet. Sales: 19,500 bags Rio No. 7, September, 8.20@8.30c; October, 8.35@8.45c; November, 8.45@8.50c; December and January, 8.55c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 74¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 30¾c asked.

EGGS—Western fresh—Demand fair and market firm.

LEATHER—In fair demand and steadily held.

WOOL—Quiet but firm.

BUTTER—In fair demand and very firm; 9@30½c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Firm; common, $3.75@3.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,824 brls; wheat, 36,895 bu; corn, 67,050 bu; oats, 51,800 bu; rye, 17,500 bu; barley, 5,250 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 12,665 brls; wheat, 9,414 bu; corn, 7,255 bu; oats, 130 bu; rye, 24,164 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 69@70c; steamer yellow, 65½c; steamer mixed, 64@65c; no grade, 60@63c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 white, 39c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 35¼c; mixed, 32@34c; sales on call: 3 cars October No. 2 white at 36½c, 6 cars November at 37½c, 12 cars December at 37½@37¼c, and 15 cars the year at 36¼@36¾c.

FLOUR—Dull; winter patents, $5.00@5.25; spring patents, $5.25@6.00; new winter, $4.50@4.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; extra prime, $15.50; mess, $17.50. Lard steady at 8@8½c. Hams, 13@15c. Live hogs, 6¼@6½c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Beef quiet; extra mess, $11.50@12.00; plate, $12.50; extra plate, $13.50. Fresh beef dull, but firm; steers, 9@10¼c; hinds, 9@13c; fores, 5@7¼c.

BUTTER—Firm and higher for choice; creamery, 28@29c; extras, 28c; imitation, 15@18c; ladle, 13@16c; Western dairy, 15@18c; Northern, 22@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,262 brls, 4,400 sacks; corn, 29,971 bu; oats, 56,360 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are moving quietly, with duplicate orders for heavy goods coming in in moderate volume. Spring goods are now being shown by traveling salesmen, but orders have not yet begun to come in. Many of the factories are now shutting down in whole or in part and more are to follow.

LEATHER—Is unchanged in tone or price; Buenos Ayres, light, 23@24c; middle and heavy, 23c; good damaged, 21@22c. Common hides, light, 23@24c; middle and heavy, 22@23c; good damaged, 21@21½c; poor damaged, 18@19c; acid, light, 21@22c; middle, 21@22c; heavy, 21@22c; good damaged, 21@21c. Union tanned continues in fair demand; backs, 34@36c; crop, 27@28c; bellies, 14@15½c. Finished leather is quiet; tanned sheep, 35@45c; oak harness, 30@34c; hemlock, 28@32c; wax, 16@20c; kip, 15@18c; splits, 20@25c; buff, 15@18c; grain, 11@15c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The auction sale of flannels was largely attended and many representatives of Western houses were present. The catalog comprised 6,500 packages of all qualities of scarlet, blue, orange and blue mixtures. Low grades of all kinds sold at very low prices, while blue and scarlet plain goods in all qualities did not do as well as twilled goods. As a whole the prices realized return a poor average. As a guide to prices it may be noted that F. & C. scarlets sold at 31¾c, C. & S. scarlets at 30½c, J. R. F. scarlets at 25¼c, F. & C. twilled blue at 31¼c, C. & S. blue at 31½c, and C. & S. blue mixed at 30¾c. Among the principal buyers were the following: Chicago—Marshall Field & Co., John V. Farwell & Co., James H. Walker & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., A. S. Gage & Co., Storm & Hill, Mandel Brothers. Cincinnati—Alms & Doepke, George W. McAlpine & Co., Shipley, Hoover & Co., Louis Stix & Co., Joseph A. Betzel & Co. Cleveland—Root & McBride Bros. Columbus—Green, Joyce & Co. Detroit—J. K. Burnham & Co. Kansas City—Bullen, Moore & Emery, W. B. Grimes Dry-Goods Company. Louisville—Bamberger, Bloom & Co., John M. Robinson & Co. Memphis—B. Lowenstein & Bro. Pittsburg—Joseph Horne & Co. St. Joseph, Mo.—R. L. McDonald & Co. St. Louis—Crow, Hargadine & Co., Stix & Co., H. T. Simon & Morse, J. H. Weare, Boogher & Co. St. Paul—Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier. New Orleans—William H. Letchford, Levi, Loeb, Scheuer & Co., Nelson McStea, Juna F. Richardson & Co.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 24.—Cotton—Futures deliveries in moderate inquiry; September, by liberal issue of notice of delivery, was pressed down .08c, to 10.10c, which at first had some effect upon the entire list, but later in the day prices advanced .04@.05c, leaving December .05c below yesterday's closing quotation, October unchanged, and later months .04@.05 above the same. At the third call the market was easier, and the advance was mostly lost. October sold at 10.12c; January, 10.22c. Futures closed barely steady; September was .04c lower than yesterday and November .05c higher; others unchanged.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 24.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9½c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 3,550 bales; exports coastwise, 1,250; sales, 320; stock, 32,098.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9¾c; sales, 225 bales; receipts, 265; shipments, 25; stock, 1,535.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Cotton—Quiet; 9¾c; receipts, 470 bales; shipments, 15; stock, 1,455; sales, 350.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9¼@9½c; net receipts, 1,350 bales; gross, 2,000; exports coastwise, 1,300; sales, 1,000; stock, 25,062.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 24.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 75c; highest, 75c; lowest, 72¾c; closed, 74c; sales, 3,773,000; clearances, 7,840,000; runs, 62,582; shipments, 34,214; charters, 60,178.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 24.—Petroleum—Firmer; certificates opened at 73c, declined to 73c, rallied to 74¼c, and closed at 74½c; trading good.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 24.—Whisky—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.11.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24.—Whisky—Steady at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 24.—Turpentine—Steady at 27c.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Softens the hair when harsh and dry.
Soothes the irritated scalp.
Affords the richest lustre.
Prevents the hair from falling off.
Promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.

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